

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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No. 1.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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TO OUR SUBSCRIBERS.

One way to ensure yourself a Happy New Year is to do all you can to help on the good cause of equal rights for women. There is no better method of spreading suffrage sentiment than by increasing the circulation of the suffrage papers. If each subscriber to the WOMAN'S COLUMN will get one more subscriber, it will double our list, and double the good that this little missionary sheet can do during the coming year.

The equal suffrage movement has been advancing so rapidly of late that many people say "Oh, it is certainly coming!" and then fold their hands comfortably, and do nothing to help it to come. Dr. Parkhurst says, "The wicked flee when no man pursueth, but they make better time when there is somebody after them." Woman suffrage is certainly coming, but it will come much faster if you all take hold and help.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Last Sunday evening, Dec. 29, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore gave an address upon "The Battle of Life," at the Every-Day Church, and Rev. Mary E. Whitney preached at the Parker Memorial on "Practical Religion."

Rev. Ada C. Bowles is supplying the Universalist church at Kingston, N. H., and the congregations are steadily increasing.

The Connecticut Universalist Club recently amended its constitution so as to admit women to membership, with all the appertaining rights, privileges and duties.

Mrs. Nellie Mann Opdale, of Racine, Wis., was lately ordained as a minister of the Universalist church at Hartford, where she has been preaching for a year as a licensed minister. Mrs. Opdale has been superintendent of franchise for the Wisconsin W. C. T. U., and no doubt will use her added influence and opportunity in furthering that work.

Evangelist Harriette D. Walker, of Providence, R. I., closed her work with South Street Church, Utica, Dec. 27, and began in the M. E. Church at Hamilton, N. Y., Dec. 29. She will return to Utica after the Week of Prayer to assist Rev. Stanley Roberts, of Bethany Presbyterian Church, in special evangelistic services. So says the Northern Christian Advocate.

The M. E. Church South is far behind the M. E. Church North in the recognition and support of women evangelists. At the Mississippi M. E. Conference, in session at Yazoo City lately, Bishop Duncan ruled emphatically that the M. E. Church South does not recognize the right of women to preach. The occasion of this deliverance was an invitation from one of the preachers to Mrs. Mollie McGee Snell, the evangelist, to assist in conducting a revival. Nevertheless, Mrs. Snell goes on in the way she feels divinely called to follow. The Copial Signal thus tells of her work in Crystal Springs:

From reports, this great and good woman made a fine impression at her late protracted meeting in Crystal Springs. Some of the hardest sinners, especially of the male tribe, were deeply impressed under the magic influence, and are now going on their way rejoicing. Whether fully consistent with all our ideas of Gospel teaching and preaching or not, it is evident this wonderful woman is doing a great deal of good, as many women have done in days gone by.

In the ministerial work of the Congregational Church women are becoming more and more active. A new church has just been organized in Des Moines, Ia., which was gathered by Rev. Mary Drake, of the North Park Church. Miss E. K. Henry is going from town to town in South Dakota, holding series of meetings. Miss Annie Harlow, for twelve years pastor's assistant in the First Church, Lowell, Mass., has accepted an invitation to work in the Bethany Church, Philadelphia. Mrs. J. K. Nutting was recently ordained as pastor of the church at Osage, Ia. The decision of the council was unanimous. Mrs. Nutting was formerly a missionary of the American Board, and since her return to this country has exercised her gifts in the care of several churches in Iowa with great acceptance. Miss S. E. Margetts, daughter of Rev. H. E. Margetts, of Sturgeon Bay, Wis., was lately ordained and installed over the Stockbridge church, by advice of council. The Advance says:

While making no deliverance upon the general question of ordaining women for the ministry, in view of Miss Margetts' exceptional fitness for the work and the peculiar circumstances of the church, and in view of the fact that the ordination came about through the urgent solicitation of the church, the council voted heartily and unanimously, after an unusually thorough and satisfactory examination of the candidate, to accede to the request of the church. The exercises were peculiarly impressive. F. M. A.

BENEFIT FOR ARMENIA.

An entertainment will be given at the Boston Theatre, Jan. 7, beginning at two o'clock, to raise funds for the starving Armenians, to be distributed by the Red Cross.

Mme. Helen Modjeska has kindly consented to contribute her valuable aid. She will be assisted by artists of eminence.

It is hoped that the Boston public will respond generously to this effort in behalf of a people suffering the extreme of need and misery. Tickets are now for sale at the box office.

JULIA WARD HOWE,
President of United Friends of Armenia.
WM. LLOYD GARRISON, *Treasurer.*
ISABEL C. BARROWS, { *Secy's.*
M. H. GULESIAN,
Com. of Arrangements.

DR. SARAH HACKETT STEVENSON is at the head of a committee of two hundred prominent Chicago women who have organized in earnest to raise money for the Red Cross Armenian Relief Fund by a series of fashionable entertainments.

MISS MARGARET SEYMOUR HALL, daughter of the late Rev. Dr. Charles Hall, the venerable pastor of Trinity Church, Brooklyn, has inherited her father's literary talent. She is an indefatigable worker, particularly fond of the study afforded by travel, and of utilizing the impressions and knowledge thereby gained. Miss Hall is New York correspondent of a Hebrew newspaper, the only one of its kind published in the Holy Land.

MISS GEORIANA RICHARDS, of Denver, Colo., who has for several years been Deputy Clerk, has now, in consequence of a vacancy in the clerk's office, been promoted to be Clerk of the Courts of Denver. Mrs. Louise Manning Hodgkins, who sends this item of news, says: "It is pleasant to add, the salary was not changed with the sex, but remains at \$5,000." Naturally, since in Colorado women vote.

MRS. HARRIET MAXWELL CONVERSE is known as the White Chief of the Iroquois, and her name, Ya-ie-wa-noh, conferred upon her by the people of her adoption, means "one who watches." The Indians everywhere hold her in respect and affection for her devotion to the interests of their race; hence this bestowal upon her of the highest honor in their gift. In her home in New York City she has the largest library in existence on subjects pertaining to the American Indians, including many rare volumes out of print.

MRS. CATHARINE PARR TRAILL, the only living sister of Agnes Strickland, is now in her ninety-third year. Mrs. Traill still studies and writes in her picturesque home on the banks of the Otonabee, at Lakefield, Ontario. She is an enthusiastic naturalist, and each summer enjoys some weeks at her island home, "Minnewawa" (Wind-among-the-Pines), of Stony Lake, from which the Otonabee flows. Her last volume, "Pearls and Pebbles," contains an interesting sketch of her early days in England, and, later, in "this fair Canada," her adopted home. Many of her books, such as "Studies of Plant Life," are now very rare, chance copies selling for three times the original price.

THE PURPLE EAST.

BY WILLIAM WATSON.

Never, O craven England, nevermore
Praise thou of generous effort, righteous aim!
Betrayer of a People, know thy shame!
Summer hath passed, and Autumn's threshing-floor
Been winnowed; Winter at Armenia's door
Snarls like a wolf; and still the sword and flame
Sleep not; thou only sleepest; and the same
Cry unto Heaven ascends as heretofore;
And the red stream thou mightst have stanch'd yet runs;
And o'er the earth there sounds no trumpet's tone
To shake the ignoble torpor of thy sons;
But with indifferent eyes they watch, and see Hell's regent sitting yonder, propped by thee;
Abdul the Damned, on his infernal throne.

You in high places: you that drive the steeds
Of empire; you that say unto our hosts
"Go thither," and they go; and from our coasts
Bid sail the squadrons, and they sail, their deeds
Shaking the world: lo! from a land that pleads
For mercy where no mercy is, the ghosts
Look in upon you faltering at your posts—
Upbraid you parleying while a People bleeds
To death. What stays the thunder in your hand?

A fear for England? Can her pillared fame
Only on faith forsown securely stand?
On faith forsown that murders babes and men?

Are such the terms of glory's tenure? Then
Fall her accused greatness, in God's name!
Heaped in their ghastly graves they lie, the breeze
Sickening o'er fields where others vainly wait
For burial: and the butchers keep high state
In silken palaces of perfumed ease.
The panther of the desert, matched with these,
Is pitiful; beside their lust and hate,
Fire and the plague-wind are compassionate,
And soft the deadliest fangs of ravening seas.
How long shall they be borne? Is not the cup
Of crime yet full? Doth devildom still lack
Some consummating crown, that we hold back
The scourge, and in Christ's borders give them room?
How long shall they be borne, O England? Up,
Tempest of God, and sweep them to their doom!

A QUESTION OF BIOLOGY.

The Examiner Club met at the Parker House, Boston, on the evening of Dec. 30. Twenty-one members were present. Dr. Edward Everett Hale presided, with Secretary Gamaliel Bradford at his side. An essay was read by Professor Alpheus Hyatt, curator of the National History Society, on "Female Suffrage a Problem in Biology."

In studying any object in natural history it is considered desirable to have the object before you, or, if that be impossible, a picture of it drawn by some one who has seen it. It is said that a Scotch metaphysician once undertook to evolve a camel out of his inner consciousness. Little value, however, would be attached to an essay on camels written by a person who had never seen a camel or read anything written about camels by those who had

had a chance to study their habits. One may try to reconstruct an animal of some extinct species from a single bone, but in studying an animal of which living specimens abound, this method would be regarded as out of place.

We do not know what ground Prof. Hyatt took. But many biologists discourse upon the natural history of the woman voter from a purely theoretical point of view, ignoring the fact that thousands of living specimens exist in our Western States, and drawing speculative conclusions widely at variance with the observations of those who have had a chance to observe. The method is hardly scientific. Let us hope that Prof. Hyatt did not follow it.

"AM I MY BROTHER'S KEEPER?"

A nation is being exterminated for its religion before the eyes of Europe and America without interference. Read the following facts which occurred in Constantinople itself, within sight of European ironclads. They are but a sample of what is going on every day all over Asia Minor. Half a million are literally starving and freezing to death, women and children deprived of food and shelter by bloodthirsty fanatics, who have massacred their men, burned their dwellings, and robbed them even of their clothing.

New York, Jan. 1.—D. Arabian, an Armenian, has just returned from Constantinople, where he was confined for over two months in a Turkish prison. Mr. Arabian first came to this country five years ago. In September last he started back for Armenia, where he had left his wife and children. When he reached Constantinople he was questioned by police officials, and as his answers did not satisfy them, he was placed in prison with 800 other Armenians.

On Sept. 30, a great massacre of Armenians in Constantinople took place. The first intimation those in the prison had of the massacre was when the Turks commenced to carry into the courtyard and pile up hundreds of dead and dying Armenians, most of whom had their heads crushed in with clubs by the theological students, in addition to bayonet wounds in the back, the work of the police. Through the grating the prisoners saw their countrymen dying or crying vainly for assistance.

"There was an entrance to the prison about 50 yards long," said Mr. Arabian, to-day, "and perhaps 10 feet wide. Over it was an arched trellis. Through this narrow passageway, one at a time, were brought Armenians whom the police had arrested.

"Upon either side of the passageway stood from six to eight students armed with clubs. When the unfortunate victim would reach the line of students, the first pair would raise their clubs and would strike him simultaneously upon either side of the head. With a frantic cry the unfortunate would start to retreat, when from a Mohammedan policeman would come a bayonet thrust. The Armenian, to escape this, would again start forward down through the double line of students. Blows from every side would then rain upon the Armenian's head until the skull was crushed to a pulp.

No sooner was one victim dealt with than a second was pushed through the gate and this work of slaughter was kept up for forty-two continuous hours. The dead and dying alike were dragged to the centre of the courtyard, where they were piled up. The walls, roof, and shell walk

of the passageway were dyed with blood. In the court yard were hundreds of other students, each armed with a club and eagerly waiting to take his place in the line of murderers.

A young Armenian who dashed through the line before they could club him, was shot by the police. Armenians who claimed to be Mohammedans were subjected to nameless atrocities when their statements were found to be false. The massacre was intermittent only at the call to prayers. Then the murderers, with the blood dripping from their hands would devoutly turn their faces to the east and in loud tones utter their prayers. Fully 500 Armenians were slaughtered in that passageway.

Mr. Arabian and others were subjected to brutal torture while in the prison. He was eventually released through the intercession of the Russian ambassador. All his money was stolen from him. He is now but the wreck of his former self.

Senator Hoar has publicly appealed to President Cleveland to intervene, promising Republican co-operation. But alas, in vain!

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MUST SUPPORT HER HUSBAND.

According to a decision lately rendered by Justice Brown, of Cleveland, O., wives are legally responsible for the support of their husbands and families, provided the husbands are unable to support themselves and their families.

This decision has given rise to much comment. The attorneys are divided as to whether it will be sustained in a higher court.

The decision was rendered in the suit of Henry Koebel, a tailor, against Marshall L. Shay and his wife, Mrs. Emma E. Shay, to recover \$22 on a long-standing tailor's bill contracted by Shay.

Mr. Shay was in the drug business, but failed in 1890 and became insolvent. Koebel testified that in April, 1891, Shay purchased a \$42 suit of clothes from him, on which he paid \$20. Koebel further testified that, knowing Shay had failed in business, he told the latter that he would charge the remainder due to Mr. and Mrs. Shay jointly, and that Shay at the time said nothing against this proposition.

Shay testified that he owed the debt, but claimed that he has been unable to pay it, as he was bankrupt and insolvent. When asked at the trial if he supported his family, Shay evaded the question by replying, "We manage to live."

Mrs. Shay testified that her husband had not earned much to support the family for about four years, and that she was the owner of real estate valued at about \$10,000, on which there was an incumbrance of about \$3,000. She said that the rental of two of her properties netted her \$40 a month.

The question involved in the suit was as to whether Mrs. Shay could be held liable for a debt contracted by her husband. Morgan and Atwater represented the plaintiff, and H. G. Canfield, Esq., the defense. The plaintiff's attorneys argued that an Ohio statute, passed in 1887, covered the case, and made a wife who had property assume her husband's debts. This law—Section 3,110—says:

The husband must support himself, his wife, and his minor children out of his prop-

erty and by his labor. If he is unable to do so, the wife must assist him so far as she is able.

Justice Brown held the case under advisement several days, and then decided in favor of Koebel.

In talking to a reporter of the Cleveland *Leader*, Justice Brown said the States of California, Illinois, Iowa, and the Territory of Oklahoma had laws similar to the Ohio statute, and that the courts of the States and Territory named all hold that where such a condition of affairs exists the wife may be held for debts incurred by the husband in the support of the family. Justice Brown says:

In the case of Kelly vs. Mills, in Section 265 of the Ohio Statutes, the court holds that a creditor has the right to sue the wife directly, in case the husband cannot support the family with his labor and property. This is the only case in Ohio in any court of record where that principle has been decided under the Ohio law passed in 1887. I based my decision on the decision rendered in the Ohio courts which I just mentioned, and on decisions rendered under the similar laws in Iowa, Illinois and California.

It seems reasonable that a wife who owns property should support her husband and family, if the husband is genuinely incapacitated for work, as by illness. But how if he is able-bodied and shiftless? The following paragraph in the *Cleveland Leader* is suggestive:

A number of brewery owners have been awaiting the outcome of the trial in Justice Brown's court, and they said, after they had heard of the decision, that they would at once begin suits against the wives of their many debtors who had contracted debts and refused to pay them:

The *Leader's* comment upon this is:

If it transpires that wives in Ohio can be compelled to pay their husband's brewery bills out of their own earnings, in case they are obliged to become the supporters of the family, it should be advertised as a good State for marriageable girls to keep out of.

A man can limit his liability for his wife's debts to necessities, and a wife's liability for her husband's debts certainly ought not to extend to his bills for liquor.

Meanwhile Mr. W. D. Sohier and Mr. C. R. Saunders, of the late Man Suffrage Association, and Miss Molly Elliot Seawell and the other remonstrants will doubtless continue to oppose woman suffrage as vigorously as ever, although one of their chief arguments has been that the husband was solely responsible for the family support.

A. S. B.

EXIT MAN SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATION.

The Man Suffrage Association has disbanded. A lady calling at their rooms at 7 Park Street the other day, for certain anti-suffrage literature, the distribution of which she believed would help the suffrage cause, was told by the elevator boy, "They are gone."

"Where are they now?" she asked, unwilling to abandon her quest.

The boy answered, "They're busted up."

The officers of the Man Suffrage Association profess to believe that the existence of the Association is no longer needed, as woman suffrage is effectually crushed, since only 109,000 persons in Massachusetts voted for it. We believe the dis-

covery that there were 109,000 suffragists in Massachusetts was really an unpleasant shock to them, and a considerable surprise. But, of course, the campaign being over, the Man Suffrage Association, which was a campaign committee, has no longer any reason for its existence.

Now that this unique Association has passed into history, it will be of interest to chronicle who were its prime movers. One of the prominent men included in its list of a hundred anti-suffragists, said, not long ago, to one of the editors of the *Woman's Journal*: "I gave them my name, but I took no part in the active work, and, in fact, I am not very strongly opposed. The really active and enthusiastic opponents, the two men who did the main part of the work in the Man Suffrage Association, were W. D. Sohier and Charles R. Saunders." This is worth remembering.

Mr. Saunders first came into prominence as an opponent of equal rights for women in the recent campaign. Mr. Sohier has long been an ultra opponent. His sister, Miss Lillie E. Sohier, of Beverly, has also been for many years one of the most active of the remonstrants.

Mr. Sohier has just bought a controlling interest in the Boston *Daily Journal*.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THREE HEARINGS FOR ONE.

It is probable that no Joint Committee on Woman Suffrage will be appointed in the Massachusetts Legislature this year. The Committee on Rules, a majority of whom are opposed to equal rights for women, doubtless mean this as a slight to the suffragists; but if it should be done, the suffragists will have cause to rejoice, for two reasons.

In the first place, it is a maxim that the next best thing to victory is to have a good grievance. When 109,000 citizens of Massachusetts have just voted for woman suffrage, it is an obvious and flagrant grievance to refuse them the customary courtesy of appointing a committee to consider their petitions—a courtesy habitually extended years ago, when the suffragists were comparatively a handful.

In the second place, the object of this move by the enemy is to shut off discussion, in accordance with their usual policy; but its actual effect will be just the reverse. The Suffrage Association has petitioned this year for a constitutional amendment, and also for municipal and presidential suffrage; and the W. C. T. U. has petitioned that women may vote on the license question. If a special committee is not appointed to consider all these different suffrage petitions, those for an amendment will have to be referred to the Committee on Constitutional Amendments, those for municipal and presidential suffrage to the Committee on Election Laws, and those for license suffrage would naturally be referred to the Committee on Liquor Legislation.

Hence, instead of having one hearing before one committee, we shall have to have hearings before two, if not three, and the effort to prevent the usual suffrage hearings will prove a boomerang.

Many members of the Legislature who favor equal suffrage are so sure we shall gain rather than lose by the change that they advise us not to oppose it. Therefore, however the matter is decided, our friends need not feel disturbed.

MRS. HOWE ON ARMENIA.

At the Armenian Relief Meeting just held in Boston, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said:

The present seems a very momentous issue. It is a death struggle, far from our bodily presence, but, oh, so present to our heart and minds! It is a death struggle of civilization, unarmed, with barbarism, armed to the teeth and possessing and administering every appliance of modern war. In such a moment it seems to me that all minor things fade out of my mind. I no longer think of America, I no longer think of England, of France, of Russia. I think of civilization and Christendom standing still and no one saying, "I will stop this." What we want is an expression of will. Shall we wait for some prudent diplomatic arrangement to bring it out? Let us Americans say, "This shall cease!" And when this Red Cross goes to Turkey, let the whole power of the American people go behind it. It is not necessary to shed one drop of blood or to kill one single Turk. The Turks are girdled about with civilized people. They have only to know there is no other way out; that they must give way; that civilization must and shall persevere and continue, and that barbarism shall not quench it in blood. O God! what a thing it is to have to stand and say it at the close of the nineteenth century!

My mind goes back to the old Crusaders, who, just because the sepulchre in which the body of the dear Christ was laid was in the hands of the Saracens, poured forth blood and money and all that they had. And here are these living temples, in whom Christianity has resided for nearly two thousand years; and we stand and allow them to be swept from the face of the earth! I know the importance of will and of will power. So long as we say to the Turkish Government, "We do not want you to kill the Armenians," the Turk will reply, "We do want to kill them; that is all." But if we say, "By God, you shall not!" then the slaughter will stop, and not till then.

Pasteur was profoundly penetrated with the exquisite adaptation of means to ends in the universe, and each fresh revelation of his microscope deepened his reverence. He once said: "When one has studied much, he returns to the faith of the Breton peasant; and if I had studied still more, I should have the faith of the Breton woman."

Equal Suffrage for 1896 Calendar

Mounted in the centre of a neatly designed board 7x7 inches. The pad contains extracts for each day on the subject of equal suffrage, carefully selected from the best authors. On the reverse side of the "mount" is a yearly calendar and other matters of interest. Price, 35 cents. By mail in strong wooden box, 40 cents. At all booksellers, or of

E. SCOTT COMPANY,
Publishers and Printers,
146 West 23d Street, N. Y.

MRS. ANGENETTE PEAVEY, State superintendent of public instruction, is proving to be one of the best officials this State ever had. By virtue of her office Mrs. Peavey is a member of several State boards having great business interests of the State in charge. These duties she is meeting with all the ripe ability of a full-bearded man. It is a fallacy to hold that suspenders and whiskers are prerequisites for the transaction of public business.—*Boulder (Col.) Camera*.

The *Woman's Journal* has entered upon its twenty-seventh year with a complete dress of fresh type and with new and attractive contributors. Among the contents of the first number for the year are Self-Supporting Girls, An Englishwoman in Africa, An American Girl Abroad, Educational Notes, Successful Experience of Colorado, Annual Meeting of Daughters of the Revolution, W. C. T. U. Notes, an extended report of the Armenian Relief Meeting held under the presidency of Mayor Quincy, of Boston, with the address of Clara Barton; and State Correspondence from Michigan, West Virginia, New York, Maryland, etc.

The Instruction Commission of the Prussian Chamber of Deputies has received a statement from the Government that they no longer have any scruples about giving ladies access to the universities, more especially as regards the medical faculty. The experiences at the Berlin and Göttingen Universities have not in any way justified the objections which have hitherto been entertained by the Prussian Government. On account of this important communication, the commission has decided to frame an exhaustive report upon the question of an extension of the field of women's work.

MRS. SARAH B. COOPER, of San Francisco, Cal., in the sixteenth annual report of the Golden Gate Kindergarten Association, shows that the forty schools have been crowded this year as never before, the enrolment being 3,588. Most of the children are between three and four years old. Kindergarten work has been more successful in San Francisco than in any other city, partly because of the zeal of Mrs. Cooper and her associates, and partly because of the generosity of wealthy patrons. Mrs. Stanford supports five kindergartens. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst supports three, and several other ladies support one apiece.

MRS. MAY WRIGHT SEWALL will have the sympathy of a wide circle of friends in the great loss she has sustained in the death of her husband. When Mrs. Sewall was president and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery was secretary of the Woman's National Council, there was a standing dispute between these two ladies and Mrs. Laura M. Johns, president of the Kansas Equal Suffrage Association, as to the merits of their respective husbands. The three were excellent friends on all other points, but each insisted that her own husband was the best husband in the world. Year after year, at the convention of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, the triangular controversy went on, to the amusement of their intimate friends. All three used to bring their husbands' photographs with them. They never were able to settle the question.

ANNUAL MEETING

OF THE

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

The twenty-sixth annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston, beginning Tuesday evening, January 14, and continuing during the morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday, January 15. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, President of the Association, will preside, and there will be good music.

The first session on **Tuesday Evening**, January 14, at 7:45 P. M., will be a YOUNG PEOPLE'S SUFFRAGE MEETING, similar to the bright and successful one held last May during Anniversary Week, and the speakers will include members or graduates of prominent colleges, and other young women speakers who are earnest suffragists. Miss Maud Thompson and Miss Mabel E. Adams, of Quincy, are among those who have promised to participate. The East Boston Choral Association, consisting of seventy voices, conducted by Mr. J. H. Ripley, have generously volunteered their services.

Wednesday Morning, January 15, the annual BUSINESS MEETING will be held in the same hall at 10 A. M. It will include reports of the year's work by the superintendents of departments, a brief report of the work of each auxiliary local League, the adoption of resolutions and of a plan of work for the coming year, and the election of officers.

Wednesday Afternoon (at 2:30 P. M.) will be devoted to a symposium on the question, "Do Women Need the Ballot?" Different phases of the subject will be presented by representative women and men in ten-minute speeches: "Does the teacher need it?" "Does the working woman need it?" "Does the professional woman need it?" "Does the mother need it?" etc., etc., and among the speakers will be Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Rev. Thomas Scully, Mrs. Anna C. Fall, Rev. Florence Kollock, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Wednesday Evening (at 7:45 P. M.) there will be addresses by John Graham Brooks, of Cambridge (on "Some Economic Aspects of the Woman Suffrage Question"); Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, of Springfield; Miss Mary A. Chase, of Vermont, and others.

The splendid vote cast in favor of woman suffrage at the recent State election attests the deep interest felt in the question, and the hosts of our allies. We trust that our friends throughout the State will co-operate with us in making these meetings in every way successful and effective, as they promise to be exceptionally interesting. Every League is requested to send delegates, and fraternal delegates from the W. C. T. U. and other organizations of women who desire the enfranchisement of women will be welcomed.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
AMANDA M. LOUGEY,
HARRIET E. TURNER,
FRANCIS J. GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE STATE ORGANIZER.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, organizer for the State of Massachusetts, will be at the suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, on Mondays and Fridays, from 10 to 4, and will be glad to see and consult with all active friends of the cause.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The refusal to allow intelligent women a voice in the making of the laws that control them cannot be defended on grounds of equality or justice. It is arbitrary, autocratic, and therefore wholly foreign to democratic ideas. It is a fragment of ancient barbarism wofully out of place amid the enlightenment of the modern day.—*Haverhill (Mass.) Bulletin*.

Married women as teachers have been excluded from the St. Paul (Minn.) public schools by a unanimous vote of the school board. This is a step which the Chicago board of education recently refused to take. Apparently the chief objection to married women in the schools is the decidedly cheap one of their crowding out single women who have no husbands to depend upon for their support. The real and only important question—whether they are good teachers—is left out of sight. The fact is, it is not yet accepted that the object of schools is the educating of children, and not the furnishing of places for grown folks.—*Springfield (Mass.) Republican*.

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VOL. IX.

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Alice Stone Blackwell.

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THE UTAH JUBILEE.

On receipt of the President's proclamation of Statehood on Jan. 4, the people of Utah, men and women, without distinction of party, met in Salt Lake City, January 6, and observed the day as a triumphal holiday in celebration of the entrance of the Territory upon its career as the 45th State of the Union. The capital city was literally clothed in bunting and decorations of great variety and beauty.

The day opened with the booming of cannon and the ringing of bells. This was followed by an immense street parade of soldiers of the 16th U. S. infantry, State militia, police, State and civic officials, fraternal societies, local organizations of various kinds, and citizens. The streets were thronged with visitors from all parts of the State, and the grand procession terminated at the Tabernacle.

Acting Governor Richards called the assemblage to order and presided during the exercises, and at the right point surrendered the office to the new governor, Heber M. Wells. The oath of office was administered to the new State officers by Chief Justice Zane.

Gov. Wells delivered an inaugural address, in which he congratulated the people of Utah upon the auspicious occasion which had called them together, and expressed the opinion that the United States was to be congratulated as well as the State of Utah.

The Governor extended the hand of greeting to the women, who are now, under the State Constitution, admitted to equal suffrage with men. In concluding his address he said:

Our patriotism must never falter. Our allegiance to the National Government will ever remain supreme. If ever clouds of war hover over the land, Utah's sons will be found in the vanguard, defending the national rights and honor.

In the evening the city was illuminated, and a grand ball, attended by the retired and new State officers and the elite of the State, brought the proceedings to a close.

The Legislature met the same day and organized.

What makes the triumph of woman suffrage in Utah doubly important is the fact that women had already been voters for seventeen years in the Territory, from 1869 to 1886. They were then arbitrarily and unjustly disfranchised by Congress. This act was contrary to the general wishes of both men and women. Accordingly, when the men of Utah, under the recent enabling act, elected a convention to form a State Constitution, woman suffrage was restored by an overwhelming majority. All four parties had previously declared in its favor in their State Conventions. An effort was made in convention to reconsider the woman suffrage clause as endangering the admission of the State, but it was promptly voted down.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next Fortnightly Meeting will be held in the Woman Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 14, at 2.30 P. M. Rev. Florence E. Kollock, late of Pasadena, Cal., will lecture on "The Women of the Pacific Coast," with whom she has an extensive acquaintance. Miss Kollock is a very bright and interesting speaker, and always delights her audiences.

After the lecture there will be an opening of the "mite-boxes." Every person holding a mite-box is requested to present it to the committee. Its chairman is Miss Catharine Wilde, and she has a list of those who have taken them to fill with contributions of money. They will be opened in the presence of the audience, the contents of each box counted, and the total amount deposited in the treasury.

Tea, cocoa and light refreshments will be served at the close. All are invited.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

GOOD FOR IRISH GIRLS.

Miss Belle Kearney writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

After my friends with whom I had been travelling on the continent left for America, I decided to take a trip through Ireland. My fellow travellers were agreeable Irish people of the higher class. In the course of conversation with a very intelligent lady of the party, she said: "If you remain any length of time in Ireland, you will notice how particularly moral the Irish are. The whole social atmosphere is pure. Our girls are allowed the greatest freedom, and are growing very independent in thought and life, but are highly respected by the young men. When the fashionable masculine set in Dublin or in the other cities desire to indulge in questionable dissipations, they go over to London. The Prince of Wales has established a notoriously bad standard of morals, and the young men of England have copied

them to such an extent that a license is allowed there which would not be tolerated in Ireland. Irish young men, having no such precedent in their country, have to seek a foreign shore when 'in for a lark.'"

Those who were fortunate enough to gain admittance to the Young People's meeting last year will remember with pleasure the brilliant address of Miss Maud Thompson, who has kindly consented to be with us this year also.

Rev. Dr. Parkhurst and his fellow reformers will never get the New York City housecleaning done until they call in the women to help them at the polls.—*Warren (Mass.) Herald.*

MISS CAROLINE RUSTAD, a Scandinavian woman now 65 years old, living in White-hall, Wis., has turned over her savings for the last twelve years, amounting to \$200, to the fund for relieving the Armenian sufferers in Turkey.

MISS MABEL E. ADAMS, who will make her début on our platform at the Young People's meeting in Association Hall next Tuesday evening, has just been elected a member of the Quincy School Board, and is a bright, incisive speaker.

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY, speaking in a private letter of the Armenian outrages, says, "I do not suppose my name would be of any value toward spreading 'the virtue of indignation,' or confounding the Turk—but Milton's great sonnet

'Avenge, O Lord, thy slaughtered saints!' is a text in one's mind night and day. Where are the chivalrous Christian nations? I am a great lover of the Middle Ages—well, such things could not go unrequited in the Middle Ages. The Lord help us if, in our progress and prosperity, we have learned less about justice and brotherly love!"

EDNA LYALL contributes to the January number of *Good Words* an article entitled "How I Became a Novelist." She says she was "born a coward," and should never have ventured to publish "Doreen," her first story, "while Home Rulers are regarded as disloyal Separatists," had it not been for the courage imparted to her by her mother. Her first tales, she says, were written because "it was impossible to resist the craving to describe the beloved heroes and heroines." While still a schoolgirl she was an admirer of the celebrated Welsh singer, Edith Wynne, and weaving a romance about her in her imagination, wrote a story from which "Doreen" was afterwards constructed. "From those past days up to the present, there has always been a story on hand, and writing has become so much a part of my life that it is difficult quite to understand what life without a vocation would be like, or how people exist without 'dream children.'"

SELF-ERASED.

BY MCMASTER.

"For me she rubbed herself quite out; I represent the two."—PETROLEUM V. NASEY, in "Hanner Jane."

"For me she rubbed herself quite out!"
Oh, base, ignoble thought!

Will He who gave that selfhood
Forgive the ruin, wrought
Within that soul, thus self-erased
From out the moral world—
A monarch self-dethroned, a mind
To self-extinction hurled?

Shall he who stills his throbbed heart
With poison, lead or steel,
Abashed before his Maker's throne
Just condemnation feel,
While she who murders heart and brain
Shall read her title clear
To heaven, because she failed to kill
Her woman's body here?

"I represent the two!" Methinks
His snakeship feels this charm,
While sweetly sleeps the unconscious frog
Within his bosom warm.
Since in the unequal race for life
The eater is the winner,
A cannibal may justly claim
To represent his dinner.

So we may drink the breath of life.
Given for another soul,
Rob heart and brain that we may reach
Our intellectual goal;
Our helpless victim pines unmarked
By custom's iron laws,
While we, far worse than cannibals,
Receive a world's applause.

My brain power may be very small,
No matter, it is mine,
And from the hand of Nature's God
I caught the spark divine.
And be the talents one or ten
Committed to my care,
He only asks that worthily
I use and prize my share.

The wife who rubs herself quite out
Doth insult offer heaven,
Like him who in a napkin hid
The treasure to him given.
Each woman represents herself,
Or leaves the task undone.
Jehovah holds each human soul
Responsible for one.

And, brother man, with heavier brain
And foot of mightier weight,
And more capacious stomach, too,
Than that which feeds your mate,—
You represent just one, no more,
And reason makes it plain
That he who claims to stand for two
Shows more of cheek than brain.

—Woman's Journal.

SHE IS HEAD OF THE FAMILY.

The Supreme Court of South Dakota, in the case of Limander vs. Longstaff, 63 N. W. Rep. 775, holds that a wife, although living with her husband, is sometimes the head of the family within the meaning of the homestead exemption laws. The court says:

The statute places the husband primarily at the head of the family, because the Creator, in his infinite wisdom, endowed man with superior physical strength; but when from infirmity, misfortune or dissipation, he is no longer able to provide for himself and family, and the responsibility is shifted to the shoulders of his wife the Legislature has not deprived her of the exemption right, and at the same time imposed the responsibility of supporting

her husband and maintaining the home and family. The evidence in this case, which is practically undisputed, sufficiently shows that the plaintiff had saved from her earnings as midwife \$500, with which she purchased the stock of boots and shoes levied upon by the defendant sheriff, and at the time of the seizure and for about four years prior thereto, had been engaged in retail trade; that her husband was without means, and afflicted with an incurable disease which had for some years rendered him unable to perform manual labor or successfully attend to business; that the plaintiff had supported the children and maintained her husband out of the money obtained from the business in which she was engaged; and the boots and shoes valued at \$750, scheduled and claimed by her as exempt, were all the property which she attempted to withhold from creditors. It is clear, from an examination of all the statutory provisions relating to the subject of exemptions, that the Legislature did not intend to confer upon the head of the family, apart from the family itself, any individual consideration or benefit; but the statute is designed to protect the family, and when the husband has ceased to be at the head of the family, either by death, abandonment or infirmity, and the wife, by reason thereof, has of necessity assumed, as a matter of fact, that responsible relation, the law, recognizing existing conditions, allows her, as the head of the family, to claim the exemptions withheld from the invasion of judicial encroachment.

MISS BARTON IN CHICAGO.

Miss Clara Barton visited Chicago last week by invitation of the committee of two hundred prominent Chicago women who have organized to raise funds for the Red Cross relief work in Armenia. Miss Barton met the president, Dr. Sarah Hackett Stevenson, and many of the members, at 15 Washington Street, and explained to them her plans. Her address covered substantially the same ground as the one she gave a few days ago in the Boston City Hall, and proved equally satisfactory.

The plan of the Chicago women is to raise funds on a large scale by a series of fashionable entertainments, and the reports presented at this meeting show the energy with which they have taken up the work. Mrs. S. E. Gross reported that the arrangements for the children's charity ball at Kinsley's, Jan. 14, were completed. "Do not waste any time on that," said she; "my ball is taking care of itself."

Mrs. C. F. Pierce reported that five entertainments would be held, two on the North Side, two on the West Side, and one at Oak Park.

Miss Gillette announced an entertainment the next Thursday at the Grand Opera House, for which 1,500 tickets would be sold at \$1.50 each.

For the West Side, Mrs. Adeline Sherwood reported that the next day a meeting of the board of directors of the West End Woman's Club would be held, when she would lay the matter before them.

Mrs. Brooks, of the Hyde Park committee, reported it had arranged to have a musicale on Monday evening, Jan. 13, by artists, and that 800 tickets would be sold, with no expenses incurred except for printing the tickets.

Still another entertainment by E. Burton Holmes was promised, this to take

place at Central Music Hall at some near future date. The Comedy Stock Company has promised a performance at the Marquette Club, and the Boetti Opera Company has pledged its services also. The Ravenswood Opera Company has promised to produce "Pinafore" as its contribution to the cause.

Mrs. Holmes, of Jefferson Park, said they would hold an entertainment, aided by Norwood and Park Ridge.

The reform department of the Woman's Club will hold two entertainments, one for grown people and the other a magician's entertainment for children, and it is hoped the whole club will assist.

The money contributed by "The Little Friends of Armenia" was turned over to the general fund, of which Mrs. S. E. Gross is treasurer.

Mrs. Bluthardt and Mrs. Howard Kretschmar were appointed a committee to wait on the Germania Club. Mrs. Abbot was made chairman of the board of trade committee.

Miss Gillette announced that Plymouth Church was offered free for any entertainment, and that the general collection the next Sunday night at Central Music Hall would go to the cause.

These reports were most encouraging, as the committee had been at work only a week. Miss Barton said:

Ladies, I have thought as I sat here and looked over this crowd of people listening to the well-spoken reports, what a sight this would be to the famishing souls 7,000 miles away, waiting and praying for help, if they for a moment could look upon and understand it.

Addresses were also made by Mr. G. H. Pullman, Miss Barton's secretary, and by Rev. Frederick D. Greene. Mr. Geene said there should be no need of a spoken appeal for money to aid in the good cause. If 50,000 persons already perished and 350,000 more on the verge of perishing were not an appeal, preaching and urging would be no good. It was time to get down to business, as the present disaster was colossal. This should be done to save the name of Christianity and preserve to the English vocabulary the word humanity.

A mass-meeting in Central Music Hall was held the following Sunday afternoon. Mayor Swift presided, and there were addresses by Miss Barton, Hon. Geo. E. Adams, Gen. O. O. Howard, Rev. F. D. Greene, Hon. Thomas A. Moran, Dr. Wm. C. Gray, Rev. Frank M. Bristol, Dr. P. S. Henson and others.

The *Inter-Ocean* says:

The work which the women of Chicago have so nobly begun, the men of Chicago should take up and push forward in a large way. Our citizens should prove themselves worthy of such wives and sisters.

The women of every city and town in the country should take the matter up and do their utmost.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

A rare treat may be expected Tuesday evening at the Young People's (Suffrage) Meeting to be held in Association Hall, in the tenor solos of Mr. Frederick Jameson, late of St. Thomas' Church in New York. Mr. Jameson has been heard with great satisfaction at the Y. M. C. Union and at the First Church in this city.

ONLY A WOMAN.

The New Orleans *Picayune* thus justly and succinctly comments upon the latest case of lynching:

The burning to death of a defenceless woman, who was about to become a mother, by an armed mob of fifty men, near Lebanon, Ky., was one of the most brutal and cowardly crimes that ever blackened the fair fame of a civilized community. The woman's sin was unfaithfulness to her husband. If a mob of women should go about the country burning all the men who are unfaithful to their wives, what an illumination there would be! The very heavens would be lighted up.

HOMES FOR WORKING WOMEN.

Several working women of Boston are thinking of starting an independent home club. In Chicago, four years ago, such a club was started, with seven members, renting one flat in an apartment house. It has filled the house, and also the adjoining ones, and without doubt will soon be building a house for itself. It numbers at date one hundred women as members, and has a considerable waiting list, and money in bank. It comprises all classes of self-supporting women — teachers, clerks, bookbinders, shrimakers, etc. The entire cost per capita is three dollars per week, and its increasing numbers testify to the desirability of such a home. Photographs of the interior of the rooms show as much refinement and taste as the most fastidious could desire. Working women who would like to organize a similar club in Boston are requested to send their addresses to Home Club, care Carrier No. 19, Boston Post Office.

EDUCATE THE GIRLS.

"The Principles and Methods of Educating our Girls for Parenthood" is the title of a paper by Mrs. Eudora L. Hailmann of Laporte, Ind. The successful work of Mrs. Hailmann as an educator emphasizes the views expressed in this leaflet concerning the desirability of a special training for girls which will make them wise teachers and mothers. Among other good things, she says:

In our efforts to train the mother instinct, to bring it under the control of insight, i. e., in the preparation of young women for the science and art of human culture, we should open every avenue whence light may come, and give them control of every instrument of influence, from the needle to the pen, from the embryo citizen to the ballot that sways the world.

NO SUFFRAGE COMMITTEE.

In the Massachusetts Legislature, when the question of consolidating various committees, omitting among others the Joint Special Committee on Woman Suffrage, came up in the Committee on Rules, Speaker Meyer disclaimed any intention hostile to woman suffrage. Both he and Mr. Francis Lowell (late president of the Man Suffrage Association) who was also a member of the Committee, said that when the newspapers treated the proposal in that light they were inclined to reconsider their purpose of making the change. Speaker Meyer added that there was always

difficulty in getting able and influential men to serve on the Woman Suffrage Committee, and that by referring the petitioners to the Committees on Constitutional Amendments and Election Laws, they would receive a hearing before more influential committees. There were three pronounced suffragists on the House Committee on Rules, viz.: Messrs. Mellen, of Worcester, Jones, of Melrose, and Col. Albert Clarke, of Wellesley. These gentlemen retired for conference, and decided not to make any opposition to the proposed change, and the report was unanimously adopted.

The result will probably be three suffrage hearings this year instead of one.

MISSOURI NOTES.

The ladies of St. Louis lately had what the local papers call a "gala day" in listening to an address by Mrs. Clara C. Hoffman.

Mrs. Hoffman was entertained by Mrs. Maud Harris at her beautiful home. In response to cards sent out by Mrs. Harris, about fifty members of the Equal Suffrage Society met from 2 to 5 P. M. to hear Mrs. Hoffman discuss questions of the day. Mrs. Hoffman said in substance:

How often the Bible is perverted, in and out of the pulpit! In many places Paul acknowledges the propriety and usefulness of women teachers. Does he not commend to the church Phoebe, our sister, and request that she be assisted in carrying on her work? What do you think that work was? Was it crocheting or making patchwork quilts? I tell you nay! It was teaching and preaching the Gospel of Christ.

The most wonderful thing about the Bible is that it does not teach the subjection of women to an unlimited extent. It was written in times when a man owned his wife, just as he did his dog or horse, yet even then God raised up a Deborah and a Hulda.

So many women say to me, "I wish I had the gift of public speaking." That they have not is no excuse for not working in the suffrage cause. Any woman who can converse can say a word in season. She can learn to express a reason for the faith that is in her, and in talks with family and friends make many converts.

Bear in mind, ladies, such facts as must be interpreted in favor of our cause. Its enemies often say, "If women vote, it will bring discord into domestic life." I say boldly that it will not. In Wyoming, where women have voted twenty-six years, divorce suits stand only one-third in proportion to the other States in the Union. In proportion to contiguous States, where women do not vote, divorce in Wyoming stands one to four. This is trying the case in a very limited way, but it is all in our favor.

Mrs. Minor Meriwether said:

While we are talking of Paul's teaching, let me say its application is uncertain. Granted that a woman must be in subjection to her own husband, that often is the reverse of disagreeable. Husbands may, many of them, be like my own, a rather nice fellow. But neither Paul nor any one else pretends that we must be in subjection to each other's husbands. If we submit to taxation without representation imposed by a government of men, we are in subjection to other people's husbands, for which there is no injunction in Scripture.

Mrs. Meriwether's sentiments were much applauded.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* are Silent Forces of Progress, by Maria L. Baldwin; What we Desire for Greek Women, by Callirhoe Parren; An American Girl Abroad, by Mabel H. Barrows; Women Students at Yale; Women in the Churches; Women Physicians Abroad; Educational Notes; Miss Willard in the South; Cremation Growing in Favor; and State Correspondence from New York, California, New Mexico and Missouri.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

For the above meeting, the Royal Blue Line, in connection with the various New England railroads, has made a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip from all principal points in the East to Washington and return. This makes fare from Boston to Washington and return, \$12.67; from Worcester, \$11.34; Providence, \$11.67; Hartford, Ct., \$11.67; New Haven, \$10.67; New York, \$8.67, and proportionately low fares from all other points.

The above rates from Boston, Worcester and Providence, apply via Sound Lines to New York. All rail rates are: from Boston, \$15.34; Worcester, \$14; Providence, \$14.40. The New York delegation, including Miss Susan B. Anthony, will use the Royal Blue Line, and the New England delegates and their friends have been invited to join them. An illustrated "Guide to Washington," together with further information regarding tickets, times of trains, etc., may be secured by addressing A. J. Simmons, New England agent, 211 Washington Street, Boston.

Especial Offers.

The massacres of the Christian Armenians have attracted the attention and aroused the sympathy of the civilized world. In order to furnish the friends of these down-trodden people with reliable information in regard to the origin and causes which led to the barbarous determination on the part of the Turkish Government to destroy the entire Armenian population in Armenia, and who is responsible for it, the following especial offers are made:

THE ARMENIANS:

OR

The People of Ararat.

A Brief Historical Sketch of the Past and Present Condition of Armenia, the Armenians, their Religion, and Missions among them.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

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Mounted in the centre of a neatly designed board 7x7 inches. The pad contains extracts for each day on the subject of equal suffrage, carefully selected from the best authors. On the reverse side of the "mount" is a yearly calendar and other matters of interest. Price, 35 cents. By mail in strong wooden box, 40 cents. At all booksellers, or of

E. SCOTT COMPANY,
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146 West 23d Street, N. Y.

MISS CLARA BARTON was sixty-eight on Christmas Day, but she is still able to work more hours out of the twenty-four than most young women, or young men either.

Iowa has ninety-eight clubs in her State Federation. The richest is the Des Moines Women's Club, with \$4,000 in its treasury. This club has 189 members, and it intends to establish an art gallery in Des Moines.

The American Purity Alliance will hold a Conference in New York City, Jan 14 and 15, in Assembly Hall, corner Fourth Avenue and 22d Street, beginning Tuesday evening. Many valuable papers will be presented by eminent speakers. There should be a large attendance.

All the prominent women who have expressed themselves in regard to the Venezuelan question are united in deplored the possibility of war. Peace principles are instinctive with the sex, and with women's advancement will surely come an increasing sentiment for arbitration.—*Nashua (N. H.) Telegraph*.

The descendants of William Lloyd Garrison worthily bear up his honored name; and his grandson, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard of Harvard University, will be heard with interest at the Young People's meeting next Tuesday evening, at the opening of the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., in Association Hall.

Mrs. Emma Walker Herr, of Lexington, was elected enrolling clerk of the Kentucky Senate on Jan. 7, by acclaim. She is the first woman ever elected to the position. Mrs. G. R. Shelton, of Adair County, has been nominated for State librarian by the Republican caucus. The nomination is equivalent to an election.

The Republican Convention of Wayne County, Iowa, nominated Miss Carrie Goodell for County Superintendent of Schools over four opponents. She was elected, despite the fact that a number of her party voters withheld their support simply because of her sex. The Allerton News commends Miss Goodell as a woman of fine abilities and character, and predicts that she will make the most efficient superintendent the county has had for years.

Miss Annie S. Peck gave a lecture on mountain climbing last week in Association Hall in this city, describing her ascent of the Matterhorn. The lecture has called out most complimentary reports in the Boston daily papers. It was illustrated with magnificent views. Many of these were taken by Miss Peck herself, and a large number of the others were entirely new on this continent, having been made by a husband and wife who ascended the mountain two days before Miss Peck did, on their wedding trip. Miss Peck is a member of the A. C. A. and a woman of unusual ability. Her lectures on Greece were much enjoyed last year, but the present lecture is pronounced far finer by those who heard it. She will address the College Club next Monday afternoon, on "Olympia." Miss Peck's present address is 865 N. Main Street, Providence, R. I.

ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

The twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held in ASSOCIATION HALL, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston, beginning Tuesday evening, January 14, and continuing during the morning, afternoon and evening of Wednesday, January 15. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, President of the Association, will preside, and there will be good music.

The first session on **Tuesday Evening**, January 14, at 7.45 P. M., will be a YOUNG PEOPLE'S SUFFRAGE MEETING, similar to the bright and successful one held last May during Anniversary Week, and the speakers will include members or graduates of prominent colleges, and other young women speakers who are earnest suffragists. Miss Maud Thompson, Miss Mabel E. Adams, of Quincy, Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, Mr. Fletcher Dobyns, of Harvard University, and Mr. Edson Reifsnyder, of Tufts College, are among those who have promised to participate. The East Boston Choral Society, consisting of seventy voices, conducted by Mr. J. H. Ripley, have generously volunteered their services, also Mr. Frederick Jameson, late tenor of St. Thomas' church, New York City. Miss Alice Stone Blackwell will preside.

Wednesday Morning, January 15, the annual BUSINESS MEETING will be held in the same hall at 10 A. M. President's annual address, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore; Report of Secretary, Mrs. O. Augusta Cheney; Report of Treasurer, Francis J. Garrison; Report of Chairman of Ex. Com., Mrs. J. W. Smith; Report of Plan of Work Committee, Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith; Report of Superintendents of Departments: Fortnightly Meetings, Mrs. Livermore; Parlor Meetings, Mrs. Benedict, for Mrs. Mary Hutcheson Page; Securing Woman's Days at State and County Fairs, Chautauquas, etc., Mrs. Anna S. Brown; Work among Colleges, Miss Cora A. Beneson; among Episcopalians, Mrs. Eliza R. Whiting; among Universalists, Miss Oliver; among Unitarians, Mrs. S. D. Field; among Methodists, Mrs. Lauretta Richardson; among Catholics, Mrs. Annie G. Murray; among Congregationalists, Mrs. Elizabeth R. McPherson; among Presbyterians, Mrs. J. M. Black; Suffrage Literature in steamboats and railroad stations, Mrs. Lilias B. C. Davenport; Press, Mrs. Annie T. Auerbach; WOMAN'S JOURNAL and *Woman's Column* in Libraries, Miss Mary Ware Allen; Election of Officers; Report of Committee on Resolutions; three-minute reports from local Leagues.

Wednesday Afternoon (at 2.30 P. M.) will be devoted to a symposium on the question, "Do Women Need the Ballot?" Different phases of the subject will be presented by representative women and men in ten-minute speeches: "Does the teacher need it?" "Does the working woman need it?" "Does the professional woman need it?" "Does the mother need it?" "Do the Husbands Need It?" etc., etc., and among the speakers will be Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Rev. Thomas Scully, Mrs. Anna C. Fall, Rev. Florence Kollok, Mrs. Emily A. Fifield, Miss Mary N. Chase, of Vermont, and Wm. Lloyd Garrison.

Wednesday Evening (at 7.45 P. M.) there will be addresses by John Graham Brooks (on "Some Economic Aspects of the Woman Suffrage Question"), Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, and Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant.

The splendid vote cast in favor of woman suffrage at the recent State election attests the deep interest felt in the question, and the hosts of our allies. We trust that our friends throughout the State will co-operate with us in making these meetings in every way successful and effective, as they promise to be exceptionally interesting. Every League is requested to send delegates, and fraternal delegates from the W. C. T. U. and other organizations of women who desire the enfranchisement of women will be welcomed.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
AMANDA M. LOUgee,
HARRIET E. TURNER,
FRANCIS J. GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

MISS GERTRUDE HOPKINS, of Cleveland, O., was recently appointed official stenographer of the Cuyahoga County Common Pleas Court. She has been engaged in stenography and typewriting for four years. She has reported a number of important cases in the courts, and has earned the reputation of being one of the

most proficient stenographers in the county, especially at court work. Miss Hopkins is described as a pretty and accomplished young woman, who keeps house in a cosy little home for two younger sisters and a little brother, their parents being dead. She is a good specimen of "the new woman."

The Woman's Column.

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MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Annual Meeting this year surpassed any one that has been held in this city for several years past in size and variety of audiences, in number and weight of speakers, and in the interest and enthusiasm manifested. Beginning with the excellent "Fortnightly Meeting" on Tuesday afternoon, ably addressed by Rev. Florence Kollock, which crowded the suffrage parlors, No. 3 Park Street, it was followed by a most brilliant and joyous "Young People's Meeting," which filled Association Hall, while the platform was crowded with young men and women speakers and the seventy members of the East Boston Choral Society. The fresh, bright, earnest addresses of Fletcher Dobyns and Oswald Garrison Villard of Harvard University, of Miss Mabel E. Adams of Quincy, of Maude Thompson of Wellesley and Edwin Reifsnyder of Tufts College, delighted the audience, and were enlivened and punctuated by the effective harmony of the chorus.

The business meeting on Wednesday morning was well attended.

The afternoon session opened with a still larger attendance. It adopted spirited resolutions, and listened with delight to addresses by Rev. Thomas Scully and Miss Mary N. Chase, of Vermont. Then followed a lively symposium, in which Miss Kollock, Mrs. P. C. Wilson, Miss Olive Amies, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, Mrs. Emily J. Fifield, Mrs. Anna Christy Fall, and William Lloyd Garrison participated.

At the evening session the public interest culminated in a great audience, which filled every seat on floor, platform and gallery, while many were obliged to stand. Prayer by Rev. Charles G. Ames was followed by addresses by Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, John Graham Brooks, Rev. Philip S. Moxom, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore and Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant. A very fine male quartette and a beautiful solo singer, Miss Linn, with piano accompaniment, added greatly to the interest of the meeting. It was after ten o'clock when the great audience united in singing the old long-metre doxology, and slowly dispersed.

The Boston Standard said of the Young People's Meeting:
"Every seat upon the floor and gallery

was occupied with representatives of the best people in the community."

The Boston *Globe* said:

"The speakers were indeed young, and the fact that nearly all were either college graduates or students is significant, for it shows that the suffrage movement is being grafted into the universities, and will, therefore, have a wider range to reach the young men and women who will be the thinkers of the next generation than it could through any other channel."

Even the Boston *Herald* said:

"People who think the woman suffrage movement is in a comatose or dying state should have been present last evening at Association Hall."

If woman suffrage is indeed a "lost cause" in Massachusetts, it has a surprising way of showing unexampled vitality and progress.

H. B. B.

STONES FROM A GLASS HOUSE.

Not long ago, the Massachusetts remonstrants took certain extracts from an article by Col. T. W. Higginson, put them together without any asterisks to show where they had omitted important passages, and circulated this garbled version of the Colonel's utterances, to influence people against equal suffrage. Col. Higginson publicly protested against being thus misquoted; but the remonstrants, so far as we are aware, neither acknowledged themselves in fault nor professed penitence. It is interesting to note that the persons and papers most scandalized by Miss Anthony's alleged misquotation of President Eliot are the very ones that had not a word of rebuke for the remonstrants on that occasion. — *Woman's Journal*.

The island of Guernsey has adopted the State regulation of vice. The London *Methodist Times* says this was literally a "deed of darkness," since the measure was passed by the Legislature while the shades of evening were closing in an unlighted chamber. The vote stood 18 to 16, members of the Royal Court, by whom the proposed law was drafted, deputies by whom it was suggested, and several parochial rectors constituting the bulk of the affirmative. That the parochial rectors should have voted for such a law is especially instructive. Hitherto the women have generally had the aid of the ministers in opposing the licensing of prostitution. When even ministers are induced to support this evil legislation, it is high time that the women had votes to represent their own opinions. The Guernsey Legislature also voted that solicitation by women should be punishable by fine and imprisonment. An amendment to make solicitation by men punishable also was defeated.

Lucy Stone used to say, "Boys are like vinegar; the more mother they have in them, the sharper they are."

MISS EMMA S. WHITNEY served so acceptably as recording clerk of the Ohio House of Representatives during its last session that she has been reelected.

The reports from the local Leagues were most of them unavoidably crowded out at the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. It is requested that all these reports be sent to the *Woman's Journal*, where a summary of them will be published, for the benefit of many who were disappointed in not hearing them.

PRINCESS LI, the wife of Viceroy Li Hung-Chang, is fifty years old, but is said to look twenty years younger. Her feet have been tortured to such smallness that she cannot walk, and has to be carried about in a chair—a magnificent one, of course—yet she owns a thousand pairs of shoes. Her husband's wealth enables her to have nearly one thousand silk dresses, and she can select from five hundred furs in winter.

MISS DORA KAHN, a California girl, is said to be the first American or English woman who has ever reached eighty degrees north latitude. The event was marked by planting the stars and stripes on the island of Spitzbergen, the region of perpetual snow and ice, by the venturesome and patriotic San Francisco girl, amidst the enthusiasm of fifty-two European scientists who composed the excursion party.

The committee of the Hebdomadal Council, Oxford, England, which is expected to report this term on the subject of university degrees for women, has received, among other favorable memorials, two from representative educational bodies, the Girls' Public School Company, whose petition was signed by 34 out of a total of 36 head-mistresses, and the Church Schools Company, 18 of whose 24 head-mistresses signed the memorial.

MISS HELEN A. WHITTIER, of Lowell, Mass., is president of the company that operates the Whittier cotton mills, located on the Chattahoochee River, six miles from Atlanta, Ga. On Jan. 6, she pressed an electric button and put the spindles in operation, opening another industry for Georgia, and giving employment to between 300 and 400 persons. The building of the mills was begun last spring. They have 10,000 spindles and one of the best equipped plants in the country.

LADY HENRY SOMERSET writes to the *Union Signal*, from London: "Our hearts are wrung day by day by the terrible news from Armenia, and by our utter impotency to get any movement made for the rescue of these unhappy victims. Great meetings are to be held this week. God grant that some good may arise, and may the time soon come when England, fearless of consequences, shall honorably carry out her obligations, and protect those who have no help against the most barbarous nation that disgraces our modern times!"

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE QUESTION ANSWERED.

BY ELIZABETH LLOYD.

Ought the women to vote? Why, yes, to be sure,
For where is the ill that no woman can cure?
Just give her a chance, and she comes to the front:
Where there's work to be done, her sex bears the brunt.

Pray, how would our churches their pastors support?
Who'd get up the suppers when money runs short?
Who'd furnish the parsonage, or pay for the steeple,
If only the men could be counted as "people"?
And what would become of the male saints and sinners,
Without e'er a woman to cook them their dinners?
Tact joined with talent may write us a book,
But only a genius can be a good cook.

A man has his one occupation to learn,
And day after day to the same work may turn;
But woman a thousand and one things must do,
And keep her old arts while each day learning new.

The children are started off early to school,
The household accounts kept according to rule,
And washing and ironing and scrubbing and baking
Go on whether baby is sleeping or waking..
The socks must be mended, the buttons sewed on,
Though short be the hours from bedtime till dawn;
There are books to be read, and the latest Review,
And Butterick to study for styles that are new.

There's a temperance meeting, a club or the grange,
Coming every few weeks by way of a change;
With essays to write or speeches to make,
Which can all be thought out while baking the cake.

Or if she, perchance, resides in the city,
There are hundreds of children demanding her pity,
So she takes mission classes or visits the slums,
And helps her poor sisters to make themselves homes.

She studies the best way of cleaning the streets,
And goes on, nothing daunted by countless defeats,
To loose all the knots by which men are perplexed,
Just by doing the thing that she ought to do next.

When money is wanted to compass her ends,
She begs without scruple from all of her friends,
And sometimes improves her financial condition
By impressing the press for a "Woman's Edition."

O men, who expect all our sex to adore you,
Have you no faith in the mothers that bore you?
Think you that the woman who nurtures a man
Counts for less than her son in the All-Father's plan?

Then honor your mothers and give them their dues,
Let them go to the polls and vote if they choose;

For she who a thousand and one things can do
Will not be quite crushed by a thousand and two.

OUR POLITICAL SUPERIORS.

A certain Louis Gordon, formerly Gordonsky, has been on trial in New York for arson. According to the New York papers, when Assistant District-Attorney Davis cross-examined him,—

Gordon denied many of the statements he had sworn to before the fire marshal after his factory, No. 21 Walker Street, was burned down. In a burst of anger he exclaimed: "I had no motive to burn my place, as I was making money rapidly at that time."

"Don't you know the uncertainty of the Tariff bill in Congress then made all business dull?" Mr. Davis asked.

"I don't know what you mean by the Tariff bill," said Gordon.

"Do you know what Congress is?"

"No."

"What is the capital of the United States?"

"I don't know."

"Is this a kingdom or a republic?"

"I don't know."

"Who is our ruler—a king or a president?"

"I don't know. I heard we had a president."

Gordon declared he had been a citizen of this country for more than four years. He could not tell the name of the capital of this State or of its governor. Neither could he tell the name of the former mayor, but knew the present mayor's name because he had been asked to vote for him, and had heard that he had been elected. He said he had not time to read the newspapers. His time was occupied making money.

This intelligent citizen is the political superior of Clara Barton, Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, and all the best and wisest women of America. Even the New York *World* is struck by the incongruity, and says:

The attention of Elizabeth Cady Stanton, Susan B. Anthony and others is called to the fact that Louis Gordon, a voting citizen of the United States, did not know whether he lived in a monarchy or a republic. A. S. B.

AN ARMENIAN INCIDENT.

An incident that has just happened in the household of the editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN illustrates the widespread misery caused by the Armenian atrocities.

For the last eight months we have employed as our hired man a young Armenian from the neighborhood of Harpoot. Though poor and illiterate, he has earned not only the good-will but the respect of the family by his honesty, good-nature, and sterling qualities. Our old Irish cook, a good woman and a shrewd observer, said, after a summer's experience of him: "That's a real good boy. He won't tell a lie, and you never hear a bad word out of his mouth."

Ever since the news of the Harpoot massacre, he has been in great anxiety about his mother and sister, who lived in a little village near that city.

On my return home the other night, our second girl met me with a grave face. "Oh," she said, "— has heard from his family, and the poor fellow has been

taking on terribly." She added that the letter had come in the middle of the afternoon; that, going out to the barn soon after, she had heard a loud noise of mourning and lamentation — "I never heard such a sound in my life," said the girl. She had found — sitting on the steps, lifting up his voice in weeping.

The letter brought word that his step-father's house had been burned, with his step-father in it; the whole village had been destroyed, and there was no news of his mother. She had probably been carried off by the Kurds. "I knew how it would be," he said, with a black look; "my mother, she kind of good-looking; I knew they not going to kill her. But better they kill her!"

The first outburst over, he goes about his work in dumb despair, his usually cheerful face overclouded, his eyes red with crying. Multiply this instance by thousands, and you get some faint idea of the state of mind of the Armenians in this country. For the attempt at consolation in the letter from his brother which brought the bad news was sadder than the news itself: "Do not grieve too much," the brother wrote, "for this is not our case only, but that of our whole nation." ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

DUMAS ON WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

About four days before the death of the younger Dumas, he addressed the following letter to Madame Maria Szelya-Loevy, a leader of the equal rights party in France :

I desire that the civic and political rights of woman should be exactly the same as those of man, since her duties are the same. Does she not pay taxes as the man? Is she not prosecuted like the man if she does not pay her taxes? If she does not settle her indebtedness, or pay her rent, is not her property attached and sold like a man's? If she steals ribbon or lace in a store, is she not arrested and brought into court? Just think, Jeanne d'Arc could not have voted for a town councillor of Domremy in this beautiful France, which she saved! We are proud of our illustrious authoresses, like Mme. de Sevigne, Mme. de Stael and Mme. Sand, but we do not grant them the same rights which we give to their liveried coachmen. We give to the young girls the same education as to young men; we have erected expensive academies, wherein they become teachers, and go forth upon their vocation of spreading light and truth on all historic, economic, political and scientific questions of the age, and on the day when there is an occasion to show the progress of their intelligence, on the day of an election, when the interests of the country are deeply involved, they are requested to stay at home, and their janitor or man-servant goes out to vote. Some claim that they are inferior to man because they are dispensed from serving their country on the battlefield. But they are not dispensed from bearing children, without whom there could be no soldiers; from nursing and educating them for years, only in order to suffer when they see their offspring sent to the frontier, or still further, into a service more cruel than slavery. All the arguments opposing woman's admission to elective franchise are remains of the old Roman code of laws, which the law of nature will supersede at an early day. Is not a woman a thinking and acting being, of the same origin as the man? Do we not admire her in the holy relations of mother and

wife? Do we not crowd on her as many burdens and in many cases more responsibility than upon man? Yes, and again yes. Therefore we should declare her, and make her, civilly and politically the equal of man. As to her social and moral equality there is no doubt whatever; she takes care of that herself, and according to the way things are now going it will not take her long. Those who wanted freedom for men were great fools not to consider that the same freedom should have been given to women.

RESOLUTIONS AND OFFICERS.

At the 27th Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., the following resolutions, among others, were unanimously adopted:

1. *Resolved*, That we congratulate the friends of equal rights upon the admission to the Union of a third woman suffrage State; upon the extension of full suffrage to women, both married and single, in So. Australia; and upon the fact that in the so-called "referendum" in Massachusetts 22,204 women voted for suffrage, and only 864 women against it. In 238 out of 322 towns not one woman voted in the negative, although the Man Suffrage Association covered the fences throughout the State with posters urging women to vote "No."

2. Whereas, the returns show that we only need to convert twenty per cent more of the male voters in order to have a majority; and

Whereas, public sentiment is growing rapidly, and grows faster the more the subject is discussed, therefore

Resolved, That we petition the Legislature to give us a real instead of a sham referendum, by submitting to the voters a constitutional amendment enfranchising women.

3. *Resolved*, That our thanks are hereby extended to the 109,204 citizens of Massachusetts who voted for woman suffrage last November.

4. Whereas, every State and Territory in the Union except Alaska is now organized for woman suffrage work, and "Organization" is the watchword of the hour, therefore

Resolved, That we make organization the leading feature of our work during the coming year.

5. Whereas, a war with England would be an international calamity, which ought to be incurred only for the gravest reasons, and

Whereas, the voice of women ought to be for peace, wherever peace is compatible with honor, therefore

Resolved, That we favor arbitration in a settlement of the boundary dispute between Venezuela and Guiana, especially since Venezuela is a chaotic military despotism, and Guiana a civilized, orderly, progressive community, where women vote on equal terms with men.

EQUAL RIGHTS IN ARIZONA.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns writes to the *Woman's Journal* of the recent Territorial Woman Suffrage Convention in Arizona:

"Gov. L. C. Hughes made an eloquent opening address. He is an ardent suffraist, and stands loyally and staunchly for this cause. No amount of opposition, no political consideration, can swerve him from his advocacy.

"Mrs. L. C. Hughes, wife of the governor, was elected president. She has been prominent in all the suffrage work in the Legislature and in the Constitutional Convention, her efforts always aided and stimulated by her husband's sympathy. He loves to boast that he converted her to this doctrine. They were students together at Meadville, Pa., and engaged in a debate on woman suffrage—she on the negative. The governor insists that she was so thoroughly beaten in the argument that she immediately relinquished her

position. She does a great deal of work on their able daily paper, *The Star*. But with all her activities she is a devoted mother and wife, and an excellent house-keeper. Her domestic 'wheels go round' with the smoothness that comes of the touch of a capable hand. Her daughter, a brilliant girl, a graduate of two schools, is a member of the faculty of the University of Arizona. If I return to Arizona, as is now planned, Mrs. Hughes will accompany me, speaking in all the meetings and organizing local clubs."

EDUCATION IN CITIZENSHIP.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, of Harvard University, said at a recent equal suffrage meeting:

Education is the foundation of good government. Education is more widespread in America than in any other country. Why, then, do we hear general complaint that the public machinery is not working well? There is hardly a city in the United States where the government is honest. The reason is that so many men do not feel their responsibility as voters. It is common to read that the storm kept people away from the polls; that not half of the men registered voted. We want women to learn, during these long years of waiting, that the ballot is a duty.

The trouble is not with our form of government. Our constitution is as good as it ever was; but it is a long way down hill from George Washington to Grover Cleveland—a long way from the public men of that time to the public men of this.

Those of us who study and teach the science of government are trying to teach this—the responsibility of citizenship. The question is, How shall we teach it best to women? I answer, Side by side with men. We have given women greater and greater freedom, and it has not been abused. Carry the principle out. Let women sit side by side with men always—in the school and in the college. Speaking from my own experience as an educator, I can say that I do not know anything which would so quickly raise the moral tone of Harvard as the admission of women and the inspiration of their presence. That is my plea to-night—that you should educate women not only on broad general principles, but also in civics and citizenship, side by side with men. Then and not till then shall we have this republic such as its founders wished it to be.

WHY WOMEN SHOULD VOTE.

Mr. Fletcher Dobyns, of Harvard College, said at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A.:

The more people there are who have a voice in the government, the more considerations public men will have to take account of in their action. At first, the ruler was one man, and he consulted only his own interests. Then government was widened a little and extended to a ruling class, and they consulted their own interests. More classes were admitted, one after another, and more interests had to be taken into consideration. Now the legislator cannot think only of his own interests. He must think also, "How will this affect the farmers, the traders, the manufacturers, the workingmen?" But we are told that all interests are now represented. Is that true? This is the crucial point. Do women cherish certain interests and ideas more than men do? Do they have their own distinct point of view? If so, to admit them would make government broader and stronger and more truly representative. Even our

strongest opponents admit that women look at many things from a standpoint of their own. They say that women would try for all sorts of moral legislation, and we should find ourselves under a régime of "Sunday-school politics." One of my friends told me the other day that he was opposed to woman suffrage because women would consider too much the private character of a candidate, and if he were a man of corrupt private life they would vote against him, even though he might be a most useful man politically. That is true, and it is an argument for woman suffrage.

If women do represent a special point of view, the analogy of all history shows that their vote would be beneficial. The combined wisdom of all gives the best government. What point of view do women represent? The moral point of view. That element greatly needs to be represented in the politics of this nation. It is only a few years since Senator Ingalls declared boldly that morality in politics was an iridescent dream; that it was folly to think the Ten Commandments or the Golden Rule could be allowed any influence in practical politics. There could be nothing more wholesome than for our politicians to have to reckon with the moral sense of American women.

NATIONAL SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

For the above meeting, the Royal Blue Line, in connection with the various New England railroads, has made a rate of one fare and a third for the round trip from all principal points in the East to Washington and return. This makes fare from Boston to Washington and return, \$12.67; from Worcester, \$11.34; Providence, \$11.67; Hartford, Ct., \$11.67; New Haven, \$10.67; New York, \$8.67, and proportionately low fares from all other points.

The above rates from Boston, Worcester and Providence, apply via Sound Lines to New York. All rail rates are: from Boston, \$15.34; Worcester, \$14; Providence, \$14.40. The New York delegation, including Miss Susan B. Anthony, will use the Royal Blue Line, and the New England delegates and their friends have been invited to join them. An illustrated "Guide to Washington," together with further information regarding tickets, times of trains, etc., may be secured by addressing A. J. Simmons, New England agent, 211 Washington Street, Boston.

Not a single disreputable woman is reported to have registered in Boston; but the anti-suffragists will doubtless continue to hold on to their favorite scarecrow till it drops to pieces from sheer antiquity.—Warren (Mass.) Herald.

Equal Suffrage for 1896 Calendar

Mounted in the centre of a neatly designed board 7x7 inches. The pad contains extracts for each day on the subject of equal suffrage, carefully selected from the best authors. On the reverse side of the "mount" is a yearly calendar and other matters of interest. Price, 35 cents. By mail in strong wooden box, 40 cents. At all booksellers, or of

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.
Address, Leaflet Department,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

MRS. ORMISTON CHANT addressed the inmates of the reformatory prison for women at Sherborn, Mass., on the first Sunday of the month. She gives the highest praise to the management.

MISS LAURENCE TADEMA, the daughter of Alma-Tadema, has written one fairly successful book, "The Crucifix." She has just completed a translation of Maaterlinck's plays, for which she has written a preface that is said to possess exceptional literary merit. Miss Tadema is not yet twenty-five years of age, and is an artist as well as a writer.

MISS LILLIAN GORDON PYM, a daughter of Mr. James Pym of the Boston *Herald* composing room staff, received the degree of L. R. A. M. from the Royal Academy of Music at the examination held last week. Miss Pym is about fifteen, and is the youngest student by some years to secure such distinction from the Royal Academy. She showed remarkable proficiency as a child pianist when she appeared in public in Boston a few years ago.

MRS. M. WOLSTENHOLME edits the *Woman's Voice*, at Sydney, New South Wales. Its motto is, "Democratic but not revolutionary, womanly but not weak, fearless without effrontery, liberal without license." The Abbeville (S. C.) *Medium* says: "The struggle for equal rights for women is not confined to our State, but is going on throughout the world among the most enlightened people. The *Voice* is an advocate of suffrage, and the question seems to be a live one in those localities."

MISS ISABEL WORRELL BALL of the Topeka *Capital* was recently accorded the privileges of the press gallery of Congress. The Washington *Star* says the opposition of the conservative element in the ranks of the journalists has been so marked in regard to the admission of women correspondents that, although there was no flaw in Miss Ball's claim to a seat, they obscured the disagreeable fact of her admission as much as possible by having her name put in the printed lists simply as I. W. Ball.

It can hardly be urged much longer, at least in England, that women should not be enfranchised because they are exempt from military duty. Miss J. A. Gray, acting superintendent of nurses, and a dame of the Order of the Royal Red Cross, who has in former years done good service with the troops in Zululand and Egypt, has been ordered to be in readiness to embark for Ashantee, and it is anticipated that she will be accompanied by other nursing sisters to work in the hospitals.

MRS. F. A. W. SHIMER, principal and founder of the Mount Carroll (Ill.) Female Seminary, has given the seminary property, valued at \$100,000, together with \$150,000 for endowment purposes, to the University of Chicago for a preparatory school for that institution. The seminary is one of the oldest of Western women's colleges, having been founded about forty-two years ago. It numbers among its alumnae many prominent women, not only of Illinois, but of many surrounding States. It has a campus of twenty-five acres, and three or four commodious modern buildings.

ABSURD DR. HAWTHORNE.

Rev. Dr. Hawthorne, of the First Baptist Church in Atlanta, Ga., lately made a vehement attack in his pulpit on the "degenerate women" who celebrated Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's 80th birthday. Dr. Hawthorne demanded:

What would be the condition of this country if all of our women were like them? Marriage would no longer be sacred; motherhood would everywhere be despised; home would be joyless; chivalry would disappear; both private and public worship would perish; and discord and diabolism would reign from ocean to ocean.

Since Mrs. Stanton has brought up an uncommonly healthy and handsome family of five sons and two daughters, it is not easy to see why motherhood should be despised if all women were like her. If all men were like the erratic Dr. Hawthorne, "discord and diabolism" would be much more likely to reign "from ocean to ocean." His latest utterances have stirred even the anti-suffrage press to mirth.

GAMES FOR GIRLS.

Miss Clara G. Baer, director of physical education at Newcomb College, New Orleans, has issued a booklet, in which two games for the gymnasium, "Basquette," or basket ball, and "Newcomb" are described and rules given for playing. Regarding "Newcomb," which she originated, Miss Baer says:

This game was the outgrowth of a demand on the part of the members of the class of '95 of the Newcomb College to become initiated in the handling of the basket ball. We had ordered a set of baskets, and while patiently waiting their arrival, the substitute was inaugurated. Since then I have found it an excellent means of keeping large classes interested in comparatively little space. This is scarcely practicable in basket ball when, in a room say 32 x 42, about forty pupils wish to engage in the sport. As no apparatus is required beyond an ordinary light football, it is practically within the reach of every one.

Miss Baer is a graduate of the Posse Gymnasium of this city, and has for several years directed a ladies' class of the Southern Athletic Club of New Orleans.

AGE OF PROTECTION IN IOWA.

The White Cross Society of Iowa, Chas. E. Shelton, of Burlington, president, is at work in behalf of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to eighteen, limiting its application to men and boys over eighteen, and thus giving equal protection to both sexes. This bill will be presented as early as possible after the Legislature convenes. Strong resolutions favoring its passage have been passed by the State conventions of many leading religious denominations, and of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor and the Epworth League, and the White Cross Society has issued an appeal urging active personal work in every locality.

Up to 1886, the age of protection for girls in Iowa was ten years. In 1886, a bill was presented to raise it to eighteen; but it met with such opposition that the age could only be raised to thirteen, at which it now stands.

At the last session of the Legislature a

bill was again introduced to fix the age at eighteen, and numerous petitions from every part of the State in its favor were sent in to both houses. The Senate committee to which it was referred promptly reported, recommending indefinite postponement; but through the efforts of its friends it was again referred, and finally, after being amended to make the age fifteen, it passed the Senate unanimously; but even this bill was not allowed to come to a vote in the House.

A YOUNG OLD LADY.

Frances Willard is making a journey through the South. She says: "In Nashville I had the honor of a call from Miss Jane Thomas, who declares she 'feels as young as she did at fifty.' She goes on the street cars by herself for miles, makes bridal pincushions that exhaust twelve papers of pins, makes famous rag dollies for the little ones, and has a fame in all this region for her intelligence and ingenuity. She is a devoted white-ribboner, and attributes her life-long good health and bright spirits to the fact that she 'never thinks of herself.'"

MRS. HALL'S LECTURES.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall will deliver a series of lectures in Boston and vicinity, beginning with Attleboro, where she will read "Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished People" before the new Round Table Club. On March 25 she will give the same lecture at Manchester, N. H., to the Ladies' Benevolent Society. On March 27 she will read an essay, prepared especially for the purpose, before the Metaphysical Club of Boston. Mrs. Hall still has some open dates for this trip, and clubs or societies desiring to secure her services, should address her at her home in Plainfield, N. J. Her lecture on "The Political Position of Women in England" is of special interest just now. Her other lectures are Ceremonial and Social Observances of Primitive Peoples; Pageants and Ceremonials of Ancient Times; Social Usages; One Hundred and One Mistakes; The English Language as it is Spoken in the Best Society; The Art of Conversation; The Civilized Man and the Savage; Whittier and the Anti-Slavery Period; General Francis Marion and the Huguenots of South Carolina; The Influence of the Press on Manners and Morals; Byron and the Heroes of the Greek Revolution; Personal Reminiscences of Distinguished People; The Kindergarten, its True Aim and Scope; Equal Rights; Recent Objections Answered; The Political Position of Women in England; The Judgment of Minerva (A Farce).

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages-renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

In the U. S. Senate, Hon. George F. Hoar has presented a joint resolution for a Constitutional Amendment admitting women to suffrage.

Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Miss Blackwell, and Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith are attending the meetings of the National-American W. S. A. in Washington this week.

Sir John Gorst, M. P. for Cambridge, England, is going to appoint two ladies to be "Associate Inspectors of Schools," the first time such an appointment has been made. It is a life position, beginning at £250 a year, rising to £800. The work will be inspecting board schools.

Any woman having an article invented by a woman, and willing to lend it for the Women's Exhibit at the Tennessee Centennial, is requested to address Eleanor C. Ratterman, Chairman Women's Patents and Inventions Committee, Nashville, Tenn. The committee promises to secure all articles from damage, and to see that at the close of the Exposition they are promptly returned.

At a meeting of the Boston Municipal League last Tuesday evening, "proportional representation" was ably advocated by Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke, of Indiana, formerly president of the American Woman Suffrage Association, and was endorsed by Mayor Quincy. But none of the speakers seem to have alluded to the fact that one-half of the citizens and taxpayers of Boston have no representation whatever, because they are women. In view of this glaring omission, the talk was like the play of Hamlet, with Hamlet omitted.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held at the Woman Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at 2.30 P. M.

Rev. Samuel J. Barrows, editor of *The Christian Register*, will lecture on "The Greece of To-day, with Special Reference to the Life and Development of Women." This is one of a series of four lectures on Greece, given by Mr. Barrows, and it is pronounced by those who have heard them all to be the most interesting and instructive of the entire series.

Miss Alice May Hoitt, of Lynn, a very fine contralto, will be the soloist of the afternoon.

The "mite-boxes" that were opened at the last Fortnightly yielded \$158. Several have not yet been brought in, and it is desired that they shall be returned next Tuesday, that the account may be closed, and the way opened for a new venture. Tea will be served at the close.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS PEACE.

"War is the game of Kings," said Voltaire. With equal truth we may add, "War is the game of politicians."

The two great political parties of the United States are at present engaged in a disgraceful scramble for "jingo" pre-eminence. Certain ambitious Republican politicians, led by Senators Lodge, Chandler, and Davis, having sought to make political capital by censorious criticism of the foreign policy of the Democratic administration, have been adroitly flanked by President Cleveland and Secretary Olney, who have induced Congress to interfere in a South American boundary dispute, of a hundred years' standing, between British Guiana and its northwestern neighbor. The Monroe doctrine has been invoked and distorted to constitute a pretext, and the newspaper press of the country, with some noble exceptions, have vied with each other in arousing the war spirit latent in a peaceful, industrial community.

But it never would do to let the Democrats stand before the country as the champions of a "national policy." So Lodge hastens to bid higher, by proposing to borrow one hundred million dollars for investment in munitions of war, at a time when no one wants to fight us, and when our revenues are falling short of current expenses. This enormous sum, added to our pensions, would make two hundred and fifty million dollars taxes for war expenses in a single year—a far larger sum than the cost of any European standing army. But Senator Davis outbids Senator Lodge. He proposes to establish a protectorate of all American nationalities, although they have not asked and do not desire our protection.

All this is an object-lesson in the need of woman suffrage. It proves that a political society of men alone cannot be trusted to keep the peace. There are only two classes of our citizens who can be relied upon to vote against war, (1) the old soldiers, North and South, who agree with Gen. Sherman that "war is hell," and, (2) the women, who have faced death in giving birth to our citizens, and who have spent their lives in rearing them to maturity. These two classes appreciate most keenly the value of human life, and the horrible brutality of wholesale murder. But alas! the veterans are dying fast, and women are disfranchised. A new generation has to learn the old lesson, "Blessed are the peacemakers," by sad experience.

Every class that votes, in the long run makes itself felt in the government. Women, as a class, are less belligerent than men, therefore we need the united votes of men and women to ensure international peace. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MISS HUTCHINS, of Big Rapids, Mich., has patented an improvement on the bicycle tire now in use. In the middle of the rim is a groove into which is fitted a smaller tire of leather. This is much more durable than the old rubber tire.

FRAULEIN ANTONIE STOLLE gave a delightful exhibition of colored reproductions from the masterpieces of the Dresden Gallery, at Association Hall, last Monday evening, and one equally enjoyable of the Vienna pictures, at the same place, Thursday night.

MRS. ROSE HAWTHORNE LATHROP contributes to the February *Atlantic* some recollections of Hawthorne, covering the period of his English consulate. Mrs. Catherwood's studies in provincial France are entitled "A Little Domestic," and are a charming picture of peasant life.

MRS. ALICE MOORE MCCOMAS has been made one of the associate editors of *The Spectator and Woman's World*, published in New Orleans. She will conduct a Mother's Department, and is to take charge of a Woman Suffrage Department, to which she invites contributions from suffragists.

MISS FRANCES WILLARD has left Asheville, N. C., for a conference with the W. C. T. U.'s of Greensboro, N. C., after which she will go to Spartanburg and other leading towns in the Carolinas and Georgia. Owing to a severe cold she relinquished engagements in Virginia and District of Columbia until spring.

MRS. A. M. DIAZ kindly offers to give her course of four valuable Talks in the interest of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. These talks lucidly illustrate from nature the three grand laws of the universe—Life, Individuality, Oneness. Consider the present civilization with views to its conformity with these Divine laws; show the educational responsibilities of homes and of schools in regard to the individual, and through the individual to the State; showing the spiritual to be the only sure basis of all human endeavor; the whole to bring in much of what is known as nineteenth century thought as connected with human affairs. Mrs. Diaz also has lectures of varied interest, including "Old Plymouth," readings for children, with stories and selections from the inimitable "William Henry Letters," and several others. She will give twenty-five per cent. of the proceeds to any League arranging for these lectures. Information may be obtained from Mrs. Diaz, at Belmont, or from Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith at this office.

THE ECONOMIC ASPECTS.

Rev. John Graham Brooks, at the annual meeting of the M. W. S. A., said in part:

I should be sorry to be interpreted as implying that any amount of voting by women could raise or equalize the wages of women or of men. To make clear the argument which has slowly converted me, I shall state briefly three points.

1. Women who used to work in the home are now doing the same work in the factory, under different conditions. The making of jam, soap, candles, etc., and one of the great primary industries, the making and distribution of clothing, all of which used to be done at home, now occupy millions of women outside the home. This disposes finally of one argument, viz., that woman's place is home. Industrial evolution is taking every bit of woman's work out into the world, to be done jostling with men, under such difficulties and dangers as the world's open market implies; and this calls for every whit of protection we can afford her.

2. In this country, in England, and even in Australia, a change is coming over politics as interpreted not by the direct will of the people in the Legislature, but by the courts. Our courts are beginning to take an absolutely new attitude towards women. The California courts lately refused to admit the constitutionality of special class legislation for women, for the bottom reason that a woman was no longer to be regarded as a child or a ward. I was in Chicago, and heard the Supreme Court of Illinois decide that special legislation could not be permitted for women, as for a ward or an incomplete citizen. This attitude on the part of the courts is absolutely new, but it is sure to reach State after State. Add to this the effects of the higher education, and the fact that women are all the time growing stronger.

3. By nothing have we been more deluded and blinded than by the traditional interpretation of what politics means. It is really something almost vulgarly commonplace, and very simple. People are everywhere finding out that their single strength is too weak. They have to group themselves, and make certain regulations for protection; and that is politics. We are finding out that our cities ought to be governed as great business corporations. Are women less concerned than men in having clean streets, decent sewers, untainted milk, good schools, charities properly administered, hospitals put on a proper footing? Yet we cannot have to do with any of these things without taking part in politics, pure and simple.

The question can be illustrated as well from England or Australia as from this country. I remember the contemptuous argument that no woman was fit to be a factory inspector. As the parish laws in England have spread, and things have been democratized, i. e., taken out of the hands of the few into those of the many, with the result, we hope, of making them strong, as it is the tendency of responsibility to do—and as women have had the higher education, we have found out, with revolutionary rapidity, that in many capacities women serve exactly as well as men, or even better. There are more than 800 women now serving as poor law guardians in England. It is this that is converting Arthur Balfour and other young men of first-rate ability to woman suffrage—because they see that social evolution has settled it. As poor law guardians, factory inspectors, etc., women have every day to be politicians, and they make superb ones. Or we find women doctors introducing a new and precious difference into the sanitary inspection of London—which also is in politics. There are thirty-two women now engaged in it, and they cannot be in it a month without making and apply-

ing rules, i. e., taking part in politics. It is so with all factory legislation and factory inspection.

Lately all the London laundries have been put under sanitary inspection. Twenty years ago, only men would have been employed for this work. Now it is seen that women are the fittest to make and administer these regulations.

In Melbourne, there are vast textile industries employing three women to one man. The system of fines had to be regulated, because great abuses had grown up; and when it was said that this ought to be done by men, everybody laughed. Women trained by competition in the open market, and by the higher education, are perfectly fit.

In conclusion, women are asking in a perfectly natural way for a say as to what the regulations shall be and how administered. In every new occupation you find that the increase among men is 150 per cent. to 600 and even 1,000 per cent. among women. Women are rushing into all the new trades, and it is this that has necessitated the new attitude on the part of the courts.

In our own Anglo-Saxon communities, we find politics depending on industrial conditions throughout. We had legislation for land-owners first, and then for business men, when factories came in; and that was a new type of politics—business men's politics, or factory politics. Then, as capital began to combine, trade and labor, for exactly the same reason and with the same justification, began to band together. They came to the Parliament asking for representation, and were met with contempt, as the business men had been before them; but they won it, and are winning it in every free country in the world. We have had landlords' politics, business men's politics, and laborers' politics; and now in America, where there are these vast laboring interests, are they going to say to the women, as others formerly said to the working men, "Oh, let us do your politics for you?" The principle has been won in this world that no group is competent to do the politics for any other group or class. Millions of women have been forced from their homes by the forces of modern competition. Are we going to refuse them simple justice? Before many years, the opposition will become legitimately an object of jibes and laughter.

But what a golden fact it is that the places where men have got what they want are almost the only places where women's wages have come up and are parallel with men's! In New York, where I went through the garment makers' strike, I said to Harry White, who led it, "Do your women want to vote?" He answered, "Every one of them, as fast as they begin to think."

Our great pessimists, who think life is rotten to the core, despise suffrage and women. Between the text of trust in the people, modified by prudence, as against distrust of the people, qualified by fear, which will you take? There is no doubt as to what brave and fair-minded men will answer.

SCHOOL LIFE.

In some way all classes of women should be made to understand the real nature and the value of school life and the public schools. Not only the importance of an education, the best gift which can be bestowed upon the children of a State, but how to make that education the proper one for each individual child.

Every woman should know that little children ought to be under wise management, and that all matters pertaining to their physical, mental and moral well-being during school days claim the gravest consideration. Now if these things are to be well done, right people must be

chosen to do them—people of character who will faithfully do the work and worthily represent those electing them. Women should know that the good or ill result of school life depends largely upon the teachers to whom the children are entrusted. Who the teachers are depends upon the school committee, and women can help choose the committee.

When women are convinced that they can help build schoolhouses convenient and supplied with every needed appliance; that they can help secure a teaching force well proportioned to the number of children taught; that they can help elect teachers fully equipped for their various positions, familiar with the laws of mental and moral growth, skilled in the art of winning, controlling, inspiring, able to call forth the best that is in children and make the most possible of each one; when the majority of women are convinced that the control of these matters lies within their sphere, they will realize that they need the ballot.—*Emily A. Fifield.*

MRS. CHANT'S LATCH-KEY.

I have been asked, at home, several times what business it was of mine whether the women in the land of the stars and stripes got the suffrage or not. We want justice not to be cooped up in one land, but to spread over and rule the whole earth. Do you know what this is in my hand? It is a latch-key? Twenty years ago a lady in London was engaging a governess. The governess was very clever, and could teach anything, but a friend wrote to the lady, "Do not engage her on any account. She will corrupt the minds of your daughters. She uses a latch-key!" I use one for the most womanly of reasons—to save some one trouble who would otherwise have to sit up for me. Some one might say to me, "But suppose you should come home drunk at 3 A. M.?" Votes are like latch-keys; they can be used well or ill. One of those curiously half-conscienced people, the remonstrants, told me that she was opposed to giving women a vote because some women would use it so badly. We might as well give up bonnets because some women use them badly. The papers report that a woman threw her bonnet at her husband the other day.—*Laura Ormiston Chant.*

CHURCH WOMEN.

Mrs. Smith, wife of Rev. J. H. B. Smith, of Wadena, Minn., is an ordained minister in the Congregational Church. Husband and wife carry on church work together.

The First Congregational Church in Chelsea, Mass., is rejoicing in the return of its missionary, Miss Ellen M. Stone, formerly a valued member of *The Congregationalist* staff, from Bulgaria, and already she has given several addresses on her work there and on the troubles in Armenia. A reception was recently tendered her by the church, and hundreds of her friends in this church and from the Central and Third Churches, which also have united in her support, welcomed her back.

The women of the Methodist Episcopal Church are active in far-off China. The Central China Woman's Conference was organized at Nanking on Oct. 17. Ten missionaries were present, besides a number of Chinese women. Mrs. Bishop Walden was elected chairman. During the conference an anti-foot-binding temperance meeting was held, which awakened considerable interest among the natives. A hearty welcome was extended

Dr. Gertrude Taft, who had just arrived to reinforce the work in Chinkiang. A resolution was passed asking the Woman's Foreign Missionary Society to send out to central China six women within the next two years.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S WORD.

At the Massachusetts Annual Meeting, the president, Mrs. Livermore, said:

This is a hopeful time. At first, when the Massachusetts W. S. A. turned up their noses at the sham referendum, my nose, like the rest, was "tip-tilted" very high. I thought we would not dance when our enemies pulled the wires. But a campaign committee of suffragists took the matter up, and it seemed mean for us to do nothing to help. I did not want to be a stumbling-block in the way of progress, so I was one of the 109,204 who voted "yes." The referendum was a device of the enemy, but the works of wicked men are often overruled for good, and we all have reason to congratulate ourselves on the result. I would not have believed that 109,000 people in this State would vote for suffrage. Moreover, from my experience in my own town and vicinity, I believe most of the regular old out-and-out suffragists did not vote; they too utterly despised the whole thing, just as I did school suffrage for several years after it was granted. I felt that I would not pick up a crumb when we were entitled to the whole loaf. Yet school suffrage also has turned out for good, and so have many other things. The Sultan has refused to let in Clara Barton and the Red Cross, and thereby has startled the whole civilized world, and convinced it of the necessity of wiping out the unspeakable Turk.

The year really opens very auspiciously. Let us work harder than ever for the ballot. We have never claimed that it will bring the millennium, but it will put a weapon in our hands to hew our way further on.

My word to you is, begin the year hopefully; try every way of raising money, for our expenses are going to be bigger this year than ever before; let us hold county conventions and neighborhood meetings, distribute literature, keep the matter before the public in the press, and strengthen our organization on all sides.

CALIFORNIA FOR EDUCATED SUFFRAGE.

Editors Woman's Column:

At the last election, November, 1894, an amendment to our constitution was carried, denying the voting franchise to any person who shall not be able to "read the constitution in the English language and write his own name." This amendment does not affect those citizens who are already exercising the right of suffrage, for it says, further, "provided, that the provisions of this amendment shall not apply to any person prevented by a physical disability from complying with its requirements, nor to any person who now has the right to vote, nor to any person who shall be sixty years of age and upward at the time this amendment shall take effect."

At first glance this appears to be an injustice to the women of this State in case their suffrage amendment should carry next fall; for it leaves as voters all the ignorant men who have been voting all these years, and disfranchises their wives who are only equally ignorant. And yet, as the editors say in the above-

mentioned comment, "We shall be glad to see the women of California enfranchised even on an educational qualification, because to admit *any* woman to the suffrage on any terms would be a wiping out of the old arbitrary sex line and a beginning of better things." I emphatically echo the remark of the editor when he says: "In any State that provides free schools there is no injustice in requiring the voter to be able to read and write." Every one should "qualify," even if only to know the constitution of the country in which he takes sufficient interest to cast a ballot; and if he does not choose to do this he (or she) should either be compelled to, or be disfranchised. There has been enough sentiment wasted on this question. The man or woman who is not enough American in his or her ideas to desire to read the U. S. Constitution in the English language, or write his or her own name on the great register, should *not* be allowed to help elect officers to run the government of America or make laws for American citizens to obey. This hue and cry against "Intellectual Aristocracy" is ridiculous when applied to simply knowing how to read and write! Any voter possessing less education than this might truly be classed in the Aristocracy of Illiteracy; but it requires considerably more than this to enable us to call any one "intellectual."

The holidays crowded out aggressive campaign work in South California, but we are preparing for better work than ever in the spring. Your correspondent organized the Orange County Central Committee last December. This committee is formulating an excellent plan of campaign, from which you will hear soon.

ALICE MOORE MCCOMAS.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH.

We passed the Charleston library on Broad Street, but I had not time to examine its treasures. St. Michael's church shares with St. Philip's the love of Charleston people, both monuments of the past. Its chime of bells has a history of its own. They were brought to Charleston in 1764, but carried off by the British in the Revolutionary War as spoils. A Charleston merchant in London bought and shipped them home. In 1861 they were sent to Columbia for safety, but were ruined in the conflagration of that city. In 1866 they were sent back to their original founder, and recast. Finally they made a fifth trip across the sea, and then were restored to the old steeple. To this day they are much in evidence, marking the hours, and with their jubilate adding to festive occasions like gala week. The sexton of St. Michael's is the successor of his father, who served in the same capacity for the greater part of a long life.

Mr. Beasley showed us the sacred edifice with a beautiful air of reverence, and in a lowered voice gave me the history of the stained glass window at the back of the altar, in which appears the splendid figure of St. Michael slaying the dragon. Originally, as far back as living memory reaches, the place now occupied by this window was a plain wall, but on

the 14th of February, 1861, a shell from the Federal batteries on Morris Island struck the rear wall of the church, and the crumbling brick and mortar, when removed, were found to have been a double hollow wall, enclosing the framework of an arched window, dating back to 1781. In this embrasure now towers the glorious figure of the triumphant angel.

We sat in the high square pew where Washington, Lafayette, Lord Cornwallis, Robert Y. Hayne, Daniel Webster, and Henry Clay each had worshipped. The sexton told of a soldier who came in one day in a worn gray uniform and seriously took part in the service, departing as he came. The stranger was Gen. Robert E. Lee, commander-in-chief of the Confederate armies. The old church holds its own, despite fire and cyclone and earthquake, and its hospitable doors are always open.—*Virginia D. Young.*

EQUAL RIGHTS IN OREGON.

The Equal Rights Association of Portland, Oregon, met on Jan. 4. The exercises were marked by much thoughtful utterance and enthusiastic spirit. Dr. Lydia Hunt King read an able paper, which was ordered printed in *The Pacific Empire*. Mrs. Julia H. Bauer made an excellent speech, in which she said:

Everything pertaining to woman is taking on higher conditions. Even the caricature pictures, in which needy cartoonists cater to their own necessities by expressing on paper for the public prints their never lucid ideas of the woman question, have advanced beyond the old pictures of the hideous, angular virago and her broomstick, or the irate woman, half hen and half monstrosity, both of whom were vigorously belaboring the alleged tyrant, man, and are now sketching handsome, happy-looking women in ugly and impossible garments, making love to silly, conceited little swains whom the "new woman" wants to marry. If the "old woman" produced such specimens of masculinity, under the old order, as are portrayed therein, it is quite time to supplant her by the "free woman," who will make better success of the mission of motherhood.

Especial Offers.

The massacres of the Christian Armenians have attracted the attention and aroused the sympathy of the civilized world. In order to furnish the friends of these down-trodden people with reliable information in regard to the origin and causes which led to the barbarous determination on the part of the Turkish Government to destroy the entire Armenian population in Armenia, and who is responsible for it, the following especial offers are made:

THE ARMENIANS:

OR

The People of Ararat.

A Brief Historical Sketch of the Past and Present Condition of Armenia, the Armenians, their Religion, and Missions among them.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY REV. M. C. GABRIELIAN, M. D.

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The little town of Marcellus, Mich., has two women on its school board, a woman undertaker and a woman barber.

Mrs. Estella Barnes, of Southington, has been elected State lecturer by the Connecticut Grange. She is the first woman in Connecticut to hold the office.

In Colorado, last year, only one woman held the office of county superintendent of schools. Now there are twenty-three women superintendents. Yet some of our remonstrants claim that women are less likely to be chosen to school offices where women vote.

Mrs. Deborah Reed, eighty-eight years old, of Attleboro, Mass., voted "yes" on the referendum. She writes to a grand-niece in Oakland, Cal.: "It seems that some women stand squarely in their own light, and do not want their rights; so those who do must wait awhile. Equal suffrage will come sometime, though in the not far distant future."

The annual public meeting of the New England Cremation Society will be held on Tuesday, Jan. 28, at Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, at 8 P. M. Dr. James R. Chadwick will preside, and the speakers will be Mrs. Margaret Deland, Mr. Edwin D. Mead, Rev. Stopford Brooke and Dr. Conrad Wesselhoeft. The meeting will undoubtedly be one of great interest on account both of the standing of the speakers and the deep importance of the question discussed.

Miss S. L. Boyd, who made an excellent reputation as teacher and manager of schools in Meadville, Pa., began to teach stenography to women students a few years ago. One person after another applied to her for instruction, and from this small beginning Miss Boyd built up a prosperous School of Business Practice, with nearly one hundred students. This school and the Smith and Campbell Business College were recently consolidated under the control of a board of trustees, who have organized the new Meadville Commercial College, with Miss Boyd as principal.

MISS HELEN M. WINSLOW, of this city, who made a prolonged visit at the Atlanta, (Ga.) Exposition, found much there that is interesting and encouraging in relation to the work and progress of women. In a letter to the Boston *Transcript* she writes appreciatively of the women who composed the Women's Board of Managers, and recounts some of the many difficulties they bravely overcame. She says significantly: "While the Exposition itself comes out behind in money matters, the Women's Board, who built and managed the Woman's Building, unaided and unadvised by men, came out with about \$4,000 in their treasury."

The *Woman's Journal* of this week contains an account of the Annual Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, with a report of the valuable speeches of John Graham Brooks, Mrs. Howe and others. Also, in full, the paper of Miss Mabel E. Adams, which is to be put into tract form for general circulation. Mrs. Virginia D. Young sends a picturesque Charleston letter, and there are comprehensive notes of what women are doing in law, at college, in the church.

A BROAD PULPIT.

This is my twenty-first year of service as a Christian minister. During that period so much has come to me showing the need of suffrage for women, that many a time I have debated with myself whether I could not serve God and man better by leaving the pulpit and devoting myself to suffrage work. I have refrained only because my pulpit is so broad that I can preach suffrage in it, and I do so, right along, with all the rest of the good Gospel of Christ. For twenty years there have drifted into my church and into my life the dire consequences of the fact that your hands and mine are chained on election day. I am tired of trying to do the poor, pitiful work of the reformer instead of that of the former. I shall never ask another man to call God to witness that he will never drink again, and then turn him out on a street lined with saloons. If you could sit in my church office for one day and hear the tales that are poured into my ears, you would understand why I am a suffragist. It is because I want to protect the home—the helpless mothers and children.—*Rer. Florence Kollock.*

AN APPEAL TO OHIO WOMEN.

TOLEDO, O., JAN. 13, 1896.

To the Women of Ohio:

A bill of revision for municipal government, popularly called a "Board of Control" is being agitated for cities of the first, second and third class in the State of Ohio, which include Cincinnati, Cleveland, Toledo, Columbus and Dayton. The contents of this bill have not been made public, but it contemplates abolishing the various departments of municipal government as they now exist, and placing all under the supervision of the Board of Control appointed by the mayor, he to hold his office during a period of four years. It is understood that this bill will be rushed through the Legislature and probably passed without being properly submitted to the people.

If the "reform schemes" hinted at assume tangible shape, the proposition which is soon to confront the voter will be this: "Shall the representative principle of our City Government be abolished and an autocracy substituted in its place?"

As this will affect the election of the Board of Education, virtually disfranchising women in the cities mentioned, the co-operation of all Ohio women is earnestly desired to defeat the passage of so infamous a measure. See or communicate with your member of the Legislature and obtain his pledge that the bill shall receive due consideration before it is voted upon. Present this matter to every society in your locality. Write letters; bring every honorable influence to bear for just legislation and open discussion.

This means much to the women, both as relates to the school question and to taxation.

ELLEN SULLEY FRAY,
Ch. Com. Ninth Dist. W. S. A.

A WONDERFUL ARMY.

I should like to say a word also about the wonderful army of illustrious men that rose up out of the unseen to assist us. It reminded me of the time when I visited the pyramids. I did not go up, I was too old (that was twenty years ago); but as we approached, a whole band of Arabs in white robes and turbans seemed to rise up out of the sand at the foot of

the pyramids. They were the men whose business it was to help tourists make the ascent and descent; and they disappeared again, seeming to sink into the earth, when their office was accomplished.

There was Wendell Phillips, the Apollo of debate, the man who walked in such human dignity and beauty as had no equal. There was a younger man, whom I had met in my more frivolous days and in his more frivolous days, at Newport, when we both went to "hops." Afterwards what a solid champion of all liberties did he become—George William Curtis, the man who knew enough of the frivolous world to write the "Potiphar Papers," yet the fearless reformer! There was lion-hearted Garrison. My heart rises up when I remember that solid poise, that deep, calm conviction, those eyes, so brilliant and so steadfast, which seemed to say, "I have waited long to see truth crowned and recognized, but I have seen it. You may have to wait long, but you, too, will see it." Then there was Henry Ward Beecher, a rippling fountain of wit and humor; what a champion he was!

These men were not soldiers of fortune, ready to break a lance in any fortuitous cause. They saw that our cause, long adjourned, was really the next that claimed adjudication; and as such they presented it. When I think of this glorious array of witnesses, like those St. Paul saw, and think that we do not yet seem much nearer our goal, I remember the souls of the saints under the altar, crying out, "How long, O Lord, how long?" Have they and women labored in vain? Are their voices empty sounds, now passed out of men's minds? Not an atom of that work is lost! It shall build up a glorious future. We must die, but our cause will not die; and we bequeath it to posterity, enriched by all the noble, faithful work that has been done for it.—*Julia Ward Howe.*

RELIEF FOR ARMENIA.

Read Dr. Elizabeth B. Thelberg's letter describing Dr. Grace Kimball's work in Armenia, which appears this week in the *Woman's Journal*. Dr. Thelberg is resident physician at Vassar College, and a graduate of the College of the New York Infirmary for Women. Dr. Grace Kimball is also one of the graduates of that Institution. If any one doubts the frightful horrors of the present situation in unhappy Armenia, consider Dr. Thelberg's letter, and multiply the localities by one hundred. No such frightful atrocities in extent are recorded in history. Yet Christian America looks on without interfering. Is Christianity dead or dying?

Money for relief by Dr. Grace Kimball, may be sent to her by Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of *The Christian Register*, Boston, Mass. He will forward it to her through the British Consul of the Province of Van, without waiting to see whether the Red Cross can get in.

Even slow-going England is likely to outstrip Harvard in granting degrees to women. There is a movement at Oxford to confer the degree of Bachelor of Arts upon them. More than 140 resident M. A.'s of the University, says the London *News*, have declared themselves desirous of seeing some scheme proposed for conferring the degree on duly qualified women, and during the past term a committee has been hearing evidence of several ladies interested in women's education. Most of them warmly supported the proposed measure—*N. Y. World.*

The Woman's Column.

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WOMEN TO MEN.

Relatives and Otherwise.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

Dear Father! From my cradle I acknowledge
All your wise kindness, tender care and
love;
Through days of kindergarten, school and
college—

Now there is one thing lacking—one above
All other gifts of God this highest trust is—
The one great gift, beyond all power and
self—
Give me my Freedom, Father! Give me
Justice!

That I may guard my children and myself.

My Brother! You and I were reared to
gether,

We played together, evenhanded quite;
We went to school in every kind of weather,
Studied and ranked together, as was right.
We work together now, and earn our living,
You know how equal is the work we do—
Come, Brother! With the love you're always
giving,

Give Justice! It's for me as well as you!

And you, my Lover, kneeling here before
me,

With tender eyes that burn, warm lips
that plead,

Protesting that you worship—aye, adore me,
Begging my love as life's supremest need;
Vowing to make me happy—oh, how dare
you!

Freedom and Happiness have both one
key.

Lover and Husband! By the love I bear
you,

Give Justice! I can love you better, free!

Son! My Son! Man-child that once wast
lying

All rosy, tender, helpless, in my breast;
Your strength all dimples, your stern voice
but crying,

Looking to me for comfort, food and rest;

Asking your life of me, and not another—

And asking not in vain till life be done—
O my boy baby! It is I, your mother,
Who comes to ask for Justice of her son!

Now to the Voter—Taxpayer (or shirker),
Please lay your private feelings on the
shelf!

O Man-at-large! Friend! Comrade! Fel-
low worker!

I am a Human Being like yourself!
I'm not your wife and mother! Can't be,
whether

I would or not! Each to his own, apart;
But in the world we're people, all together—
Suffrage is not a question of the heart!

Son! Father! Brother! Lover unsup-
planted!

We'll talk at home. This thing concerns
the nation.

A point of Justice, which is to be granted
By men to women who are no relation!

Perceive this fact, as salient as a steeple,
Please try to argue from it if you can;

Women have standing room on earth as
People,

Outside of their relation to one man!

As Wife and Sweetheart, Daughter, Sister,
Mother,

Each woman privately her views explains.

As People of America—no other—

We claim the right our government main-
tains.

You who deny it stand in history's pages
Withholding justice! Pitiless and plain
Your record stands down all the brightening
ages—

You fight with Progress—and you fight
in vain.

Jan. 25, 1895.

—Woman's Journal.

NATIONAL COURSE OF STUDY.

In the report of the Committee of
the N. A. W. S. A., on Course of Study
in Political Science, presented at Wash-
ington, Mrs. Chapman-Catt said:

"This Course of Study is prepared, as
nearly as possible, to meet the demands of
all classes of persons likely to be inter-
ested. We know full well that many of
the pupils will be busy housewives, with
time filled by the duties of life, and who
can only command scattered moments for
reading. We know, too, that there will
be many who did not receive the benefits
of education in youth. On the other hand,
there will be the college graduate and the
woman of leisure, for whom study will be
easier, and whose ambitions may be
broader. This Course of Study is planned
to meet these differing conditions as nearly
as possible. It is simple enough to be
understood by all, and, if only the books
made obligatory by the Course are read
conscientiously, the pupil will be sure to
possess at its completion a clear under-
standing of the mechanism of our Gov-
ernment, and a fair comprehension of the
great political questions of the day.

"Ere long the women of the United
States will be voters. No one who reads
the signs of the times will deny that fact.
It is time to give attention to the qualifica-
tions this new class will bring into the
political life of our country. The N. A.
W. S. A., desires to prepare every woman
for an intelligent and conscientious use of
the ballot. We would have her thoroughly
understand that in a republican form of
government it is the duty of each citizen
to be watchful of the welfare of the whole,
and "Each for all, and all for each,"
should be the motto. When such under-
standing of citizenship shall take posses-
sion of our people, there will no longer be
"steals," "jobs," "fraudulent counts," or
other forms of corruption which to-day
disgrace our land and threaten to destroy
the institutions we hold most dear. We
would so imbue the woman voter with the
solemn obligation of the citizen that she
will teach it to her sons and daughters
together with the Commandments. We
would so inculcate the principles of good
citizenship in her heart that they will

become a part of the daily religion of her
household. We desire this great mass of
voters to enter the body politic with such
perfect understanding of the duties of the
citizen and with such lofty aspirations for
pure government that their enfranchise-
ment will not only be instrumental in cor-
recting many existing evils, but will lift
the whole government to a higher and
truer civilization than the world has yet
seen."

MISS ANNA M. SOULE, who is at work in
the graduate school of the University of
Michigan, for the master's degree in let-
ters, with United States history as a
major, has made a special study of the
international boundary of Michigan, and
has found the explanation of one marked
peculiarity of the boundary line which has
never been fully accounted for.

MISS ADELAIDE L. DICKLOW, Ph. M.,
for ten years a member of the Faculty of
Ottawa University, Kansas, has entered
upon her work as principal of Moulton
Ladies' College, Toronto, Can. Another
member of the Moulton staff is Miss
Carrie A. Mann, B. A., of Malden, a gradu-
ate of Wellesley, and for the last two
years a teacher in the Wayland Seminary,
Washington.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE recently
entertained the Bostoniana Club with
reminiscences of "Boston Sixty Years
Ago." Her home was on Salem Street,
near the corner of Bennet Street—the
court end of Boston. Mrs. Livermore's
earliest recollection of an important event
is the visit of Lafayette, when the roads
between Boston and Worcester were gaily
decorated, and all the children in town
dressed up in honor of the event.

MRS. SARAH FRANCES DICK, cashier of
the First National Bank in Huntington,
Ind., is said to be the only woman holding
that position in a national bank. Mrs.
Dick was appointed assistant cashier in
1873, and in January, 1881, at the re-
organization of the bank, she succeeded
her father as cashier and was also chosen
a director, and has held these positions
since that date. Mrs. Dick is a daughter
of the present president of the bank. She
received a common school education, and
took a course of training in a business
college, taking a position in the bank
shortly after graduating. She was mar-
ried to Julius Dick, a prominent merchant,
in 1878, but the marriage did not interfere
with her work. Mrs. Dick is quick and
accurate in transactions, and an expert in
handling currency and coin. She has no
assistant, but with accurate deftness she
keeps the bank clear of a crowd during
a rush of business. She writes the notes,
drafts and deposit certificates; computes
the interest on collections, cashes checks
and discounts, etc. Mrs. Dick enjoys her
beautiful home outside of business hours,
and is held in high regard socially and
financially.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The twenty-eighth annual convention of the National-American W. S. A. was held in the Church of Our Father, Washington, D. C. The light shone in through the colored glass of the window where the symbolical sower of the parable stands scattering the seed with liberal hand. It lit up the usual forest of little yellow banners marking the seats of the delegations from the different States, and the platform with the large flag of the Association draped above it, bearing this year three large golden stars instead of two—a joyful sight to the eyes of every delegate. This year also, for the first time, every State in the Union is organized for suffrage work, and every Territory except Indian Territory and Alaska. Ten new State and Territorial Suffrage Associations have been formed during the past year, and many of them were represented in the convention.

The audiences were unusually large. At some of the evening meetings people sat on the steps of the platform and galleries, and row behind row of men and women eager to hear stood up patiently in the back of the hall until nearly 11 P. M.

Miss Anthony presided with dignity and ability. She has an inexhaustible fund of reminiscence to draw upon, and is ready to meet every emergency with a pat anecdote or some quaint, original remark, "cool as an October wind and crisp as a chip," as Mrs. Young, of South Carolina expressed it. Miss Anthony, in spite of her three-quarters of a century, is full of vigor. She was always warmly greeted by the audience, and was re-elected president by a unanimous vote.

There was a great deal of good speaking, with some admirable reports. The Association has unquestionably done more and better work this year than in any previous year of its history, owing chiefly to the statesmanlike head and great organizing ability of Mrs. Chapman-Catt. Her report as chairman of the Organization Committee, from which we shall quote later, is a remarkable record of work. It will be an inspiration to every thoughtful reader. Its statement of facts is more eloquent than any rhetoric, and it ought to bring the Organization Committee all the funds needed for the coming year. After the presentation of this report, \$3,000 was pledged immediately for the work of the Organization Committee, Miss Emily Howland, of New York, leading off, as usual, with a subscription of \$300, and delegates and members from other States rising in their places and pledging such sums as they felt able to promise. Mrs. Catt was re-elected chairman of the committee by a unanimous vote. None of the officers of the Suffrage Association receive any salary, and Mrs. Catt has devoted her whole strength for the past year to this arduous organization work, without one cent of compensation. Among two hundred delegates, whether men or women, there are sure to be found many different types, the wise and the foolish, the strong and the weak, the modest and the self-conceited. But at each of these gatherings it is refreshing to see how many women of first-rate ability are giving themselves ever obtained by a woman lawyer—for

to this work with the spirit of Lucy Stone, with an honest wish to promote a reform which they believe will make the world better, without the least taint of that thirst for fame which is said to be "the last infirmity of noble minds," and which is certainly the first infirmity of small ones.

The convention listened with much interest to a clear and forcible statement by Mr. Geo. W. Catt, who is in full sympathy with this work, showing by a unique method, with a statistical demonstration, the relative amount of suffrage organization in the different States, and the need that it should be increased. This will be published later. The generous offer made by Mr. and Mrs. Catt for the sake of encouraging organization is given in another column.

Mr. Spofford, the Librarian of Congress, invited the delegates to a private view of the new library building. The party was "personally conducted" by Mr. Green, the assistant supervisor, and Miss Spofford, who were able to explain all the details. Some of the delegates carried note-books. The present writer did not, and will not venture to quote the figures from memory. Suffice it to say that the building can easily accommodate twice the number of books now in the library, and with crowding could hold more than 7,000,000 volumes. It is still unfinished, and as the long procession of ladies picked their way among scaffolding and piles of debris (Miss Anthony stepping over or under each obstruction as nimbly as the youngest delegate), many of us envied little Miss Spofford in her neat black bicycle suit, with skirt at least six inches from the floor. But we shall never forget the wonderful building, the interminable arched corridors walled with marble from different States, the sunny courtyards, the noble chambers with lofty windows, the wealth of sculpture and ornamentation on walls and ceilings, the exquisite columns, the iron shelves all ready for innumerable books, the model arrangements for light, heat and ventilation, the stately height of the great rotunda, and the amount and variety of beautiful marble from all parts of the world.

Another delightful incident was the reception given to the convention by Mrs. John R. McLean, to meet Mrs. U. S. Grant on her seventieth birthday. Mrs. McLean, Mrs. Grant, Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris and Miss Anthony received. Everybody shook hands with the hostess and Mrs. Grant, and then went about the vast parlors admiring the pictures and other beautiful objects. The chairman of the New York delegation said, "I have seen the inside of the Vanderbilt house, but it is not equal to this." Some of the delegates philosophically consoled themselves for their inability to own such treasures of art and bric-à-brac, by thinking how much trouble it must be to keep them all dusted.

Among the speakers at the convention was Mrs. Ella Knowles Haskell, Assistant Attorney-General of Montana. Miss Knowles was a New England girl who went West, and was admitted to the Montana bar. She once received \$10,000—supposed to be the largest single fee

effecting a compromise satisfactory to both sides, in a great law case which had been dragging on for years. She was nominated for Attorney-General of Montana by one party, and Mr. Haskell by the other. Mr. Haskell was elected. Soon after he married Miss Knowles, and appointed her Assistant Attorney-General. There was a good deal of curiosity among the delegates to see what a woman holding such an office would look like. To the surprise of many, she proved to be a fair-haired, gentle-voiced, pleasant-faced young woman, with quiet and unassuming manners. It seemed odd, in talking with her, to have her mention incidentally that she must start for home before the convention was over, in order to attend to some cases before the Supreme Court for her husband, who was obliged to be absent.

The three pretty sisters from Georgia, who invited the National Convention to Atlanta last year, and entertained the officers with generous and characteristically Southern hospitality, were not able to be with us this time. They were much missed, and a resolution of gratitude and affection for the "Georgia girls," and of regret for their absence, was adopted by a rising vote.

As usual, there were several men among the delegates. A husband and wife came as delegates from South Dakota. A mother and son were delegates from Arizona. They were the wife and son of the Governor. The whole family are strong suffragists, and the young man made an excellent speech. Massachusetts, Missouri, Pennsylvania, and possibly other States as well, sent mixed delegations. When subscriptions were being pledged for the organization fund, and a lady promised ten dollars in the name of her grandchild, Mr. Reese, one of the Pennsylvania delegates, pledged \$110—ten for each of his eleven grandchildren.

All the amendments to the constitution, including the proposal to drop the word "American" from the name of the Association, were defeated by a unanimous vote.

The treasurer, Mrs. Upton, had prepared a tabulated list, showing the relative status of the auxiliary State Associations. Massachusetts, which had for several years stood third, has this year gone up to the second place, and stands next to New York. Massachusetts has more members and has paid larger dues to the National-American this year than ever before.

One of the most striking figures of the convention was Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, another New England girl, who has spent the last seven years in California, and is now at the head of a college settlement in Chicago. Those of us who have for years admired Mrs. Stetson's remarkably bright poems were delighted to meet her, and to find her even more interesting than her writings. She is still a young woman, tall, lithe and graceful, with fine dark eyes, and spirit and originality flashing from her at every turn, like light from a diamond. She read several poems to the convention, made an address one evening, and preached twice on Sunday; and the delegates began to follow her around, as iron filings follow a magnet.

All the delegates from the States where women vote give a good report of the results. Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, who has spent the last four months in Colorado, said she took pains to investigate the facts in regard to the Denver election, and the sensational stories which had appeared in Eastern papers were either wild exaggerations or inventions out of the whole cloth. The best women in Denver were the most interested and the most influential in their exercise of their new political rights. All the women scouted the idea that the ballot had caused them to be regarded with less social consideration, or had forced them to neglect their families. "When I rode down in the carriage with my husband to vote, it was a pleasure to both of us," said a sweet-faced woman from Utah, "and it did not take me away from the babies half as long as when I go with him to the theatre."

There were hearings before the House and Senate Committee, as usual, with good speaking and good attention. Afterwards the delegates were received at the White House, and had an opportunity to shake hands with Mrs. Cleveland.

Speaker Reed's daughter attended the meeting, and joined the Association; and a number of Congressmen and their wives were present.

A very inadequate idea of the convention is given by these disjointed notes, jotted down during a busy week when three meetings a day were going on, and the interstices were filled with committee meetings lasting till midnight. But if my mother, whose picture adorned the platform, could have looked in upon the convention, her spirit would have rejoiced in the amount of popular sympathy shown and the quantity of good work reported.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

OFFICERS AND RESOLUTIONS.

The National-American W. S. A., at its twenty-eighth annual convention, elected officers as follows:

OFFICERS.

President—Miss Susan B. Anthony.
Vice-President at Large—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

Cor. Sec.—Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery.
Rec. Sec.—Miss Alice Stone Blackwell.

Treasurer—Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton.
Auditors—Miss Laura Clay, Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper.

Chairman Organization Committee—Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt.

The following resolutions were adopted:

RESOLUTIONS.

The National-American Woman Suffrage Association, in Annual Convention assembled, hereby declares and affirms:

1. That we demand suffrage for all citizens of the U. S., women and men, upon reasonable conditions attainable by all, as a right and not a privilege, under a government professedly based upon the consent of the governed.

2. That we rejoice in the admission of Utah to the Union as a third woman suffrage State.

3. That Organization is the watchword of the hour and our primary object; that special attention should be given during the coming year to the Territories of Arizona, Oklahoma and New Mexico, before their admission to Statehood; and that we will co-operate in support of the constitutional amendments now pending in Idaho, California, and Nevada.

4. That we petition Congress and Legislatures to secure to the women of this Nation by every form of appropriate legislation the

full rights of citizenship guaranteed them under the U. S. Constitution.

5. That we hereby pledge to the women of the District of Columbia our hearty support in their efforts to represent and protect their own interests by the ballot.

6. That we congratulate the women and men of Kentucky upon the triumph of equal rights in having recently secured the election of four women and four men upon the municipal board of education in the city of Lexington.

7. That we seek the co-operation of all organizations of men and women, for the promotion of political equality irrespective of sex.

8. That this Association is non-sectarian, being composed of persons of all shades of religious opinion, and that it has no official connection with the so-called "Woman's Bible," or any theological publication.

9. That we commend the action of the American Purity Alliance in endeavoring to secure better protection for the youth of our land.

10. That we demand State and national legislation to the effect that mothers shall have equal custody and control with fathers over their minor children.

11. That we favor a permanent international Court of Arbitration.

12. That the frightful massacres perpetrated by the authorities of Turkey upon their unarmed and defenceless Armenian subjects, and the systematic policy of extermination of Christians throughout Asia Minor, calls for the intervention of united Christendom, and we appeal to Congress to take prompt and effective measures for stopping these intolerable barbarities.

13. That we heartily sympathize with the men and women of Cuba in their struggle for independence, and with all oppressed peoples who are trying to secure political self-government.

14. That we request the Executive Committee to petition the City Council of Philadelphia to assign to the National-American and Pennsylvania and Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Associations the use of a room in old Independence Hall, on the ground that we are seeking to carry out the principles for which our fathers and mothers suffered and died.

15. That we thank the newspapers of Washington and of the country for the space devoted to the proceedings of this Convention, also the ladies of the District for their many kindly attentions to this convention, and the pages who have cheerfully walked miles in our service.

The following was referred to the Business Committee:

That a page of the forthcoming report of this annual meeting be specially devoted to memorial tablets of illustrious members who have passed away during the year 1895.

FOR ORGANIZATION.

Carrie C. and George W. Catt propose to pay the sum of \$250 to the State, whose territory lies west of the longitude of the west line of the State of Minnesota, which shall first secure a suffrage organization based on club membership auxiliary to the State and National-American W. S. A., equal to 500 to each 100,000 of the white population. The money is to be used for campaign purposes, and the offer shall remain open until Jan. 1, 1900, and no longer.

Mr. and Mrs. Catt will pay \$100 to the State east of said degree of longitude, which shall first secure a suffrage organization based on a club membership auxiliary to the State and N. A. W. S. A., equal to 250 for each 100,000 of the white population; the same to be used to continue the organization in such States, and the offer to remain open until Jan. 1, 1900, and no longer.

ATTEND THE PRIMARIES.

There are more than 2,000,000 members of the Christian Endeavor Society, but it is impossible to say how many of them are American voters. The society includes both sexes, and most of its members are

under voting age. Nevertheless, they are being instructed in citizenship as one of the systematic principles of the society, and are bound to be a strong force in American politics within a few years. Viewed from this standpoint, the advice given them by Governor Matthews, of Indiana, to "attend the primaries," is well timed. That is the weak point of American citizenship, and the one in which, therefore, the rising generation needs to be specially instructed. If we can teach the people who are not politicians to attend the primary elections, a great advance in the cause of good government will have been made. It might be well to give the young people who are not Christian Endeavorers a few lessons from the same primary text-book.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

In Michigan, at the January meeting of the Detroit Equal Suffrage Association, the admission of Utah was the cause of much rejoicing. The room was decorated with American flags, and over the chairman's head was a banner on which was inscribed the names of the three suffrage States, Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, with three golden stars. On motion of Mrs. Boutelle, a telegram of congratulation was ordered sent to the Governor of the new State and to the Suffrage Association of Utah.

A prize-speaking contest for the Mary A. Livermore silver medal was held under the auspices of the Newton Woman Suffrage League in the parlors of the West Newton Unitarian church, on Saturday evening, Jan. 25. The selections were all by leading advocates of woman suffrage, and the speaking was of a high order of excellence. The judges, George I. Aldrich, Lawrence Bond, E. B. Drew, Miss Jennie Ireson, and Miss Amelia Davis, awarded the medal to Aleck Main and he second prize to Charles T. Leeds.

The Fredonia *Censor*, the pioneer paper of Chautauqua County, N. Y., celebrated the beginning of its seventy-sixth year by donning a becoming new dress.

Especial Offers.

The massacres of the Christian Armenians have attracted the attention and aroused the friends of these down-trodden people with reliable information in regard to the origin and causes which led to the barbarous determination on the part of the Turkish Government to destroy the entire Armenian population in Armenia, and who is responsible for it, the following especial offers are made:

THE ARMENIANS:

OR

The People of Ararat.

A Brief Historical Sketch of the Past and Present Condition of Armenia, the Armenians, their Religion, and Missions among them.

WITH ILLUSTRATIONS.

BY REV. M. C. GABRIELIAN, M. D.

220 PAGES, CLOTH BINDING, PRICE 50c.

(Original Price \$1.00.)

The Armenian Question, and the Massacres of the Christians.

BY

REV. M. C. GABRIELIAN, M. D.

48 Pages, with a map. Price, 10c. Original price 25c.

These works will be sent, on receipt of the above reduced prices, to any part of the world postpaid.

Address M. C. GABRIELIAN, M. D., Forest Grove, Pa.

At Portland, Oregon, "Man's Need of Woman's Ballot as a Moral, Political and Financial Force in Government," was the theme of discussion at a recent meeting of the State equal suffrage society.

A new feature in the line of entertainments was given in Y. W. C. A. Hall, on Massachusetts Avenue, Cambridge, Tuesday evening, Jan. 28. The occasion was "A Colorado Election," held under the auspices of the Cambridge Woman Suffrage League.

In Des Moines, Iowa, at a mass-meeting recently held in the assembly-room of the Young Women's Christian Association of that city, seven young men and four young women advocated woman's right to the ballot. The speakers and audience were almost unanimously in favor of woman suffrage.

The first woman in America to demand naturalization papers was Mrs. Elizabeth Cryer, who showed a certificate dated at Omaha, Nebraska Territory, Feb. 14, 1857. She is also believed to be the first woman to pre-empt government land in her own name. The court records of Omaha and the land office records verify these statements.

The Washington State Equal Suffrage Association held its annual meeting at Seattle, Jan. 29-30. "Mrs. Isaacs Savage, the State President, and an especially capable and necessarily conservative presiding officer, is proving herself equal to the very critical condition of suffrage affairs in the State of Washington." So says the *Pacific Empire*.

The Woman's Political Equality Club of Rochester, N. Y., held a "Lucretia Mott" anniversary social, at the residence of Dr. E. M. Moore, on the evening of Jan. 16. An interesting biographical sketch of the "saintly Lucretia" was read by Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf. Personal reminiscences were given by Dr. E. M. Moore, who is a nephew of James Mott, and by Miss Susan B. Anthony.

More than one hundred petitions for woman suffrage have already been forwarded to members of the Massachusetts Legislature. Others are coming in daily. Little or no mention of these petitions is made in the daily papers, although they have several thousand signers. There seems to be a systematic effort to suppress mention of them. Had they been for biennial sessions, it would have been said that the State was ablaze.

Professor Delavan C. Scoville has undertaken to raise a fund for permanent investment to assist worthy young women to obtain an education at Syracuse University. The University will gladly receive contributions to this fund made through him. More than 1,000 students are now enrolled in the various colleges of Syracuse University, of whom 400 are young women. With a corps of nearly 100 professors and instructors, women can take a thorough course in law, medicine, the liberal arts, music, drawing, painting, architecture and the art of teaching. To encourage this undertaking, the University will remit all tuition fees to students who receive assistance from this fund.

MAINE ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association was held in Portland, Friday afternoon and evening, Jan. 10. Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, the president, made an effective address. Encouraging reports were received from the auxiliaries. The reports of the secretaries, Miss L. F. Donnell and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, and of the treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Nelson, showed a gratifying prosperity. An interesting discussion followed on Woman's Part in Social Progress. "Home and Society" was considered by Mrs. Geo. S. Hunt, "Literature and Art" by Rev. J. A. Bellows, and "Philanthropy and Reform" by Mrs. Geo. C. Frye, all of Portland; also "Social Reform" by E. J. Prescott, of Kennebunk.

The following officers were unanimously re-elected:

President, Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, Winthrop Centre; first vice-president, Dr. J. L. Hersom, 106 Pine Street, Portland; corresponding secretary, Mrs. E. S. Osgood, 48 Winter Street, Portland; recording secretary, Mrs. L. F. Donnell, 223 W. Promenade, Portland; treasurer, Mrs. L. H. Nelson, 65 Spruce Street, Portland; directors, Mrs. S. F. Hamilton, Saco; Mrs. H. H. Shaw, 92 North Street, Portland; Mrs. F. B. Clark, 133 Emery Street, Portland; Miss Ella M. Adams, 15 Thomas Street, Portland; Rev. John A. Bellows, 91 Danforth Street, Portland; Hon. Frederic Robie, Gorham.

The meeting was one of the most successful ever held in Maine in attendance and excellence of program. The audience-room was filled to overflowing in the evening, when Mrs. Chant spoke on suffrage. Peace Resolutions were adopted, whereby the society reaffirmed its peace principles promulgated last year.

SUFFRAGE IN SAN FRANCISCO.

The Woman's Congress at San Francisco was the most wonderful Congress I ever attended. It lasted a week, and every day there were more people turned away than could get in. Men began to form in line at six o'clock, and stood on the sidewalk for two hours, waiting for the doors to be open. The San Francisco papers said the men were hypnotized, or they would not stand for two hours to get into a church. It delighted me to see the homage shown Miss Anthony as the representative of the woman suffrage movement. She was presented with bushel baskets of flowers, until she could hardly be seen behind the bouquets. The subject of the Congress was "The Home," but every phase of it, as treated by the speakers, came around to suffrage—even house decoration. One good result is that the subject of this year's Congress will be "Women in Political Life," and it will be a suffrage convention from beginning to end.

We were invited everywhere in the city to speak to all sorts of people. Miss Anthony addressed a meeting of between eight and nine hundred school-teachers, and the superintendent of education adjourned the public schools in order that the teachers might attend. Ministerial associations passed unanimous resolutions in favor of suffrage, and the Episcopal convention voted to admit women to the vestry. It was the same all along the coast, in every city we visited.

This year, for the first time, the Citizens' Committee in San Francisco invited the women to take part in the celebration of the Fourth of July, to serve on committees, etc. The women accepted, and they took part more than they had been

expected to; for Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper moved that a woman be put on the program to speak. The chairman of the Program Committee would not recognize her, nor put her motion to vote. He said afterwards that he was not going to have woman suffrage put into the program; he would keep suffrage out of the celebration of the Fourth of July, at any rate. When the Executive Committee heard of the ungracious action of the Program Committee, they said the Program Committee should undo it, or they would dismiss that Program Committee and appoint another. The Program Committee discussed the matter, and their discussion could be heard four blocks away, but they finally yielded, and invited me to speak. So I rode for three miles in a highly-decorated carriage, just behind the mayor, and followed by the brass band, the fire brigade, etc.; and I wore a big badge that almost covered me up, just like the badge worn by the masculine orator. The dispute between the Executive Committee and the Program Committee had excited so much interest that there were more cheers for your president and vice-president, as we passed along, than there were for the mayor.

This has given the women such a position before the people as they never had before, because this time they were not content merely to butter the sandwiches and take no part in the literary program. Mrs. Cooper had been asked to bring her 5,000 kindergarten children, and to provide sandwiches and pop-corn for them.

The celebration was so successful that hereafter women are to be a permanent part of the program.—Rev. Anna H. Shaw.

A NOTABLE OFFER.

The *Woman's Journal* makes the following offer, saying:

We begin this week, to be continued in subsequent issues, a condensed summary of the important proceedings of the 28th Annual Meeting of the National-American W. S. A., held in Washington, D. C., Jan. 23-29, 1896. It has been prepared by the recording secretary, and includes the reports of the Organization Committee and Treasurer, the Plan of Work, Resolutions, Officers, and other important matter. In order to meet the demand from new subscribers, from State and local societies, and others, we shall print extra copies of the paper containing the proceedings, which we will mail, on receipt of ten cents, postpaid, to any address. We advise all who wish to keep in touch with the woman suffrage movement to send on \$1.50 for a year's subscription, to begin with these proceedings. To all such new subscribers we will send, on application, postpaid, and without charge, the beautiful portrait of Lucy Stone, the founder of the paper. All who wish these proceedings and this portrait should apply soon.

The new star of Utah was the one to which the woman suffragists pointed with greatest pride in their National Convention last week. Time was when the institutions of that territory brought the blush of shame to the cheek of honest womanhood; but that time has gone by, and Utah is now one of the three States of the Union wherein woman is recognized on a plane of political equality with man. It is a great transformation, in which the women suffragists may well exult.—*Boston Herald*.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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BUST OF LUCY STONE.

The annual reunion of the Shurtleff School Alumnae Association, held at the school building in South Boston on Feb. 5, was the occasion of a unique event—the presentation to the school by the Alumnae Association of a model of Anne Whitney's beautiful bust of Lucy Stone. This is believed to be the first time a woman has been thus honored in any public school.

The school building, one of the finest in the State, had been tastefully decorated for the occasion. A reception was first held, Mr. Henry C. Hardon, the principal, Miss Anna M. Penniman, the first assistant, and Mrs. Agnes Sheridan Connelly, president of the Alumnae Association, receiving, together with the guests of the evening.

The large company then went up in procession to the hall where the banquet was spread. The tables on the platform were adorned with flowers, vines, yellow satin ribbon, and dainty hand-painted menus; the walls and ceiling were draped with white and yellow bunting; hundreds of beautiful girls filled the tables on the floor, and beyond, at the further end of the room, heavy red curtains hung before the bust.

After dinner, Mrs. Connelly introduced Miss Penniman as the toast-mistress of the evening, and addresses were made by Miss Elizabeth Cheney Sanger, Superintendent Edwin P. Seaver, Principal Hardon, Mrs. Livermore, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, Mr. Liebmann, Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, Rev. Mary Traffern Whitney, and Dr. Salome Merritt.

Mrs. Livermore gave many interesting reminiscences of Mrs. Stone, saying that she began the movement for woman suffrage in this country, and that from her very first equal rights lecture in 1847 she acted upon Daniel O'Connell's principle, when his friends warned him not to ask for too much at first: "Be sure I'll demand the uttermost, and then I'll get something."

She was unsparing of herself. She never backed down or showed the white feather in any way; yet somehow she was never received with as much disfavor as many other reformers. She had such a wonderfully sweet voice and winning way. Nobody ever entertained her but remembered it afterwards. A Philadelphia woman, at whose house lecturers often stayed,

said to me: "When I think of those old times, the one face that rises up before me like that of a Madonna is Lucy Stone's. She took care of the baby for me while I got breakfast, and she helped me wash the dishes, and when I refused to take any money for entertaining her, telling her that she had earned money while she staid with me, the tears came into her eyes."

There never was any one ordained of God to a great mission if Lucy Stone was not. People were astonished when they saw her—that sweetest, kindest, gentlest of human beings. They said: "Dear me! Why, that isn't Lucy Stone? I thought she was six feet high!" Yet that gentle little woman was moving the whole country. The laws are so changed that sometimes I doubt if I am the same woman who was formerly unable to own her own earnings or even her own clothes. All that has been swept away. Lucy Stone did it.

I think she shortened her life by her labors, but she made her life twice as long as other people's in the amount of work she did.

"Make the world better." She did it. Women are happier, better, braver, more fortunate, because she lived. Dear girls, you do not know what you owe her. I am glad you have her bust here. My last word to you is hers: "Make the world better." It is the sure way to make yourselves happier.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held on Tuesday next, Feb. 11, at 3 P. M., in the Woman Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park Street, upstairs one flight. Rev. Mrs. Mary T. Whitney will be the lecturer. Her topic will be "The Interest of the State in Family Culture." It is a subject on which Mrs. Whitney has thought and studied profoundly, and which deeply concerns all women; perhaps, at the present time, especially.

Miss Susie Wells will render a violin solo, accompanied by Miss F. E. Wilson, pianist, both ladies from Melrose, where they are highly esteemed as musicians. Tea, cocoa and light refreshments will be served as usual. All are invited, whether members of the Suffrage Association or not.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
President Mass. W. S. A.

ANOTHER ADVANCE STEP.

For several years, Mrs. Lucinda M. Stone, of Kalamazoo, Mich., has been urging the appointment of women upon the faculty of the State University at Ann Arbor. She has brought the matter before women's clubs and other organizations, and has presented it to the public through leading newspapers. Mrs. Stone is therefore to be congratulated that she has lived to see what she so earnestly desired, in the recent appointment of Dr. Eliza M. Mosher as professor of hygiene in Ann Arbor University, Michigan, and dean of the literary department. Dr.

Mosher will also have charge of the women's gymnasium, which, when constructed, will form a part of the university. The structure is to be built by the women of Ann Arbor, and will cost \$50,000; \$35,000 is already subscribed. Dr. Mosher's duties will begin next October.

A full professorship in Ann Arbor University has never before been offered to a woman. Hence Dr. Mosher may be regarded as highly honored and the University as having taken an advance step.

F. M. A.

We publish in full this week the remarkable report of the Organization Committee presented by Mrs. Chapman-Catt at the National Suffrage Convention.

MISS BESSIE MARSH, of South Pasadena, Cal., has studied the French method of making candied flowers, and has a market for all she can make at \$2.50 per pound. She raises large quantities of violets for the purpose.

The *Woman's Journal* this week devotes ten columns to the report of the Washington Convention, and the papers read by Miss Elizabeth Burrill Curtis, of New York, Mrs. Emily S. Richards, of Utah, Mrs. Virginia D. Young, of South Carolina, and Mrs. Caroline Hallowell Miller, of Maryland.

Two years ago the State of New York appointed a Board of Examiners, before whom all graduates of medicine must pass an examination for a license to practise in the State. This year they published the comparative standing of all the colleges of the State. The students of the Woman's Medical College of the N. Y. Infirmary were found to have taken the highest average. So, for the present, the women students lead in the results of the examinations of the State Board. Henceforth, the professors of this woman's medical college can truthfully say that their college leads the State.

MRS. ELLEN M. BOLLES lately gave her lecture on Anna Ella Carroll before the Woman's Club of Orange, N. J., with great acceptance. The president said she should recommend the lecture to all the Women's Clubs in New Jersey. Mrs. Bolles was at once engaged to repeat it before the Brooklyn Heights Seminary Club. She gave the same lecture last Tuesday afternoon at Edgewood, R. I., and the ladies who heard it want to have it repeated in the evening when their husbands can be present. Mrs. Bolles is to give it in East Providence, on Feb. 12, Lincoln's birthday, and on the 28th in Pawtucket for the benefit of the Congregational Church. Miss Carroll's remarkable work is not yet as well known as it ought to be, and this effort to bring it to public attention should be encouraged. Mrs. Bolles' address is 405 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

ORGANIZATION COMMITTEE'S REPORT.

The following report of the Organization Committee of the N. A. S. W. A. was presented by its chairman, Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, at the Annual Convention in Washington:

The idea of an Organization Committee dates from the Annual Meeting held in Atlanta Jan. 31 to Feb. 5, 1895. It was conceived by the Plan of Work Committee, and was heartily endorsed by the Convention. That its work may be more clearly understood, we repeat here a portion of the Plan of Work, which outlined its duties and authority:

"We recommend that a standing Committee on Organization be nominated by the Business Committee and elected by the Convention, the committee to consist of five or more regular organizers. This committee will have charge of the work of National Organization during the coming year. It will perform its own correspondence, mapping out the routes, and placing organizers where, in its judgment, they are most needed.

"As it may not be possible to aid all States in one year, the service of organizers shall first be offered to the States now unorganized in the West and South; to the States where the organization is weak, and to those States where there is need of special work at this time. This is true in South Carolina and Utah, where Constitutional Conventions are soon to meet; in Tennessee, where there is likely to be a Constitutional Convention, in Idaho, where a woman suffrage amendment is already pending, and in Michigan, where an amendment may be submitted by the present Legislature.

"We recommend that every State shall hold at least one State convention each year, for the election of officers and the transaction of State business. In all unorganized States, and in those States where local organizations exist, but where no State Association has yet been formed, the Committee on Organization will arrange to send speakers and organizers to help conduct such State convention.

"We recommend that a fund of \$5,000 be raised to carry out this plan of organization. This fund must be placed in the N. A. W. S. A. treasury, to be held for this purpose, and this purpose alone."

Under this plan the work of organization accomplished would be limited only by the amount of money which could be raised for its support. We were permitted to appeal to the convention for financial aid, and \$1,884.16 was generously pledged to our committee. The newly elected Committee on Organization then retired from the convention, and all the remaining hours of our stay in Atlanta were expended in planning the year's work.

The problem before us was one of gigantic and most discouraging dimensions. Ten States were without any form of organization whatever. Not even a club existed. In most of them we did not know the name and address of a single person to whom to apply for aid and co-operation. These States—Idaho, Montana and North Dakota in the Northwest; Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma in the Southwest; Mississippi and West Virginia in the South, and Delaware in the East—were separated from each other by vast distances. It was an expensive undertaking to get an organizer to and from any one of these fields of work. Yet most of these States lay in a circle surrounding our little nucleus of suffrage States, Wyoming and Colorado, where there was every indication that our best chances for victorious campaigns would be found. Among them were three Territories which should be encouraged to come into the Union as woman suffrage States. To neglect the great West,

with its freedom from tradition, its liberality of thought, and its willingness to accept new ideas, certainly meant to postpone the final victory. At the other side of our Continent lay the solid South. Only three of the fifteen Southern States had ever held a State Convention, or elected officers by representation. In all of them, except Mississippi and West Virginia, a little coterie of brave women had stood for our cause. Strictly speaking, these little bands could not be called organization. Yet, in the face of opposition, even persecution more overwhelming than most of our delegates can realize, they had stood staunch and true. They needed support and help. Through the eloquence of their chairman, Miss Laura Clay, most of us had been convinced that the South was ready to receive woman suffrage missionaries. Moreover, whenever a woman suffrage bill appeared in Congress and we wished to count the forces for and against it, we had learned to begin by counting the solid vote of the fifteen Southern States in opposition. This fact alone admonished us that the South must be converted. It requires time to convert a people, and to neglect the South longer might mean defeat of our last measures in Congress when all was in readiness for a final victory. There was no time to lose. Utah and South Carolina were planning Constitutional Conventions. Idaho had already submitted an amendment. These States needed help, and it must be provided. To meet this great demand, less than \$2,000 had been provided, and nearly all of this consisted in unpaid pledges. However, with the courage of our convictions, we unanimously concluded to expend the whole of the amount promised on the spring work, trusting that the evidence of work actually done would appeal to suffragists the nation over, and that new "sinews of war" would be provided to complete the work.

The National Association had never taken any supervision over local organization, and we found no form of supplies ready for use. In fact, so little attention has been paid to local organizations that very few States had any form of local constitution. Whenever a club was organized, it either drew up its own constitution, or it was prepared by the organizer. There was no harmony of method, and in consequence organization had suffered in all directions. We therefore began our work by drafting a local and county constitution suitable to all States, and issued a little booklet, "Directions to Officers," containing suggestions for work and methods of carrying them out. These supplies have not only been placed in the hands of all new clubs organized under the auspices of our committee, but have been distributed free of cost in all the States, whenever desired. Several States have adopted our local constitution, and a long step toward harmony of action has been taken by this means.

The South was our first field of labor. In the course of the year, every Southern State except Texas, Florida and Kentucky has received aid from our committee. A bold, aggressive tour of three months was arranged for Elizabeth U. Yates in West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, Tennessee and Louisiana. Her wit, eloquence and womanliness won many converts, and new workers were enlisted in our cause. In West Virginia, Maryland and New Jersey, Mrs. Annie L. Tiggs did valiant service in awaking interest, and new friends were found to join our standard. Mrs. Lide Meriwether also added clubs to our Association through her able service in Arkansas and Tennessee.

Our best Southern work was done in South Carolina, where a Constitutional Convention had been called. The good work accomplished was made possible by the co-operation of the President, Mrs. Vir-

ginia D. Young, and the Vice-President, Mrs. A. Viola Neblett. Indeed, had it not been for the loyalty and determination of Mrs. Young and the executive ability and rare tact of Mrs. Neblett, we could never have done it at all. Mrs. Neblett acted in the capacity of travelling advance agent, and visited all the points where names of persons interested could not be obtained. By this means arrangements were made for meetings in every County Seat of the State. In the four largest cities, Spartanburg, Greenville, Columbia and Charleston, two days' meetings were held, where all the speakers were congregated, and at which the president, Mrs. Young, presided. At these meetings, Miss Laura Clay of Kentucky, Miss Helen Morris Lewis of North Carolina, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Mrs. Virginia D. Young and Mrs. A. Viola Neblett were the chief speakers. They were aided by local talent, and excellent addresses were also given by our good friend, Gen. Hemphill, and Miss Floride Cunningham. At the close of these meetings, the troupe divided. Miss Clay and Mrs. Young held meetings in one portion of the State, Mrs. Neblett and Miss Lewis in another, and Miss Yates in still another. Nearly all the towns visited had never heard a suffrage speech, and the subject was regarded as one of doubtful standing. Yet curiosity prompted the attendance of large audiences. At Charleston, reputed to be the most conservative city in the South, and where we had been assured there would not be a "baker's dozen" in attendance, the editor of the leading paper afterwards said, "It was the most distinguished audience which had gathered in that city for years." The newspapers of the State gave glowing accounts of the meetings. Their columns contained communications on the subject almost daily, and editorials pro and con were the order of the day. Audiences gathered from motives of curiosity to hear women speak; they went away to discuss the merits of the question they advocated. The reception of our cause was both surprising and encouraging. The campaign did inestimable service to the cause. Had it been possible to find means with which to repeat the work of the spring, and thus influence still further the deliberations of the convention, we should have done so. As it was, all we could do was to send them Miss Laura Clay, who remained in Columbia nine weeks as a lobbyist for the Convention. Mrs. Young and Mrs. Neblett also remained in Columbia, at their own expense, until the final vote on woman suffrage was taken. A hearing was granted these ladies before a committee, and the unusual honor was paid them of a hearing before the body of the convention itself. I cannot pass this point without expressing publicly our gratitude to Miss Clay. She spent over four months during the year in South Carolina. She did not receive a penny for her services, and contributed a large part of her expenses. While such generosity is not always possible, yet it is appreciated by our committee. The fact that twenty-seven votes were given for woman suffrage in a Constitutional Convention so conservative as to declare against divorce for any cause whatsoever, is evidence sufficient that the South is ready for the gospel of Equal Rights.

Mississippi and West Virginia had no organization when we began. Several clubs were organized in Mississippi. We had no money with which to hold a State Convention, as we wish to do, and it did not seem just to discriminate between several good workers in the State and appoint one a temporary president. In consequence, it still has no State Association, but it is for all that in much better condition of organization than some other of the Southern States that have State Associations.

We regard the work in West Virginia as

our greatest triumph of the year. The Southern Committee for three years had striven by diligent correspondence to find interested suffragists in the State, and had failed. When the work of organization was placed in the hands of the Organization Committee, not a single name could be given us. Yet we were able to make a few appointments in the spring for Mrs. Annie L. Diggs. She set many a mind to debating the question, but the subject was too new for organization. We attempted to make further appointments in the fall by correspondence for Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, but our efforts failed. It was evident more heroic methods must be employed. Therefore, in November, the Secretary of the Organization Committee, Miss Mary G. Hay, went into West Virginia as an advance agent, and easily arranged a two weeks' series of meetings. She then joined Miss Moore in the capacity of organizer, and under their direction a successful convention was held at Grafton. A good board of officers were elected, and eight clubs were organized, auxiliary to the new Association. The Association is energetic, healthy and promising. Several clubs are enthusiastically engaged upon the Course of Study; and others are planning further organization.

From West Virginia, Miss Moore and Miss Hay went to Delaware, stopping at Baltimore to help in the conduct of the Maryland Convention. In Delaware, Miss Hay again acted in the capacity of advance agent. Their labors closed with a fine convention in Wilmington, where a good Association was formed, and four clubs were organized auxiliary to it. The work in West Virginia and Delaware was accomplished in five weeks and a half, and was most gratifying in its results, since in neither West Virginia nor Delaware had we been able to secure co-operation by correspondence. An interested member of the Delaware Association declared that "the persuasive eloquence of the one and the executive push of the other made Miss Moore and Miss Hay a combination which could not fail to wrest victory from the barrenest conditions."

The work in the South was not so fruitful of organization as we had hoped. While a good many clubs were reported by the organizers, many of them failed to survive the ridicule and persecution with which they were welcomed by their townspeople. The history of many of these clubs was pathetic in the extreme, and many made heroic efforts to withstand the tide of opposition. We must consider the Southern work of this year as pioneering, and the tours of our representatives as merely blazing the way for that which is to follow. We have found new friends and helpers. We have given encouragement and hope to many a faithful soul. We have enlisted under our standard some of the strongest and best people of the South. If we will persistently follow the path thus "blazed" and made plain, the South will yet be organized, and the votes of the fifteen States now solidly opposed to woman suffrage in Congress will be changed through the influence of their constituency, to solid advocacy of our cause.

In the West, Utah and Idaho stood in immediate need of help. In Salt Lake City a conference was planned by our committee, as an initiative to the expected campaign. It was attended by our president and vice-president, and delegates from the adjoining States. By the time it was held conditions had changed happily, and no further assistance was required.

In Idaho, a thorough canvass of the State was made by Mrs. Emma Smith Devoe, in connection with a tour of Montana. The whole trip extended over three months, and most excellent results followed. All the more important towns

in both States were visited, and clubs or committees were formed in all of them. In Idaho, twenty-three clubs had been made auxiliary to the State, and in Montana, fourteen. In both States some of these clubs are now defunct, or at least idle, and need still more help to galvanize them into activity. It is plain one visitation to a town to which the cause is entirely new is not sufficient to create permanent results. When it is understood that, at the time we began to make the arrangements for Mrs. Devoe's tour, we did not have the name of a single person in Idaho who was interested in our cause, and but two names in Montana, the results as they stand should be satisfactory. Many times it was impossible to make the arrangements for meetings perfectly, but in all such circumstances, with the brave spirit of a true pioneer, Mrs. Devoe acted as advance agent, lecturer and organizer all combined. These States were grateful for the help rendered, and enthusiastic and sincere in their praise of Mrs. Devoe's services. There had been suffragists in both States, but they were unknown to each other. Each one believed she was alone in her faith, and dreaded to make a public movement. Now these scattered advocates are gathered together into an active, living force. In the fall, Montana held a State Convention at Helena, where a State Association was formed by the chairman of the Organization Committee. In Idaho the workers held their own convention, and organized their State Association without outside help.

In the fall Mrs. Devoe visited Nevada. Here we found one club, valiant and strong, at Austin, and good friends at Reno, but in several of the towns we could get no names. We felt sure there must be suffragists there, but we could get no trace of them. Again Mrs. Devoe acted as advance agent for herself, making her own arrangements at several places. In several of these towns, where by correspondence we could secure no co-operation, good clubs were formed. Her labors ended in a State Convention at Reno, where a strong State Association was formed. It is believed Nevada has the strongest organization in the United States, in proportion to its population. The Association cannot express its approbation too strongly of the masterly manner in which Mrs. Devoe conquered the adverse conditions of Nevada.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns visited Minnesota and North Dakota in September and October. North Dakota was unorganized, but to make the trip less expensive, work in Minnesota was joined with it. Several clubs were organized in Minnesota. In North Dakota clubs were established in the chief towns of the State, and a State Convention was held in Grafton, where a State Association was formed. From North Dakota Mrs. Johns returned to Kansas, attended her own Annual Meeting, and hastened on to Arizona, where a Territorial Convention was ready for her superintendence. An Association thoroughly alive to the needs of the work, and determined to bring Arizona into the Union as a Suffrage State, was formed. In New Mexico several towns were visited and clubs were organized. We could secure no co-operation in a Territorial Convention, so that no regular Territorial Association was formed. Temporary officers were appointed, to serve until further help can be sent to the Territory. The work in Arizona and New Mexico was not so thoroughly done as it would have been with more time, but again the way has been blazed, and the standard of Equal Rights has been planted. Mrs. Johns deserves the title of Pioneer after her fearless grappling with the difficulties in the way of the work in these two Territories. Both Territories were profuse in the expression of gratitude for the aid sent them. No higher compliment can be

paid Mrs. Johns for her work in North Dakota, Arizona and New Mexico than the fact that from all three of them there have come to us urgent appeals to return her for future work.

In Oklahoma excellent work was done by Miss Laura A. Gregg. A number of clubs were organized, and the work ended with a convention in Guthrie, where a Territorial Association of high promise was organized. Oklahoma, without doubt, will hold a Constitutional Convention before the year is out, and there is now a suffrage constituency to remind it that an ideal Government knows no sex in citizenship. We regard Miss Gregg as a valuable ally, of whom we shall doubtless hear much more in the future.

Last year the State of Missouri paid no dues. Upon inquiry, the president announced that the old Association was dead; thereupon, Miss Anthony called a convention in connection with the Mississippi Valley Conference, and new officers were elected. To support this new administration, the Organization Committee sent Mrs. Anna R. Simmons to Missouri, and gave the State two months' work. Mrs. Simmons also visited the Black Hills and Nebraska, and organized clubs in all three of these States. In order to know more of the real status of organization of the N. A. W. S. A., we made an effort in the spring to ascertain the number of suffrage clubs in existence. Not a person in the whole Association could tell how many there were. Upon application to the State Presidents for lists of their clubs, we found most States had no such lists, and had no definite knowledge of the number in the State. By patient work throughout the year, we have compiled a National Club Directory. For the first time, it is now possible to announce our standing in local organization. It is a pitiful statement, but possibly the truth will awaken the Association to activity. In the whole Nation there are but eight hundred clubs alive and active. Of those, one hundred were brought into existence by the Organization Committee this year. In other words, one-eighth of all local organization in existence has been accomplished in this one year by our Committee.

To summarize the year's work, we may say that fourteen persons have served as organizers under the auspices of our Committee. Five hundred and ten meetings have been held. Nine State conventions have been held under our supervision, and ten State associations have been organized. Aid in the way of organization has been given to thirty-one States. Over one hundred clubs have been organized, which we believe at this writing to be alive and active. The work has been done with bold strokes, in an effort to lay a foundation for perfect organization. It remains to the future to build upon it, and to increase its strength and usefulness.

In addition to this work of organization, the Committee have issued, since September, a Monthly Bulletin. This little paper is sent free of cost to the president of each local club, and is designed for the use of all the members. It contains little news save that of the organization. It suggests what to do and how to do it. It is not designed to keep the reader informed upon the ethics of womansuffrage, but to inspire her to do practical work to bring the reality. Its usefulness has been tested, and we believe it has already performed a great work in strengthening local organizations.

In accordance with the Plan of Work, we recommended the observance of Elizabeth Cady Stanton's birthday as a fitting occasion for the diffusion of suffrage sentiment. The Bulletin gave suggestions of programs, and announced the preparations of souvenirs which might add a flavor of sentiment to the celebrations.

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It is impossible to state the exact number of celebrations which were held, but at least one hundred clubs held some kind of exercises in honor of the day. Ten thousand of the souvenirs were distributed from Maine to California, and are doubtless still prized in the homes of those who received them.

The report of the Organization Committee naturally divides itself into a report of the work accomplished and an account of the disbursement of the Organization Fund. Every person who has given a single penny to this work has a perfect right to know exactly how it has been expended. It will be remembered that, in planning our spring work, we had appropriated the whole of the fund pledged at Atlanta. Our ignorance of the real nature of the work before us can be no better evidenced than in the fact that it did not occur to any of us there would be office expenses. We made no account of postage, stationery or clerks. The duty of carrying out the plans of the committee was put into the hands of the chairman. She had confidently expected to perform the office labor herself. However, within three weeks the work pressed so heavily that exhausted nature could do no more, and a stenographer was called in. Even this relief was only temporary. Eight speakers were in the field at this time. In April the secretary of the committee, Mary G. Hay, came into this office, and remained until October. Nearly all the time three persons have given conscientious attention to the office work from morning until night. During the year over seven thousand letters have been written, exclusive of postal cards, an average of thirty letters per day. In addition to the work of the typewriter, three quarts of ink have been distributed by our office in letters written by hand. I believe it would be nearly a correct statement to say that ten letters have been written for every appointment made. We have expended in office work during the year nearly as much money as has been paid on the Atlanta pledges. Yet, looking back over the year's work, I am unable to see where any expenditure could have been avoided. While our spring work was in progress, the National Treasurer addressed each person who had pledged money to our Organization Fund, and reported to us that not more than \$600 could be collected at that time. Some of this money had already been used in office expenses. Within a month, our organizers would return from the field, and we would owe them at least \$1,200 for expenses and salaries. The distress which this news from the treasurer brought us can hardly be conceived. At once we issued appeals for help, as persuasive as we could make them, and the responses were so generous that every bill was met promptly. Yet from this time we were never free from financial burdens, and much time, thought and strength, which ought to have been expended upon the work in hand, was exhausted in our efforts to find means by which to meet our obligations.

The work of the spring over, it was a grave question as to whether we should attempt any work for the fall. Our department of the treasury was empty again; but the remaining amount of the Atlanta pledges, and the generous pledges taken by organizers in the field, encouraged us to go on. In August we issued further appeals, and in October we sent out still another installment of letters imploring aid. By this time we were aware that much of the amount expected from the Atlanta pledges would not be forthcoming, and that the clubs were not to be relied on to pay their pledges in time to meet our obligations. Desperate efforts were therefore made to increase our fund. In December another batch of letters went from our office. To aid also in the

work, we issued the Woman Suffrage Calendar, which brought us in a handsome profit for the fund. We established a Shopping Agency, under the superintendence of Miss Jessie J. Cassidy, which also gave us some financial aid. After every other resource had been exhausted, the National President came to our assistance, and, over her own signature, appealed for aid for our Committee. The letters went forth just after the holidays, at a time when dollars were scarce, but nevertheless they brought the needed relief. The receipts for the whole year, resulting from all sources have been \$5,489.48. The disbursements have been the same. I have prepared two statements of our finances, one giving an itemized account of our office expenses, the other an account of the whole fund. I will ask each delegate to study these statements. If any contributor to our fund desires a closer investigation into our accounts, he or she is at liberty to consult our books.

In conclusion, let me say that the best results of the year's work cannot be reduced to statistical statements. It consists in a change of sentiment concerning the possibilities of organization. In the spring we sent a letter to each State president, appealing to her to try to double the organization in her State during the year. Many presidents did not deign to reply. Others wrote to declare the impossibility of organization. Some went so far as to say they did not believe in organization, and still others wrote that a distinctly suffrage organization could never accomplish the work. Among them all, only two declared their willingness and determination to increase the organization in their States. But, as the months have gone by, our correspondence has indicated a steady and permanent change of opinion. Under the influence of organization actually accomplished, many of the indifferent have awakened into activity. Many of the discouraged have been inspired with new hope. New workers, new strength, new possibilities have been given our Association. The prospects of organization are far brighter and more promising than they were a year ago. The symptoms are apparent on all sides that the apathetic are at last being aroused to the needs and importance of organization. This fact we regard as the best result of the year's work.

It is an old proverb that "hindsight is better than foresight." Our plans have not all been carried out. We did not find conditions as we expected. The results are not those we anticipated. Yet, taking conditions as we found them, we performed earnest and conscientious service in an endeavor to bring forth the best results possible. To the National officers, from whom we have received the most sympathetic co-operation, and to the many friends of the cause who have stood at all times ready to help bear the burdens of the year, we feel a more tender gratitude than it is possible for words to express. To the many, many suffragists who have aided the work financially during the year, we are heartily grateful, and trust an examination of the work accomplished will satisfy them the money was well expended.

Our committed are more than ever convinced that it is possible to build a great organization based upon the one platform of the enfranchisement of women. With harmony, co-operation and determination, we shall yet build an organization of such numbers and political strength that, through the power of constituency, it can dictate at least one plank in the platform of every political party, and secure an amendment from any Legislature it petitions. We believe it will yet have its auxiliaries in every village and hamlet, township and school district, to influence majorities when the amendment is submitted. More, we believe ere many years

its powers will be so subtle and widespread that it can besiege the conservatism of Congress itself and come away with the laurel wreath of victory.

It should surprise no one that Thomas B. Reed, now that he is in the presidential field, proves to be, from the record, a woman suffragist. So was Abraham Lincoln; so are Lord Salisbury and Mr. Balfour in England; so have been the greatest leaders of progress in all lands. So are Senator George F. Hoar and Governor Greenhalge of our own State. But men who declare for woman suffrage are not of the kind, usually, who care how many or how few think as they do, when they are taking stand for right, for justice to those unfairly treated, and for the welfare of humanity. Still it is gratifying to all who are hoping to support Mr. Reed as a presidential candidate to find that by any test you please he belongs to the large pattern of public men the world over.—*Boston Daily Transcript.*

The friends and neighbors of the late Martha Golding Pratt, the beloved and efficient postmaster of Deerfield, Mass., for twenty-four years, propose to make public recognition of her fidelity. From Miss Pratt's superiors there was never anything but approval. It was a pretty saying of her chief, that her initials stood for Mighty Good Postmaster, and once it is said he so addressed to her an official communication. The town folk had such faith in her ability that once, when an assistant was temporarily on duty, a foreigner who did not receive an expected letter, thinking it the fault of the strange clerk, said cheerfully: "Oh, niver you moind; I'll come when Miss Pratt is here." The memorial will take the form of a suitable building for the accommodation of small gatherings. Miss Jane Pratt, niece of the late postmistress, is a worthy successor of the public servant who is to be honored in so sensible a way.

NEW ENGLAND CONVENTION.

The Midyear Convention of the New England W. S. A. will be held in Providence, R. I., on Tuesday and Wednesday, Feb. 11 and 12, in the Westminster Congregational Church on Mathewson Street, near Westminster.

On Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock, Mayor McGuinness will welcome the Convention to Providence. A Young People's Meeting will follow, presided over by Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, and addressed by Miss Maude Thompson, Miss Edith White Larry, Rev. J. D. Tillinghast, P. H. Quinn, Esq., Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, and Mr. W. H. S. Pittinger.

On Wednesday there will be three sessions, at 10.30 A. M., 2.30 and 8 P. M. The morning session will be devoted to business and reports from the different States. Speakers expected for the afternoon and evening are: Rev. Anna Garlin Spencer, Mr. H. B. Blackwell, Mrs. Mary A. Babcock, Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles, Mrs. Jeanette S. French, Rev. Florence E. Kollock, Dr. Helen C. Putnam, Miss Susan C. Kenyon, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell and others.

The afternoon will be devoted to a symposium on the question "Do women need the ballot?" by a woman physician, minister, mother, teacher, etc.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe will make the principal address of the evening.

The Woman's Column.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARING.

A public woman suffrage hearing before the Massachusetts Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments is to be given on Thursday, Feb. 27, in the old Representatives' Hall, State House. The 109,204 voters recorded in favor of the referendum last November, and all others interested, are invited to be present.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

At the mid-year convention of the New England W. S. A., held in Providence, R. I., on Feb. 12, the following resolution was passed:

Whereas, it has been asserted that woman suffrage is losing ground, therefore
Resolved, That we call attention to the following facts: Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1843 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861 Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota; in 1876, by Colorado; in 1878, by New Hampshire and Oregon; in 1879, by Massachusetts; in 1880, by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. School suffrage was given by Nebraska in 1883, and by Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in Ontario and New Brunswick. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891 school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892 municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893 school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894 school suffrage was granted in Ohio, bond suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895 full suffrage was granted to the women of South Australia, both married and single. In 1896 full suffrage has been granted to the women of Utah.

BEE-KEEPING FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. L. Harrison, Peoria, Ill., in an address before the Bee-Keepers' Convention, held in Atlanta, upon "Bee-Keeping for Women," after referring to the various occupations open to women, said: "The want is for something that homekeepers can do to coin money."

"Bee-keeping meets this want, in giving a woman the means of making money in the retirement of her home, and, at the

same time, permitting her to attend to her household. It requires no great outlay of strength at any one time, but to be a success there must be a faithful performance of many little items. Any woman who can make a perfect loaf of bread can, having a good location, make bee-culture a success

"Women of education and means would do much good by engaging in bee-culture and interesting less favored women in its pursuit. It is a panacea for those in feeble health, taking them into the glorious sunshine amid flowers and the happy hum of industry. When they uncover a colony of bees and breathe in the aroma arising from thousands of flowers they will take on a new life, forget to worry and fret, and, instead, will sing 'Praise God, from Whom All Blessings Flow.'"

MAN SUFFRAGE FINANCES.

At the Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, held Feb. 11, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted :

Whereas, the Man Suffrage Association is reputed to have collected and spent large sums of money to defeat the political principle of municipal suffrage for women, at the public election held in Massachusetts, Nov. 5, 1885; and

Whereas, the treasurer of said association has failed to comply with the law (Acts of 1892, Chapter 416) requiring him to file a public statement of the receipts and disbursements of said association; and

Whereas, said treasurer has been notified by the public authorities of said failure to file said statement, and has declared, after consultation with his associates, that he does not intend to file such statement; and

Whereas, in a community governed exclusively by man suffrage, it is peculiarly fitting that the men who work and vote to exclude women from participation in the government should themselves obey the laws made by men; therefore,

Resolved, That the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association hereby appoints a committee to take such steps as may be necessary to procure a compliance with said law by said Man Suffrage Association.

The following committee was appointed:

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Ole Bull, Miss Cora Beneson, Mrs. Anna Christy Fall, and Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser.

The last three are members of the Massachusetts Bar.

Rev. Mrs. Mary T. Whitney made an interesting address on "The Interest of the State in Family Culture."

THE WOMEN OF DENVER.

At the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington, Mrs. Annie L. Diggs, who has become a citizen of Colorado, reported for that State. She said the stories told about the Denver elections were mostly pure fictions.

The best women of that city and of the State are the most interested in the political work that is now their duty, and they use the ballot for the bettering of conditions and the uplifting of society.

The civic Federation of Denver is made up of women of all parties, and seeks to incite all parties to better action. In this effort, the ballot gives them a tremendous leverage. Hitherto the politicians have had to conciliate the lowest element, because it is absolutely nonpartisan and purchasable. Now here is a big splendid constituency at the top, which is non-purchasable, and which holds the balance of power; and the politicians have to bid for the higher element.

MISS JENNIE YOUNG, of Scotland, has been in Mexico for some time, arranging to purchase land for a large Scotch colony.

MISS MARY E. CUTLER, of Holliston, Mass., read the paper of the day at the Farmers' Meeting in this city recently. Her subject was "The Profits of Gardening." From a successful experience of eleven years in raising fruits and vegetables for market, she drew the conclusion that gardening can be made both pleasant and profitable. Through the sudden death of her father, Miss Cutler found herself in possession of sixty-eight acres. She gave up teaching and determined to keep her home and to carry on her farm. The interesting story she told of her forcing house and hotbeds, her nursery stock, her market garden, her small fruits and peach orchard, shows that she puts brains into her work. She has good judgment and business ability, and believes in hard work, method and wise economy. Mrs. Olive Wright, of Denver, who was present, told of Mrs. Kate Harlow, a well-known fruit-grower in Colorado, and a successful farmer. When asked how she fertilized her peach orchard, she replied, "I feed the trees with hard work and good common sense."

MRS. HIRST ALEXANDER, a well-known Australian journalist, now making a short visit in London, says that marked good effects have followed the enfranchisement of women in New Zealand. The Premier of New Zealand, Hon. Richard J. Seddon, and the principal journals have all acknowledged, she says, that the influence of women during the elections, and after, has been beneficial. The women have turned their attention to ameliorating the conditions of prisons, promoting the welfare of children and other measures with which they are especially qualified to deal. Giving the vote to women has in no wise disturbed the even tenor of their domestic ways, and there is no symptom that it has rendered them at all "mannish." The New Zealand Government has opened a Woman's Labor Bureau in Wellington, with a woman as manager. Several lady doctors have a good practice, and Mrs. Alexander spoke with justifiable pride of the good record made by women at the recent examination at the Melbourne University, where they stood at the head of several class lists, and carried off a large percentage of the honors open to men and women alike.

EDUCATED MOTHERHOOD.

The closing address of the last session of the recent annual meeting of the National American Woman Suffrage Association at Washington, D. C., was by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson. Her topic was "Educated Motherhood." It was a brilliant and forcible arraignment of the non-education of the average mother for her specific duties. Existing social conditions and prejudices have hitherto given women a one-sided and imperfect development, inferior to that of men. Women have been condemned to mediocrity by the limitations of their lives. We hear of a few great mothers of a few great men, but not of the many small-souled mothers of the many little men. Women need to emerge from their limitations, and to come into touch with wider interests. Even as mothers, they have not yet learned their profession, as is shown by the fact that one-fourth of all the children born die within one year, and one-half of all born die within five years. Think what a waste of vitality! It is generally supposed that because mother-love is an instinct superior to reason, therefore the ability to nurture and educate children comes by nature. Nothing can be more untrue. What social evolution most needs is an educated motherhood. And nothing will educate women but a wider range of thoughts and interests. Suffrage will tend to give women the larger liberty they need, and thereby will help to fit them for the responsibilities of maternity.

In illustration of woman's present mental and moral deficiencies, Mrs. Stetson said that she had asked many women what they would do, if their own child was on a railroad track in front of an approaching train carrying 300 children, when an open switch was about to throw the train into a ravine. There was just time to rescue the child, or to close the switch and save the train, but not time to do both. Would they save their one child, or the 300 other children? In no single case had any woman said she would save the train, and very few had admitted that it would be their duty to do so. In almost every case the woman's maternal instinct had dominated her ethical sense.

While agreeing in the main with Mrs. Stetson's view, this arraignment of women did not seem to me entirely just. In so frightful an alternative as she suggested, I doubted whether a woman could be blamed for preferring the child with whose guardianship she had been entrusted by nature, or whether in such a case fathers would generally act otherwise than mothers. So, next morning, at breakfast, I suggested the case to a young father, who has a bright little son. He replied: "Well, I think I should save my boy." Then I put the case to a young girl, not yet a mother. She promptly replied: "I should save the 300 children at the expense of the one." So Mrs. Stetson's idea of superior masculine and inferior feminine altruism was not sustained in either case. It was apparently the fact of parentage which turned the scale.

Nor is the frightful mortality of children altogether or mainly caused by the mothers' want of mental training. Far more it

is the result of bad physical conditions for which the fathers are directly responsible. It is not in the homes of the well-to-do, but in the slums of cities that the greatest child-mortality prevails. A very intelligent gentleman from St. Domingo who visited me in Boston, was greatly surprised at the large mortality among American children. "In the West Indies," he said, "parents rarely lose a child." Yet there the women are far less intelligent than ours, and are far more secluded from social life. But they marry young, and live simply, in the open air. They are not poisoned by foul emanations from sewers, nor subjected to extremes of heat and cold, nor compelled to work hard, nor are they or their husbands addicted to stimulants. To diminish infant mortality there is needed, it seems to me, first, early marriages, before physical vitality is impaired or disease developed in the parents, and, secondly, good physical conditions, such as only intelligent, faithful, industrious, temperate fathers can provide. To the lack of educated fatherhood must be ascribed more than half of the evils which Mrs. Stetson deplores. And, until men discharge better their duties as husbands and fathers, women and children will continue to suffer and die. Educated fatherhood must accompany or precede educated motherhood. The two must go hand in hand, and women are not more at fault than are the men.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MRS. ANNIE L. DIGGS.

Mrs. Annie L. Diggs is likely soon to visit Massachusetts. This will be an opportunity for Suffrage Leagues and Women's Clubs to hear one of the best speakers in the country, who is able to describe the practical workings of equal suffrage from her own observation and experience, always so much stronger than mere theory. Mrs. Diggs exercised municipal suffrage for seven years in Kansas. During the past year she has become a citizen of Colorado, where she has seen the effects of full suffrage, and she knows all about the late Denver election, in regard to which such amazing fictions have been circulated by the opponents of equal rights for women.

There is not one among the younger speakers on suffrage to whom I listen with more pleasure than to Mrs. Diggs. Her addresses on this question are always admirable, both in matter and in manner. There are many brilliant speakers, both men and women, who make an eloquent address, but who are apt to neutralize the good effect of it by some failure in tact or taste. Frances Willard compares such a speaker to a cow that gives a large pail of milk, and then kicks it all over. Mrs. Diggs never does this. The force of her facts and the wit and good sense of her arguments carry additional weight because of the temper, womanly dignity and unfailing tact with which they are presented. The fact that she is a good wife and mother, with a family of exceptionally beautiful and well-behaved children, is in itself an object lesson that woman suffrage does not "destroy the home."

Mrs. Diggs is a born orator, in the best, because the simplest and most natural

manner. When speaking on public questions other than suffrage, she has delighted immense audiences all over the country. She has the great virtue of letting every tub stand on its own bottom. Though warmly attached to her own party, she never imports the smallest hint of party preference into her speeches for the Suffrage Association.

I hope that as many of the Suffrage Leagues as possible will take advantage of the opportunity of hearing Mrs. Diggs. For terms and other particulars, address Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt, 183 World Building, New York City. A. S. B.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Miss Belle Kearney writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"There has been a tremendous stir in the religious circles of Mississippi during the past few months on the woman question. Mrs. Mary Snell has developed into a minister of unusual power. As a revivalist her success has been phenomenal. The pastors of different Methodist churches in this and other States for over a year have eagerly sought her services and enthusiastically applauded her wonderful work. At the last Mississippi Conference, a presiding elder, who is much averse to the thought of a woman daring to preach, reported a minister in his charge for in-subordination for having Mrs. Snell to assist him in a revival when he had been commanded not to do so. The young divine, who, by the way, is one of the ablest ministers in the Conference and a man of extensive education and culture, was inclined to be pugnacious; but, when the law was brought against him, and he saw that he had either to submit or leave the Methodist fold, he quietly chose the former. The presiding elder gained the victory. This gentleman was for years a missionary in Mexico, and had for his collaborator his wife, who is a most devoted worker, speaking before audiences for the cause of missions, and zealously pushing it in every other direction; and her husband fully approves. The presiding bishop at the Conference mentioned above ruled that it was unlawful for a Methodist minister to invite an unordained person to conduct religious services for him, and the woman question was apparently cut dead. But the fight is on, and it will never end until every acceptable woman preacher throughout the bounds of this and every other conference shall be admitted into the ranks of the ordained. Numbers of the members of the Mississippi Conference seem indifferent to the rulings of the bishop, for, since the adjournment of the last conference, they have invited Mrs. Snell to occupy their pulpits and assist in the revival services. She has just closed a great meeting in Kentucky, and has been invited to Texas and Georgia. So the work moves on."

Rev. Augusta J. Chapin, D. D., has resigned the pastorate of the Universalist Church at Omaha, Neb. She will go to Europe for rest and recreation, of which she stands sorely in need after the laborious two years' work of the Omaha pastorate. She may remain abroad a year or return next autumn. The *Universalist*

says: "Dr. Chapin has done good work in Omaha and leaves the parish amid the regret of her congregation and friends."

Mrs. Rachel W. Marriage, formerly of Oskaloosa, Iowa, now of Matchula, Mexico, is a Quaker preacher and is carrying on Gospel work with the aid of an interpreter.

On motion of Rev. D. F. Bradley, of Grand Rapids, the Western Congregational Club of Michigan recently amended its constitution so as to allow women to become members. Immediately after the vote, which was unanimous, Mrs. Charlotte B. Wilson, of the Park Church, Grand Rapids, was admitted to membership.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The Civic Club of Philadelphia has lately received a sharp lesson on the difficulty of getting women elected even to positions where they are urgently needed for the public good, so long as women have no votes. In December, the Club addressed a letter to prominent members of the Republican and Democratic parties in fifteen wards of the city, saying:

It is the conviction of the Civic Club of Philadelphia that the interests of the children in the public schools would be subserved if a larger number of capable women were placed upon the Sectional School Boards. We therefore petition your honorable body to place such women in nomination upon the regular school ticket, and for your own convenience append the names of some women of undoubted ability who have kindly consented to serve if elected by the people.

The names of twenty-seven such women were suggested by the Civic Club; but although the movement was warmly supported by the friends of education and by the best papers of the city, no woman was endorsed by the Democrats in any ward, and only one by the Republicans—Dr. Clara Marshall, in the Eighth Ward. This object lesson ought to increase the membership of the Philadelphia Woman Suffrage Association.

AN EFFORT FOR ARMENIA.

The action of the Sultan, in forbidding the Red Cross to go to the relief of the Armenians, has led Miss Willard and her sister-officers to send the following petition from the National W. C. T. U. to the U. S. Senate and House of Representatives; also, to request every State W. C. T. U. to do the same, and to duplicate the petition to every State Legislature. This practical effort to cause something to be done on a large scale for the Armenians will attract wide attention:

To the Senate of the United States:

We, the officers of the National W. C. T. U., representing a membership and following of a million people who believe that the protection of the home is the supreme duty of statesmen, do hereby most earnestly and solemnly beseech you to take such action as shall put our home-loving Republic on record as having used its moral and material influence for the relief of Armenia, the martyr nation, in this time of its supreme distress. We respectfully urge that our country should no longer remain a silent spectator of the agony and outrage inflicted by Moslem savages upon our brother and sister Christians whose only fault is their devotion to Christ and their loyalty to a

pure home. We beg you, therefore, as the legally constituted representatives of the wives and mothers of our nation, to give heed to our devoted prayer and aspiration that America may, through her highest legislative authorities, give expression to all the world of her abhorrence of the atrocities in Armenia, and may make an appropriation from the people's money for the relief of our brothers and sisters who have been driven to the last extremity by the fatal fanaticism of the Sultan and his soldiers.

NEW ENGLAND AWAKE.

The New England Woman Suffrage Association at its recent convention found something upon which to congratulate every New England State. It passed the following resolution:

Resolved, that we congratulate Maine and Connecticut on the passage of municipal suffrage bills through the popular branch of the last Legislature; Vermont and New Hampshire on their large legislative votes, and on the increased activity of their Suffrage Associations; Massachusetts on the fact that in the so-called referendum, 22,204 women voted for suffrage and only 864 against it; and Rhode Island on having the largest number of organized suffragists in proportion to its population of any State in the Union except one.

LET SUFFRAGISTS ORGANIZE.

Mr. Geo W. Catt, at the recent National Suffrage Convention, said of the admission of Utah women to suffrage:

Can we ascertain the cause of the Utah victory? If we can, what lesson does it teach? It is a trite saying that in modern civilization public opinion rules, and that this is especially true in the United States. Public opinion ruled in Utah in engraving liberty in its Constitution. It was not public opinion alone, but organized public opinion which carried them to victory. It may not be understood by this convention that the suffrage organization of Utah was nineteen times larger than the organization in New York, when considered in comparison with population. Behind every delegate in the Utah Constitutional Convention there was an organized constituency demanding suffrage for women and men alike.

Utah was twelve times as well organized as Massachusetts, fourteen times as well organized as Iowa, nineteen times as well organized as New York, and this fact alone would indicate why the New York campaign did not win. Utah had twenty-seven times as much suffrage organization as Kansas. In the face of such a fact, cannot each contending faction, in their late campaign, cease laying defeat upon the shoulders of another faction, and all exclaim together: "The lack of organization caused the defeat!"

Utah was thirty-three times better organized than the average of the United States.

Is there any one here from a State with an average organization who does not know that, if the suffrage organization in their State could be increased thirty-three times, they would win as easily as did Utah?

A PIONEER WOMAN.

Mrs. L. C. Hughes, wife of the Governor of Arizona, said at the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington:

When I joined my husband in Arizona twenty-four years ago—he had preceded me one year, owing to failing health—the Territory was pretty much under the control of the Apache Indians. There were but four small settlements in the Territory,

and I had to ride five hundred miles by stage through the desert, night and day. At that time the Apaches were on the warpath and contesting every inch of the Territory with the white settlers. There was but one American woman in Tucson, the town of our home, when I arrived there, and I doubt if there were more than fifty American women in the whole Territory. Those were pioneer days which tried men's souls, and women's as well. I have seen the desert made to bloom as the rose, and the solitary places, once the haunts of the savage, converted into the homes of happy Christian families. I have seen a population of less than 5,000 grow to 80,000, and all in a few years of pioneer life.

We have made many conquests, and are now upon the threshold of Statehood. And I rejoice to say to you that we have high hopes that, when Arizona assumes the sacred functions of a Commonwealth, it will be with men and women standing equal before the law, clothed with equal rights and privileges in the fullest sense of the term. And why not? Why should not we, who, with our husbands, have borne the heat and burden of the day, struggled with them in civilizing a wilderness, preparing the way for a sovereign State; built schoolhouses, churches, homes and every other文明izing institution, and fought with them against privation and danger—why are we not entitled, why should we not enjoy with them the fruits of their—not their but our—labor? Who will dare say nay?

Our true pioneer men, almost without exception, are willing and anxious that we enjoy this right. The strongest opposition comes from the saloon and gambling element. And this ought to be the strongest argument in favor of the right.

WOMEN NEEDED ON CITY BOARDS.

One of the stock arguments against equal suffrage has been that if women vote, some women must hold office. But it is becoming more and more evident that the good of the community requires some women to hold office. The Baltimore *Sun*, the conservative mouthpiece of a highly conservative city, says editorially:

Mayor Hooper's suggestion that there should be a woman on the board of visitors to the almshouse and one on the jail board is excellent, and should be carried out. Both institutions would be improved by having a woman among those authorized to scrutinize their management and to look after the moral and physical condition and treatment of the female inmates. Matrons at the police stations were regarded as a doubtful innovation when first suggested, but the wisdom and humanity of the policy were speedily demonstrated. Whether woman's realm properly extends to political affairs is a question still very much in dispute. But there can be no question that it is not bounded by the confines of the household, and that she is not only a valuable but a necessary auxiliary in public work such as that proposed by the mayor. There is not only room, but an imperative demand for her in this field, and the sooner she is generally employed in it, the better it will be for civilization and the world.

An effort is being made to have a jail matron appointed in Indianapolis, Ind. The *Eastern Star* of that city says: "It is clear that the proper thing is to have a woman within the pale of womanly influence, when she needs the protection or correction of the law."

Our steadfast friend, Dr. Bashford, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, has our sympathy in the loss of his mother

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association is glad to add to its list of free speakers the name of Mr. Warren A. Rodman, of Wellesley Hills. Mr. Rodman is a bright and interesting speaker, who has proved his devotion to our cause, and leagues will do well to secure his services at once. His subject will be "The New Woman."

Miss Anna Bucklee, of Lawrenceville, Pa., is giving an excellent illustrated lecture on Cuba, with 100 photographic views taken on the spot. She is a teacher of high repute, who has been County Superintendent of Schools, principal of the Training School for Teachers at Harrisburg, Pa., and teacher of pedagogy in the Pennsylvania State Normal School. Miss Bucklee's address is California, Pa.

The following resolution was adopted at the New England Woman Suffrage Convention in Providence, Feb. 12. It was suggested by the fact that the bells of the city were ringing for Lincoln's birthday:

Whereas, Abraham Lincoln said, "I am in favor of all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women," therefore,

Resolved, that we call upon the Legislatures of all the New England States to come up to the advanced position on woman suffrage held by Lincoln more than 50 years ago.

Miss Mary Proctor gave her one-hundredth astronomical lecture on Feb. 1, at Cooper Union, New York. The subject was "Giant Sun and His Family," and it was superbly illustrated with stereopticon views. The great hall was crowded to the doors with an interested and responsive audience. This was the first time Miss Proctor had spoken at the Cooper Union, and also the first time that she had spoken from a platform where her eminent father, the late Professor Proctor, had lectured before her.

The present Grand Chief Templar of California is Rev. J. W. Webb. He says:

When the Republican State Convention adopted a woman suffrage resolution, it was expected that the Chairman on Resolutions would oppose, but he warmly favored it, for this reason: he had been in Wyoming, and seen rough, rowdy men with revolvers in their belts step back respectfully whenever a woman came to vote, and he said, "If that is the effect of woman suffrage, henceforth I am in favor of it."

Mrs. Wesley R. Davis, a lady in the prime of middle life and the mother of a grown-up son, was the only woman among the one hundred candidates who applied for admission to the bar of New York State, in New York City, on the last Saturday of January. *Harper's Bazar* says: "It has been Mrs. Davis' pleasure to share her son's legal studies, and she has patiently trodden the beaten path which lies before all who would force their way into the inviting but jealously guarded profession of her choice. A Southern woman, coming of a family of jurists, Mrs. Davis inherited a predilection for the law, and her friends hope she may enjoy a marked success and win laurels and money in her new vocation."

WOMEN AND CHINESE.

Miss Sarah Severance writes from California to the *Woman's Journal*:

Judge Morrow, of the U. S. District Court, has just rendered a decision of great importance. There are many Chinese born in California. The California Constitution declares that, "no native of China" shall ever vote in this State, and a test case has been made of Wong Kim Ark, born here. The anti-Chinese declare that the Chinese in this State are subjects of China, not of the United States, and, therefore, that they cannot be citizens of California. Others claim that, as the Fourteenth Amendment says, "All persons born or naturalized in the United States are citizens of the United States," Kim is a citizen, and, being a man, he has a right to vote. Judge Morrow has decided that Kim is a citizen, and, as the rights of citizens must never be abridged, if they are males, Kim may vote. Why are everybody's rights sacred except women's?

AGE OF PROTECTION IN IOWA.

The following letter has been received:

BURLINGTON, IOWA, JAN. 22, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

In a recent issue of your paper appears the statement that "The White Cross Society of Iowa, Chas. E. Shelton, of Burlington, president, is at work in behalf of a bill to raise the age of protection for girls to eighteen," etc. In the interest of justice, I send you the real fact in the case.

There is a disposition on the part of many in the State to entirely ignore the part that the State W. C. T. U., auxiliary to the National Union, has had in this movement for the better protection of girls. It was our State Union that introduced the bill at the last session of the Legislature. We circulated the petitions, secured Senator Rowen to take charge of it, and when the strong opposition developed, with the help of Mr. Jarvis, Secretary of the White Cross Society, but not so at that time, for the Society was not organized, we made quite a campaign through the entire State, sending letters, circulars and petitions to nearly 8,000 of the most prominent and influential men of the State, urging them to use their influence in favor of the bill. The White Cross Society was formed as the direct result of our work two years ago, and since then we have co-operated in behalf of the measure.

Our local unions have universally held Mothers' and Purity meetings to create and influence public sentiment in their communities, and also raise money for the necessary expenses. We have sent a copy of the *Arena* pamphlet, "America's Shame" to the members of the Assembly and before this can appear in print will have put into the hands of each member of the Judiciary Committee in both houses, a copy of the other pamphlet, "Child Protection," that they may have full information on the question; we circulated petitions by our unions, and I have just sent them off with more than 8,100 names of voters and women over eighteen, and have besides sent out nearly 6,000 special petitions to the ministers, Y. M. C. A. secretaries, and other moral and influential men, and have done our full part in every way, even financially. Through the summer I have been in correspondence with the Commissioners of the Code, and many others whose help we desired, and hundreds of letters have been written by our unions, thousands of pages of literature circulated, and scores of public meet-

ings held, to advance this one branch of our work. After all this, having begun the work and carried it on without ceasing these two years, now to see the statement that another society is doing it all is so unjust that it should have a prompt correction.

I know that you only quoted from press statements, and will be glad to set the matter right. The White Cross Society would not have made such a statement. We are working in harmony for the measure, and divided the work as it seemed would bring the best results.

Yours for justice,

MARION H. DUNHAM.
Pres. W. C. T. U. of the State of Iowa.

WANTED, SITUATIONS.

Editor Woman's Column:

In our work among destitute mothers and infants we sometimes meet a woman who needs a home where she will be protected more than is necessary in ordinary cases. Many of our mothers are quite steady and trustworthy, and can be recommended as valuable domestics wherever the presence of an infant is not an objection. But if a woman is very young, or of weak character, or has been intemperate (though desirous of a chance for reformation), she may be a good domestic, but we can place her only in a family where special interest is felt in her welfare, and where she is received partly from motives of kindness and Christian charity.

Such homes and such employers are rare, yet they are sometimes obtained.

May I make an earnest appeal through your paper to those employers so situated that they are able to help us to save a woman who *may* yet be rescued—one not yet depraved, but needing some patience and kindness as well as wholesome surroundings—to write or to call upon us at No. 28 Fayette Street, Boston? Our room is open from 2.30 to 4.30 P. M., every weekday except Saturday.

L. FREEMAN CLARKE.

IN MEMORIAM.

MRS. AROZINE M. LANE, wife of Dr. Robert L. Lane, for many years a resident of Winter Hill, Somerville, was on Dec. 9 suddenly called from acting service here to higher service "Beyond the Gates."

Mrs. Lane was active in church and Sabbath school work, and an indefatigable laborer in the W. C. T. U., of which she was treasurer, and superintendent of work among railroad men. For several months her health has been precarious, yet her motto seemed to be: "Do with thy might what thy hands find to do." She firmly believed that the ballot belonged to men and women alike, and although in delicate health, did much towards inducing women to register, last October. Besides her services, she gave freely of her substance to this as well as to other good causes. It is well to have known her, to have had her life touch ours. Her memory is sacred.

E. A. WARREN.
Somerville, Feb. 12, 1896.

The Annual Meeting of the Women's Rest Tour Association will be held in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston, on Feb. 25, at 7.30 P. M.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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No. 8.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT, *née* CARRIE LANE, Chairman of the Organization Committee of the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, was born in Ripon, Wis., and lived in that State until seven years old. Then her parents removed to Charles City, Ia., which was her home during most of her life. She was educated at the State Industrial College of Iowa, after which she took a special course in law. For three years she served as principal of the High School and General Superintendent of Schools of Mason City, Ia., at the end of which period, in 1884, she was married to Leo Chapman, editor of the Mason City *Republican*. They were joint owners and editors. At the end of the year they sold this property, and Mr. Chapman went to the Pacific Coast to find a more active field of labor. While there he sickened with typhoid fever, and died in San Francisco. Mrs. Chapman remained in that city for a year, doing general newspaper work, and was the first woman reporter in that city. During her life there she became familiar with much of the hardships and privations of working women in great cities, and for the first time realized the fearful temptations which beset the poor girl thrown upon her own resources. Many sad cases of despair which finally led to ruined character came under her direct notice. With the finale of one particularly distressing circumstance of this nature, she resolved that the remainder of her life, with whatever ability God had endowed her, should be expended in making the working woman of the United States respectable and respected, and her right to labor unquestioned. With this intent she went upon the platform as a lecturer upon general topics, thinking to gain a foothold in this way. It was not long before the suffrage cause claimed her attention. It is plain to all that when the government recognizes the equal brain power of a woman by counting her influence as a voter, the world will follow speedily to recognize her equality in labor. With her industries recognized, her wages will rise. With respectable wages, it will be easy to maintain character.

For the past six years she has devoted her service to this cause. In 1891 she was married to George W. Catt, president of



MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT.

the New York Dredging Co. He is as ardent a suffragist as is his wife, and aids her in her work in every way possible.

TWO WOMAN SUFFRAGE HEARINGS.

The non-appointment of the usual Massachusetts Joint Committee on Woman Suffrage this year will result, as we predicted, in three public hearings instead of one. Two are already appointed, as follows:

On Wednesday, Feb. 26, in Old Representatives Hall, State House, Boston, at 10 A. M., the Joint Committee on Election Laws will give a public hearing on so much of the woman suffrage petitions as asks for:

1. A law extending Presidential Suffrage to women.
2. A law extending Municipal Suffrage to women.

On Thursday, Feb. 27, at 10 A. M., in Old Representatives Hall, State House, the

Joint Committee on Constitutional Amendments will give a public hearing on so much of the woman suffrage petitions as asks for the passage of a Joint Resolve for a Constitutional Amendment to strike out the word "male" from the qualifications of voters.

Able speakers will be present, and there should be a large attendance.

QUEEN VICTORIA has 67 living descendants. And yet they say that if women are allowed to take part in politics, the human race will die out!

MRS. ESTELLE L. PICKERING, of Milford, Mass., has carried on her husband's business, that of a mason and builder, ever since his death a year ago. She has proved capable and successful, never lacks work, and even at this dull season has five men in her employ. Intimate friends say that in the sorrow of her great bereavement, the business has been her salvation.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE COLORADO ELECTION.

Editor Woman's Column:

There was a unique entertainment held in Cambridge, Mass., the last of January, under the auspices of the Woman Suffrage League of that city, which may possibly furnish instruction and pleasure in other places, so a little account of the plan is given here:

The Y. W. C. A. Hall, on Massachusetts Avenue, was prettily decorated with yellow cheese-cloth, with broad yellow ribbons festooned above the platform. After a short literary programme, including the reading of Whittier's "Poor Voter on Election Day," and some patriotic music, the polls were opened in due form by Mrs. Lizzie E. Starr, who was the warden, with an efficient corps of inspectors and other officers, consisting of young ladies and gentlemen of Cambridge.

The tickets of the last municipal election were used, and the ballot-box and polling booths, by the kindness of the city clerk, were the same as those used at all elections.

In the account given in the daily papers the next morning, it is stated that "much amusement was afforded the spectators when the first two or three voters, who were of the gentler sex, cast their ballots, as they did not seem to know how to put the ballots in the box."

The young reporter did not understand that the warden was showing the delicate mechanism of the ballot-box, which will only open when a ballot of the right thickness is placed in it. The small ballot, containing the names of the officers of the League, who were voted for only by members of the League, was not thick enough to open the box.

A pleasing feature of the entertainment was the assumption of the character of the policeman by Master Ray Masteagialo, who was completely fitted out with uniform, helmet, badge and billy, and attended to his duties with a mingled gravity and pomposity that was worth seeing.

The name "Colorado Election" was given to this entertainment, because in that State both men and women vote. It might well have been styled an "Ideal Election," but for the fact that so small a number of votes were cast, owing to the many other attractions of city life on the same evening.

In a country town, some Grange might give the entertainment, working out the details by showing the ignorant voter, the blind voter, the careless voter, etc., with great profit and pleasure. Such an entertainment is directly helping good citizenship by familiarizing people with facts that are often overlooked. For instance, it was not generally known to the audience that, under an act of 1895, amending the Australian ballot law, the election officers may, at any time that they all agree, open the ballot-box and count the votes. Such a law may be in the interest of speedy counting, but it is a direct blow at the secrecy of the ballot, which was secured by the original act.

Such an entertainment, with the fun that will naturally develop, will do much to break down the prejudice against women's voting, which is often stronger in

country towns than in cities. The idea of proportional representation, which is so much advocated now by believers in municipal reform, could be most easily made clear to an audience by an election of this sort.

The committee having this Colorado Election in charge were greatly assisted in making the plans by a little pamphlet prepared for the use of the precinct officers by the city clerk, Mr. Edward J. Brandon, which reduces the legal wording of the Australian ballot law and its various amendments to its lowest terms, and makes a clear and definite guide.

MARY P. C. BILLINGS.

17 Perry Street, Cambridgeport.

WOMEN FOR PEACE.

The French women who are members of the International Women's League of Peace have sent to the German women a noble, sensible appeal in favor of arbitration. They say, in part: "The women of France to their sisters in Germany—German mothers, sisters and women: The character of war in its true nature is being daily more fully recognized. It is murder *en masse*, which becomes more and more barbarous by the terrible effect of the new weapons. The human spirit at last revolts against the thousand-year-old terrible conception of military glory. Every army fighting another leaves behind torrents of blood and tears. Together with England's women, we ask the women of all nations to join in an international league having for its purpose peace and general disarmament. May the women of Germany join that league! Your interest and ours are the same. Unite with us to achieve the finest victory ever won—the general disarmament." German women in Berlin have formed a committee of co-operation.

MAN SUFFRAGE FINANCES.

The treasurer of the Man Suffrage Association still refrains from complying with the law which requires him to file at the State House a detailed statement of campaign receipts and expenditures. The law expressly provides that the names of all the persons contributing must be given, with the sum contributed by each. Mr. Thomas Russell, when the Massachusetts W. S. A. called public attention to his failure to comply with the law, published the following statement in the Boston papers:

RECEIPTS.

Contributions from various parties.....\$3,888.10

EXPENDITURES.

Office expenses, including services of secretary and clerical assistance.....	\$1,406.31
Postage stamps and stamped envelopes	339.97
Printing.....	19.65
Posting notices.....	607.00
Advertising in newspapers.....	598.75
Subscriptions to newspapers.....	588.25
Subscription to Woman's Journal.....	1.30
Total.....	\$3,576.23
Balance on Hand.....	311.87

THOMAS RUSSELL, Treasurer.

"Contributions from various parties" of course does not meet the requirements of the law.

Most, if not all, of the \$3,576 was doubtless expended legitimately enough; but many people would like to know who

contributed that money. The only explanation of Mr. Russell's persistent failure to make the detailed statement required by law is that the contributors are not willing to have their names published. This is not surprising. Every intelligent man knows that woman suffrage is sure to come, and that, after it is an accomplished fact, those who have been active in opposing it will be looked upon with much the same ridicule that now attaches to those who fought the higher education of women, their admission to the medical profession, etc., etc. It is natural that these gentlemen should dislike to put themselves on record; but they must be made to comply with the law.

The \$3,576 spent by the Man Suffrage Association of course does not represent all the money expended against woman suffrage in the recent campaign, as considerable sums were also spent by the society of women remonstrants, the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women." But, as the M. A. O. E. S. W. is not a campaign committee, but a permanent association for educational purposes, it cannot be compelled to render an account. A. S. B.

MRS. MILLER'S ADDRESS.

At the National Suffrage Convention, Mrs. Caroline Hallowell Miller, of Maryland, daughter of Benjamin Hallowell, spoke in part as follows:

I cannot conceive how any one who thinks for herself can fail to desire equality with men before the law.

But here is the mistake in the minds of many, both women and men. They think we want to be men. Far from it. We want to be our own best selves, free and untrammelled by artificial bonds. We want, most of us, to keep the home, to bear and to rear the children. We love our work, and would not change or exchange it with men if we could. We are not striving for political place or position. We ask and claim only to be acknowledged equal citizens with men in this Republic.

And now, my friends, look upon this picture, one of many throughout this enlightened land:

I have been a householder in my own right for nearly forty years. During that time I have had boy after boy come into my family as a domestic, utterly ignorant and untrained mentally—I think I may say, not one of them able to read or write. They have hewed wood and drawn water, fed pigs and cleaned out stables, and have often done this fairly well. Shortly they become of age; they are 21; they are to cast their first vote at the coming election. After dinner on that momentous Tuesday in November, they get up from my table, take my horse, and ride to the polls, where, in blind and consummate ignorance of both cause and candidate, they deposit that incontestable sign and symbol of their full and free citizenship in this glorious country, and henceforth, without a shadow of possible gainsaying on my part, they help to make the laws by which I am governed. Think of it! I have often wondered how husbands, fathers, brothers and sons of intelligent and refined women could witness such scenes in the home without protest. I am thankful to say that, in my home, this protest was vigorously and publicly made from the first to the last of an honorable life.

These ignorant youths, be they black or white, what do they know of their country, its needs and its obligations? What

love have they for it? They know not of the word Patriotism, much less its meaning; while I, who am a tax-payer, who have had opportunities of intellectual culture, who am a humble student of the times, and an ardent lover of my native land, can only, year after year, and now in my rapidly-advancing age, stand at my parlor window and stare at this bitter and withal grotesque spectacle.

I said one day to my boy, as we were driving along—one that I thought was rather more intelligent than the average of them, and who could possibly write his name—"Benny, I want one more name to my petition asking that we women may have a vote and a voice in making the laws. Will you sign it when we get home?" "No, indeed!" said he, quickly. "I'll never do nothin' to help the women to vote. They'd always jest go for the prettiest man that was put up; that's all they'd keer for!" I confess I felt humiliated, almost as if I had received a blow; but I gave it up. I saw there was absolutely nothing to work upon.

FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next meeting of "The Fortnightly" will be held Tuesday, Feb. 25, at 3 P. M., in the Woman Suffrage parlors, 3 Park Street, up-stairs one flight.

Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass., will be the lecturer. Mrs. Johnson is probably better acquainted with the peculiarities of criminal women than any other person in our country, and is more successful in reforming them. Ex-President Hayes always presented her to audiences as "the only woman Warden of a State Prison in the world;" and Lady Henry Somerset tells the people of England that Mrs. Johnson is "the only person in the world who has made a success of a woman's prison." She has served the State of Massachusetts as warden of a woman's prison, and as prison commissioner, between fifteen and twenty years, and is authority on all matters relating to both offices. Discussion will follow the lecture. Miss Edith White, of Melrose, will be the soloist of the afternoon. Tea and cocoa, with light refreshments, will be served at the close, when there will be opportunity for social enjoyment.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, President.

MARYLAND NOTES.

CHESTERTOWN, MD., FEB. 6, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

You will be glad to learn of the good results from the distribution of suffrage leaflets and copies of the WOMAN'S COLUMN at Washington College, Chestertown.

The young men of the college, preparatory to a debate on woman suffrage, came to me for information, as the subject was new to them. I gladly furnished them with the help I had at hand, and told them to write to the Governors of Wyoming and Colorado, which they did—producing the letters received in argument on the platform. They were very enthusiastic, and came out victorious for woman suffrage, winning the prize for the best argument. They had entered into the debate with some degree of prejudice, but came out convinced and converted by their researches, as also were many of their hearers, in this very conservative town. I think it a great idea to get the colleges

interested in a debate on the subject, as no one can study the question without being convinced in its favor.

M. E. BROWN.

TO LICENSE PROSTITUTION IN MASSACHUSETTS.

Here is an object-lesson for woman suffrage, with a vengeance! The following measure has been introduced "on leave" (after the regular time for new business had expired), by Representative T. F. Keenan:

AN ACT

To extend the powers of the Board of Police of the City of Boston.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Court assembled, and by the authority of the same, as follows:

SECTION 1. The board of police of the city of Boston are hereby authorized to issue permits for the keeping of houses to be used for the purposes of commercial sexual intercourse, and to revoke the same at their pleasure.

SECTION 2. Said board of police shall make rules and regulations for such houses and the safety and health of its (sic) occupants.

SECTION 3. Sections six, seven, eight and nine of chapter one hundred and one of the Public Statutes, and sections eight and thirteen of chapter two hundred and seven of the Public Statutes, shall not apply to houses which have a license under this act, except when said houses are used for illegal gaming or the unlawful sale of intoxicating liquors.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on its passage.

A few years ago a prominent Massachusetts man, a remonstrant, published a book in which he said one objection to woman suffrage was that if women could vote it would be impossible to secure legislation of this kind. The introduction of this bill should be an eye-opener to the blindest remonstrant. It is safe to say Mr. Keenan never would have introduced it, if half his constituents had been women.—*Woman's Journal.*

HUMORS OF A CAMPAIGN.

Miss E. U. Yates, at the National Suffrage Convention in Washington, said:

During the past year I have spoken for woman suffrage in sixteen States. Three months were spent in seven of the Southern States. The movement there is fortunate in its leaders. They are indeed precious; but at the same time they are "precious few."

At one town, where I was to speak in the court house on suffrage, I offered to give a talk in the church on Chinese missions, having been formerly a missionary to China; but the minister said he would not so desecrate his pulpit. A graduate of the Keeley cure had occupied it not long before, and if I had only been a reformed drunkard instead of a woman who did not drink, probably I, too, might have spoken from it without desecration. A church paper, the organ of a denomination that believes in predestination, took occasion to warn its readers against the incoming tide of "womanism." It would have done better to be getting ready for the inevitable. In another place, the local paper warned the people not to go to hear this Northern savage who had come to break up the Democratic party. The consequence was that I had a large audience, including every member of the bar in that town, except one who was sick in bed. The paper produced the same effect by its warning as the mother who, before leaving home, called her children to her and said: "Up in the garret, in a dark corner far back under the eaves, is an old trunk,

and at the bottom of that trunk, under a pile of other things, is a paper of dried peas. Now, when I am gone, mind that you don't get those dried peas and try to put them into your ears!" Naturally, as soon as she was gone, the children did it.

In a college town, three deputations of young ladies asked the president's permission to attend our meeting, but in vain. He said he should never be able to get another dollar of appropriation for the college from the Legislature if he let them go. He had to creep behind the whole panoply of the commonwealth to hide his personal prejudice.

In South Carolina we had large audiences and cordial press notices. The only reason suffrage did not carry in the constitutional convention was that Tillman did not want us to have it.

At present I am fresh from Colorado by way of Kansas and Canada. I can testify that where women vote, husbands' socks are darned and babies are well cared for, and equal suffrage is bringing forth a fruitage of good both for the home and the State.

TAKE THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL.

Portraits and brief biographies of Miss E. U. Yates, Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe, Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Miss Mary G. Hay, and the other National organizers, also of the presidents of State Societies, will be a feature of the *Woman's Journal* during the coming year. All who desire a picture gallery of these active women will do well to subscribe for the *Woman's Journal*, beginning Feb. 1, 1896, so as to have a full report of the 28th Annual Meeting at Washington.

Those who wish to obtain this report, contained in five successive numbers of the paper, with Mrs. Catt's portrait, can do so by mailing twenty-five cents, with their address, to the *Woman's Journal* office, No. 3 Park Street, Boston.

PREMIUMS.

For each new subscriber to the WOMAN'S COLUMN at 50 cents a year, we will allow to friends acting as agents a cash commission of ten cents, and will supply them with sample copies free for use in obtaining subscribers.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliototype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearaged renewals her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

WASHEE BLOCK, the noted Indian woman, lately died at her mother's home in Watonga, Oklahoma. She was a woman of remarkable diplomatic skill, and a picturesque orator. One of her sons is finishing his education in a Cincinnati college, and three others are attending the Haskell Institute in Lawrence, Kan. Her daughter, Muskogee, is an educated woman.

MRS. BELLE ARMSTRONG WHITNEY has taken entire editorial control of the *Jenness-Miller Monthly*.

Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Hearings, Wednesday and Thursday, Feb. 26 and 27, Old Representatives Hall, State House, at 10 A. M. Go early to both hearings.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL last Sunday preached by invitation to Rev. F. A. Hinckley's congregation in Florence, Mass., on the Armenian question.

MISS BESSIE MARSH, of South Pasadena, Cal., has studied the French method of making candied flowers. She cultivates acres of violets, and has a market for all the candied flowers she can make at \$2.50 per pound.

MISS VIRGINIA POPE is head window-dresser for a large dry-goods establishment in Buffalo, N. Y., and she receives next to the largest salary paid in that establishment.

MISS EMMA GUY has just been elected State Librarian by the Kentucky Legislature. She has been a very successful teacher in the public schools of the State, and she took a deep interest in educational matters, attended all conventions and meetings held in Kentucky for advancing the cause of education, and in this way became acquainted with many of the leading men of the State. Her election is highly popular.

COL. T. W. HIGGINSON has presented the Boston Public Library with a collection of about 1,000 books bearing upon the history of women. Many of these volumes are very rare and curious. Col. Higginson asks that the collection may be kept together, at least for the present, "in the hope that they may be used freely by students, and that other donors may gradually coöperate in building up a department of some permanent value."

At the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington, Mrs. Anna R. Simmons, of South Dakota, said:

We are told, in their action as legislators, men represent the women of their families; but when a bill in which women were especially interested was under consideration, a bill in regard to the age of protection for girls, the chairman of the "sifting committee" appointed to sit in judgment on that bill was an old bachelor who had no mother or sister, not even a woman as second cousin. The bill was lost.

MRS. SARAH A. THURSTON, of Topeka, franchise superintendent for Kansas, makes some excellent suggestions in the State paper, *Our Messenger*, in regard to methods of educational work. She says in part:

The newspaper reaches everybody in Kansas, and this means of education should not be neglected. In conjunction with the press superintendent, fill some of the space accorded to your organization in the papers with suffrage articles. Don't put such matter in a column labeled "W. C. T. U." or "Suffrage," so that only those who believe as we do will read it; but ask the editor to scatter brief articles in such a way that our friends the enemies will read as they do all general matters. Make your article brief and readable. Furnish short news items concerning the cause in the world generally, extracts from the utterances of good speakers on the subject—anything, in short, that will help the cause.

CLARA L. McADOW.

In an obituary notice which appeared week before last, Mrs. Clara L. McAdow's wonderful business ability and generous devotion to woman's rights were briefly chronicled. I recall this remarkable woman as I knew her, in her temporary home at Helena, Montana, at the time of the Constitutional Convention there—nearly six years ago.

For many years previous, the *Woman's Journal* had received an annual letter from a subscriber personally unknown to us, dated from Spotted Horse Mine, Montana, enclosing a year's subscription, and urging us to come or send a suffrage speaker to Montana. "Woman suffrage can be carried at any session of our Territorial Legislature with your help," she affirmed, and added: "When our gold mine is a success, I will pay all expenses." We thought little of the matter. Gold mines have not generally proved paying properties to Massachusetts investors, and the term "Spotted Horse" was not reassuring. So I had forgotten all about the circumstance, when one day I found myself in Helena on my round of visits to the four Constitutional Conventions, all in session at the same time in North Dakota, Montana, Washington, and Idaho, under the Congressional enabling act for their admission as States. I called first on the Congressional delegate, but he proved to be an opponent. I asked him if he knew any influential friend of woman suffrage in Helena. "Go to the McAdows," he said. "They have just sold their Spotted Horse mine for a million dollars. Mr. McAdow is a member of the Convention, and his wife is devoted to the suffrage cause."

I climbed the hill to the unpretentious frame dwelling, and was warmly welcomed. On the table lay the *Woman's Journal*. "Leave the hotel at once and make our house your home," she said. I did so, and the sitting-room was promptly converted into a guest-chamber for me. Had they been my brother and sister, they could not have been more affectionate. Their time, their thought, their acquaintance were all placed at my disposal. A hearing before the Convention was secured for me. I was introduced to the leading men of the Territory, Sanders, Carter, and others. From a stranger I became at once a respected visitor from the East, and my letters from leading statesmen secured me a cordial welcome. For two weeks I remained with these dear friends, laboring to convince and convert the members of the Convention. And when I resumed my westward journey to Olympia, on the shores of Puget Sound, I was assured that if Cora Smith in North Dakota, or I in Washington, could induce either convention to move for woman suffrage, Montana would not be behind them. It was through the efforts of these devoted workers that a modified suffrage clause was afterwards placed in their State Constitution.

I wish that my limited space would enable me to tell more in detail the romantic story of these two noble friends of suffrage. The husband was a Missourian, once classed in Kansas as a "border ruffian" and obliged to fly for his life back to Missouri, when the free state party triumphed. He had been for many years

crippled in his legs by an accident, so that he had to be wheeled to and from his business. I found him a frank, sincere, cool-headed, benevolent, genial gentleman. He formerly kept a store in a small town, the temporary terminus of the Northern Pacific railroad, and had to take the Spotted Horse mine for a bad debt. The wife was a Michigan woman, high-spirited, energetic, impulsive, uncompromising, unconventional, absolutely fearless of consequences, but queenly in her generous fidelity to her own ideal of right. She had come West to fill a clerical situation in employ of the railroad company. Mr. McAdow's store was half-way between her boarding-house and the company's office. The walk was long and fatiguing, and she got in the habit of stopping a few minutes at the store to rest. Their acquaintance ripened into affectionate intimacy. Both were lonely. The proposal came from the woman. "I never supposed that any woman would marry me in my crippled condition," said Mr. McAdow very quietly; "but when Clara offered to marry me I most gladly accepted her offer, and I have never had occasion to regret it. I owe all that I am and have to her." "And I," said she, "have found in my husband the noblest, wisest, and best of men."

The business was not very prosperous, and at Mrs. McAdow's suggestion, they resolved to develop the mine. They had a long battle with adversity, with insufficient capital, with all sorts of obstacles. It was the wife who travelled to Helena to sell the ores and bring back the money, who paid the men, and was the superintendent and financier and active manager of the mine. It was the husband who counselled and conciliated. Once a fortnight he was wheeled into the mine to see for himself how the work was progressing. It culminated in the sale of the mine to Helena capitalists for one million dollars. Each attributed the success to the other. Each affirmed that to either alone the result would have been a failure.

Never in my life have I seen a better illustration of masculine and feminine cooperation upon terms of absolute equality. Never have I seen a union more beautiful, more admirable, than that of these two married lovers. Here was indeed a lifelong partnership of equals. The husband was the balance-wheel, the wife the driving force. My short acquaintance made them life-long friends. I have never met either of them before or since. To the bereaved husband I tender a sympathy deeper than any words can express.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A polished and chivalrous gentleman named "B. H. Bothwell," resident in Detroit, Mich., should be invited by remonstrants to address the legislative committee against woman suffrage. He writes to the *Detroit Tribune* of Feb. 11, as follows:

I would say that if I had a wife or daughter who would advocate woman's rights, or would go out among men electioneering for public office, I would trade them off for a yellow dog, and then shoot the dog.

Let us hope that Mr. Bothwell has no wife or daughter.

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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SANCTA CLARA.

BY S. E. C.

When the great nations rose, in days of yore,
And girded them for strife, then floated forth,
Above the conquering armies of the North,
That standard which the storied legend bore
Of him who slew the dragon. Nevermore
Those hideous fangs should tear their human

prey,
Since good incarnate henceforth should hold
sway
O'er evil vanquished, prone, to rise no more.
Yet still, from age to age, the hydra heads
Of the slain dragon rise from out the dust.
St. George! St. Michael! where are ye to-
day?

The reek of carnage from the Orient spreads;
The dallying nations sheathe their blades in
rust,
While, in God's name, a woman leads the
way.—*Woman's Journal*.

REV. CHAS. G. AMES ON SUFFRAGE.

At the woman suffrage hearing just held
in Boston, Rev. Chas. G. Ames said:

I lately came upon an account of a hearing
given before the Massachusetts Legislature
in 1832. It was on the question of having
a railroad between Boston and Salem. The project was received with
disfavor, and one member of the Legislature ridiculed the idea of "setting a tea-kettle on wheels;" but the railroad from Boston to Salem is still running, and the locomotive has come to stay.

Every man wishes not only that men were better fitted to be the companions of women, but that women were better fitted to be the companions of men. In the interest of men alone, if that alone were to be considered, we ought to welcome everything that will make women more intelligent and broad-minded. Whatever cripples one wing cripples the bird, and society at present is flopping about with one wing tied. Let women keep house; it is just what they are made for; but municipal government is only house-keeping on a larger scale, and women are needed to help in it. If we indeed wish that God should save the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, we must help him to save it.

We cannot remain in our present half-and-half attitude, having given women suffrage on some things and refusing it to them on others. We must either advance or retreat. If women are not patriotic, if they are not fit to vote, we should go backward and repeal school suffrage. We have given women the alphabet, and they are using it just now more diligently than men. If they are not to have suffrage, they ought never to have had the alphabet.

At the time of the Revolution, only 150,000 of the citizens of Great Britain had the right to vote. Has Great Britain lost or gained since then? Who doubts that its government is better now that it is more broadly based on the popular will?

I never feel irritated, but I do sometimes feel amused, by the objections brought forward on the other side. The experience of England, Colorado, Wyoming and Kansas has refuted all these objections over and over, and shown that the predicted disasters do not happen. The repetition of every such objection is like the reappearance of a cat that has been killed ten times.

Nothing has given suffragists more courage than what has been well called the sham referendum. Who supposes that ten years ago we could have got 100,000 votes for woman suffrage in Massachusetts? Some day it will be unanimous, and all who now oppose it will be ashamed.

EVASIVE MAN SUFFRAGISTS.

The committee appointed for the purpose by the Massachusetts W. S. A. have addressed a letter to Mr. Thomas Russell, treasurer of the Man Suffrage Association, asking him whether it was the intention of that Association to file at the State House a sworn statement of its campaign receipts and expenditures. Mr. Russell writes in reply that he has at present no communication to make to us upon the subject.

Clearly, the Man Suffragists do not intend to file a statement unless under compulsion; but they are not willing to take the odium of saying so frankly. Comment is superfluous.

A. S. B.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held at the Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park Street, last Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presiding. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Ellen C. Johnson, superintendent of the Reformatory Prison for Women at Sherborn, Mass., gave an exceedingly interesting address on the methods used in the prison, and the best way to reform criminal women. Solos were sung by Miss Edith White, of Melrose. A vote of thanks was given to Miss White, and a rising vote of thanks to Mrs. Johnson. A unanimous resolution of protest was passed against House Bill No. 625, which has been introduced by Representative Keenan to authorize the licensing of houses of prostitution in Boston. Refreshments and a social half hour followed.

Mrs. Johnson invited all the ladies to visit the Sherborn prison and investigate its methods for themselves.

At the next Fortnightly, Prof. Whiting, of Wellesley, will speak on "Photographing the Invisible."

Send 25 cents for the five convention numbers of the *Woman's Journal*.

MISS ALICE M. TAFT, of Upton, Mass., has invented an attachment for a pair of buttoned shoes. It is a common shoe button, with attachments so placed that they can be let out or drawn in to suit the wearer's taste.

MISS NELLIE CHEELEY, of Morrill, Minn., has taken a homestead claim, and is going into the honey business on a large scale, starting her apiary with fifty colonies of bees. She is experienced, and will doubtless make a success. This enterprising Minnesota girl will teach school in winter and care for her bees during summer.

MRS. VIOLA KAUFMAN writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"The Lieutenant-Governor of Colorado, in conversation with the writer, expressed great satisfaction at the prospect of Utah's admission. When asked what part of the Constitution pleased him best, he replied, without a moment's hesitation, 'The woman suffrage plank.' Evidently he knew nothing of any evils resulting from woman suffrage in Colorado."

HARRY LLOYD said at the recent woman suffrage hearing in Massachusetts:

I belong to the wage-workers, and wish to be especially identified with them. With all their faults, they believe that women performing the same work should have the same wages, and that women rendering the same service should have the same ballot. In this country 140,000 laboring men have endorsed the suffrage petition, and every labor convention for ten years has adopted a suffrage plank. In any measure extending suffrage to women, you will have the labor unions behind you.

FRESH massacres are reported from Armenia, and the accounts of destitution and starvation that come from the most trustworthy American sources are simply heart-rending. Large as are the sums already subscribed for relief, they are only a drop in the ocean, so great has been the destruction and so wide-spread is the resulting misery. It is a case where private benevolence should do all that is possible to offset the criminal indifference of the powers.

MRS. SARAH F. DICK, of Huntington, Ind., is not the only woman who is cashier in a National Bank, as was recently reported. Miss Minnie Weber entered the First National Bank of Urbana, Ill., Nov. 6, 1886, as book-keeper. Jan. 12, 1892, the bank passed a very complimentary resolution recognizing her merits, and elected her as assistant cashier. A vacancy was made on the first of the year by the cashier being appointed United States Consul to Denia, Spain, and Miss Weber was unanimously elected as cashier, which position she fills with honor to herself and credit to the bank. She is recognized as very accurate in business, is also very obliging, and her advancement to this responsible position meets the approval of the community.

NATIONAL PLAN OF WORK.

The following plan of work for 1896 was recommended by the N. A. W. S. A. at the annual meeting in Washington, and was adopted by the convention:

Believing that the surest path to victory lies in the united, earnest and harmonious effort of a great and powerful organization, based upon the one claim of "No sex in citizenship," we recommend that the chief line of work for the coming year shall be further organization. Last year the Plan of Work Committee said: We believe that three things are of supreme and immediate importance.

1. A practical plan of organization, which shall unite in State and National Associations sufficient numbers fairly to represent the true status of the question in the minds of the public.

2. A method to bind the clubs more closely to the State and National Associations, and to find a means of keeping every club organized and alive until the complete enfranchisement of women shall relieve it of further responsibilities.

3. Methods to raise money with which to conduct the necessary work of organization.

In 1896 we believe still that these three things are of "supreme and immediate importance." We believe the confidence established in the possibilities of organization resulting from the successes of 1895 will inspire each member of the Association to resolve that twice the amount of money shall be expended for this work in 1896, and every member should join in the ambition to assist in producing a double club membership by the next Annual Meeting in 1897.

ORGANIZATION.

We recommend that a standing Committee on Organization be continued, and that it be nominated by the Business Committee and elected by the Convention, as last year.

Through the generosity of our "Lady Bountiful," Mrs. Southworth, the N. A. W. S. A. has been enabled to establish a headquarters in Philadelphia. We have long needed a central point from which our work could be issued, and that we have at last established a headquarters in a business block, is a step indicative of increased dignity and prosperity. It is now eminently proper that as much of the organization work as possible shall be placed in the headquarters. We recommend that the publication and mailing of the *Bulletin* and all business connected with it should be placed in the headquarters. We recommend also that the clerical work necessarily arising from the orders and mailing of the books for the Course of Study be transferred to Philadelphia.

It has been demonstrated that a comparatively large sum is required for clerk hire in order to do a correspondence necessary to do efficient field work. If double the money is to be expended in the field the coming year, we must expect to pay a sum proportionately larger for office expenses. We therefore recommend that a regular clerk be allowed the Organization Committee, and that an office be provided by the Committee convenient to its chairman.

We recommend that each lecturer employed by the Organization Committee be authorized to use the title "Lecturer and Organizer of the N. A. W. S. A."

We recommend that the provisions in the Plan of Work of 1895, that "the plans of the Committee on Organization shall be approved by the Business Committee before being carried into execution," and that "the Business Committee shall make a contract with each organizer employed as to financial remuneration," be adopted for 1896.

We recommend that the Organization Committee be instructed to aid in strengthening and increasing the organization of North Dakota, South Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Nevada, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. These States surround our nucleus of suffrage States, where the greater promise of the early enfranchisement of women is to be found. The work so well begun in these States this year should be continued until all are fitted for campaigns. We recommend especial attention to Idaho, where an amendment will be voted on in November, to Arizona and Oklahoma, where Constitutional Conventions may be called during the year, and to Nevada, where an amendment has passed one Legislature.

We recommend especial help in organization for Delaware, where a Constitutional Convention is expected soon.

We recommend that each Southern State, not yet well enough organized to hold a State Convention and elect its officers by representation, shall be aided in organization; but in the event that any Southern State decide to hold a Constitutional Convention, the work of the South shall be concentrated upon that one State. As Virginia stands at the foot of our list of States in point of organization, we urge especial help for that State.

We recommend that each State appoint an Organization Committee to push the work of State organization, and we urge especially that each State, so far as possible, effect county organizations.

WORK FOR CLUBS.

We recommend the continuation and financial support of the Course of Study in Political Science.

We recommend the continuation of the *National Suffrage Bulletin*, as an economical and simple method of communication with the local clubs.

We recommend that blank-books for secretaries and treasurers, order-books, and other supplies necessary for local clubs, shall be kept in stock at the headquarters, where they can be sold at low rates to all clubs. We recommend that letter-paper with a printed head suitable to all local clubs be provided at headquarters, and sold to all who desire it.

We recommend that the Business Committee appoint a committee of three to prepare a series of booklets on the biographies of the early leaders of the woman suffrage movement. These biographies must be brief enough to be read at a program meeting of any club. We believe a more intimate knowledge of the personality, the character and sacrifices of these leaders will not only interest all local workers, but will inspire them with fresh resolution to serve our cause. These biographies should be sold to the local clubs and all others desiring them, at low rates.

We repeat a recommendation of the Plan of Work of 1895: For practical work looking towards legislation, we recommend that each State Association, through its local clubs and individual workers, shall gather from the tax lists of all the counties the number of women holding taxable property, the amount of such property and the amount of taxes paid. This has already been done in New York and Kansas, likewise Connecticut, and the total amount of taxes paid by women in those States was a revelation to the public, and compelled every respecter of the Declaration of Independence to believe in woman suffrage.

We recommend, further, that in all States where unjust laws exist concerning women, the State Association shall endeavor to secure the revision of those laws. We recommend them to agitate for school suffrage, and in the twenty-three States where there this form of suffrage is enjoyed, to use all their powers to get out a large vote of women. Next, we urge

them to agitate either for municipal or presidential suffrage. We recommend to all States that they defer asking for a constitutional amendment to be submitted to popular vote until the State is well organized, and until there are strong indications that the chief political parties will endorse woman suffrage in their platforms.

We also recommend that each local club send delegations to each county political convention, and to each primary when possible, and that the State Associations send delegations to each State Political Convention, and urge upon all of them the endorsement of woman suffrage in their platforms.

We recommend that this Association urge the women throughout the United States, whether in organizations or out, to see that delegations or individuals wait on every man who holds a legislative office, or is a candidate for such office, to secure his promise for legislative action favorable to woman suffrage.

We recommend that a Committee of Letter-Writers shall be appointed by the Business Committee. The persons to serve on this committee must all possess unusual gifts in the art of letter-writing. One shall be appointed for each organizer. It will be her duty to place herself in correspondence with the new clubs reported to her by that organizer. She will encourage the new workers, advise them and help them in all ways possible. We believe by this means the local clubs will be nurtured more carefully than heretofore, and that clubs composed of weak elements may, in this manner, be trained to become independent forces.

FINANCE.

The Plan of Work Committee estimates that \$10,000 should be expended by the Organization Department in the coming year. We believe this amount can be raised, with proper effort.

Recognizing the aid the Entertainment Committee has given to the local clubs in suggestions of ways to raise money, we heartily recommend the continuance of that committee.

We recommend that each local club in the United States be appealed to for aid in the national work of organization. We recommend that the month of May be made a "benefit" month for the National Organization, and we urge local clubs throughout the nation to give some kind of entertainment during this month, the proceeds to go to the National Organization Fund.

MISCELLANEOUS.

We recommend that brief articles written by well-known individuals shall be furnished at least once a month, or oftener, if possible, by the headquarters at Philadelphia, to the Press Committees of the various States who are willing to receive them. Each State Committee will ascertain the number of papers willing to print these letters, and will send to each a copy which has been prepared at headquarters. In this way the article will appear simultaneously all over the United States, after the manner of a syndicate letter.

Our committee is firmly convinced that, if this Plan of Work can be carried out carefully and wisely, our association may meet at its next Annual Convention proud in the consciousness of a membership doubled and a cause strengthened. Let our Association know no idlers the coming year; but let us make "a hard pull, a strong pull, and a pull all together," that we may build an association whose power will be felt from the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from Canada to the Gulf.

Submitted by Plan of Work Committee,

CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT, Chairman. ANNA L. DIGGS, LAURA CLAY, MARY G. HAY, EMMELINE B. WELLS.	Members.
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WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

In view of the number of women medical graduates who have attained high rank in their studies and practice, it is singular that the New York State Civil Service Commission finds great difficulty in securing suitable candidates for positions as women physicians in the State hospitals. These places pay from \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year, besides giving ample opportunity for practice and study in nervous and mental diseases. A dispatch from Albany says that the examination advertised in January failed for lack of applicants. The occasional failure of women to live up to their opportunities is to be regretted.

One new opening has just been made in England, where the Chelsea Guardians have decided to advertise for a second assistant medical officer for their infirmary, stating that women doctors will be eligible as candidates. Several Guardians said they had been informed of the devotion to their duties which medical women had exhibited in other institutions. Attention was drawn to the fact that there were 800 women and 270 girls in charge of the Guardians, and that they might be advantageously treated by a doctor of their own sex.

At a recent meeting of the representatives of the Good Government Clubs in Baltimore, Dr. Howard A. Kelley offered a resolution, recommending to the Mayor and Governor the appointment of some competent women upon the boards of management of all institutions of the State and city where any women or children are cared for. Dr. Kelley is the distinguished gynecologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital, and his opinion, thus expressed, will have weight wherever the appointment of women is needed in public institutions. The Mayor of Baltimore had previously appointed two women on city boards—Dr. Mary Sherwood as a member of the Bayview Insane Hospital Board, and Miss Kate McLean as a director of the Female House of Refuge. Both these ladies have been prominent in organizing and conducting charities.

For the second time the House of Delegates of Virginia has passed, without opposition, a bill requiring that on the staff of each lunatic asylum in the State there shall be one woman physician, whose duties shall lie in the women's wards.

The Staunton *Vindictor* has resolutely supported this measure during the long years it has been pending, and now urges that there is no shadow of excuse for delay in its adoption. The *Vindictor* of Feb. 21 says:

It is a proposition that comes from the people, and reaches the Senate through the popular branch of the Legislature, under the most favoring circumstances. Can there not be found one Senator who shall exercise a vigorous and watchful guardianship over this bill? It was defeated in the Senate before, but most of those who aided its defeat have been left at home, and are no longer there to obstruct the progress of humanity, decency and prudence. There is nothing left to do but to pass the bill. There is no new hearing of the opposition; they have been heard at three separate sessions, and have nothing new to tell.

There is no need of delay for consideration of the bill; it has been fully considered in the seven years it has been before the people of Virginia. It is not a doubtful experiment in Virginia. It is a fact clearly established at one asylum—that at Staunton—by four years of actual service of an educated, graduated woman physician on its staff; two of them, in fact; and when the first one resigned to get married, she received from the Board as high a testimonial of her usefulness as could have been given any male physician. The present one is equally useful.

"The women of Missouri," says the Philadelphia *Evening Telegraph*, "are circulating a petition to the Governor of the State asking him to appoint only married men as resident physicians in the insane asylums of the State."

The Charleston (S. C.) *News and Courier* says: "But why not appoint women physicians to look after the women in the insane asylums of the State? This is the policy which has been adopted in South Carolina, and it might well be followed by the other States. The South Carolina experiment has been most successful, and, under Dr. Sarah Allan, the unfortunate women in the hospital for the insane at Columbia have never had better and more satisfactory treatment."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE A PRINCIPLE.

BOWLING GREEN, KY., FEB. 17, 1896.
Editor Woman's Column:

That nervous suffragist who wrote to ask if Mrs. Julia Ward Howe had been separated from her husband is a type of a large class of good people, who might be a little better. What they need to tone up their nerves and strengthen the weak knees and the hands that hang down, as the Bible has it, is a good strong dose of pure unadulterated principle. They call themselves suffragists; but, with every breath of adverse opinion, their faith wavers, and they sink in the ocean of doubt, unless some strong soul is at hand to buoy them up. (I know all about it, for I have been there myself.) All they need is a thorough conviction of the right and the justice, not the expediency, of woman suffrage. Thus grounded, in the face of a thousand things that seem to contradict their belief, they can say with Paul: "These things move me not."

Suppose you try the methods of the mental science people in this matter? Go into a quiet room, sit down, close your eyes, and repeat to yourself: "Taxation without representation is tyranny. Taxation without representation is tyranny." Say it over and over till the idea is fully assimilated. Then, when some one tells you that a woman out in Colorado sold her vote for a piece of chewing-gum, or that some other woman does not darn her husband's stockings, or that Mary A. Livermore never made a loaf of bread in her life, just shut your eyes, concentrate your faculties on the idea of taxation without representation, and ask yourself "What connection is there between this eternal truth and that petty bit of gossip?" If you have half as much sense as you ought to have, you will be able to answer yourself, "None whatever."

If every woman suffragist in the land were divorced from her husband, still "Taxation without representation is

tyranny," and woman suffrage is right. If every woman suffragist were a poor housekeeper and a neglectful mother, still "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and woman suffrage is right. If all womanly loveliness were embodied in the remonstrants and all womanly unloveliness in the woman suffragists, still "Taxation without representation is tyranny," and woman suffrage is right. The eternal principles of truth and justice are to be our guides, and not the fleeting circumstances that seem to confute these principles. The late Professor Boyesen realized this when, speaking of the revolt of women, he said:

"I am aesthetically shocked at their rebellion, but my intelligence justifies and approves it."

There is much about the woman movement to shock one's aestheticism, it must be confessed, and when we consider that most people allow their aestheticism to govern them instead of their intelligence, it is a wonder that women have made any advance at all in this matter. We are not to allow ourselves to become ruffled by any disagreeable personalities or circumstances that may attach themselves to the cause. But we may permit ourselves to be encouraged by the opposite state of affairs. That list of women who voted "Yes," delighted my heart, and there were two names, especially, over which I exulted.

A few weeks ago a friend sent me a little volume called "Meadow Grass." For three or four nights I sat up after the children were asleep, and when I should have been asleep, too, and revelled in those tales of New England life—idylls, prose poems they really are; and said to myself, "Here is a new genius;" and there was the name of my genius on the white list. And near to it was Louise Imogen Guiney, that skilled minstrel of a "Roadside Harp." When I saw Alice Wellington Rollins' name in a recent issue, I exulted again. We have all the right on our side, but we need, too, all that is highest and best in modern literature, science, and art. The prestige of culture and fame should be ours. The prestige of wealth and social position has its uses, too, and quickly, surely, all these are coming round to us, and the day of small things is nearly over.

LIDA CALVERT OBENCHAIN.

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Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

Miss Carrie Holloway is deputy sheriff of Cass County, Nebraska. Her brother, Harvey Holloway, is sheriff.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* is a list of the relative salaries paid to men and women teachers in more than fifty cities.

Mrs. Chant preached in Omaha, Neb., last Sunday. She lately addressed immense audiences in Colorado Springs, Denver and Chicago. She is now in Massachusetts again for a short time.

Miss Fannie Unger has opened a real estate office opposite Nutley Station, Franklin, N. J., and has hung out a golden sign. Miss Unger is an energetic young woman, and has property for sale and houses to let. She has been engaged in stenography for several years.

Rev. Henry R. Rose, of Auburn, Me., gave a woman suffrage lecture in his own church last Sunday night, when he showed that it was both right and expedient to give women the ballot. The clergyman's progressive views were most cordially received by the great audience.

Mrs. Fannie M. Merryfield has one of the best telegraphing records in the country. For thirty years she has been an expert. For the last twelve years she has held the position of night wire chief at Cheyenne, and has had charge of eight duplex and two quad sets, besides the Wheatstone repeaters and Morse repeaters.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt said in a recent address:

The pioneer suffragists have received many insults, but none such as our leading opponents have suffered. None of us ever had our health drunk in a saloon, as was repeatedly done in Kansas to the wife of a leading Brooklyn minister, because remonstrant literature was circulating in Kansas saloons during the suffrage amendment campaign.

Governor Upham, of Wisconsin, in his address of welcome to the convention of the State Epworth League at Madison, on Feb. 20, said that he hoped to see the time when they would all vote, men and women. The sentiment was loudly applauded by the host of young people and their leaders, the ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

The London *Woman's Signal* publishes a sermon by Rev. S. Farrington, at Channing Hall, Richmond, on "Women as Citizens." It is a strong plea for the extension of "motherly activity" along all lines of civic duty. "Depend upon it," he said, "much of our public work will be overlooked, half done or not done at all, till women devote themselves to it and recognize it as theirs. The work needs women. Women need the work."

Miss Susan B. Anthony says, in a private letter:

I am off for California Feb. 28. Shall meet Miss Shaw at Ann Arbor and stay over Sunday, then to Chicago, and then on to California. Rev. and Mrs. Wm. C. Gannett, not willing to have me go to California alone, solicited contributions from their church people, and sent me a cheque to pay my secretary's travelling expenses; so I shall contribute to the California campaign not only all of myself, but my secretary's services in addition. The National is giving California a good lift, and she ought to pull the scale down for the Amendment.

SUFFRAGE AND MOTHERHOOD.

At the recent National Suffrage Convention in Washington, Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson said:

Woman suffrage will strengthen and benefit the motherhood of this nation.

Our idea of motherhood is largely the care of children in sickness, the waiting upon little sufferers; but when mothers understand their business, children will not be little sufferers. Scientists calmly claim it as a necessity that four children should be born in every family if the human race is not to diminish in numbers, because 50 per cent. of all the children die before they are five years old. Of what? Mainly of preventable diseases. Who should prevent them? Their mothers. But do we have any convocations of mothers to consider measles? Mothers take it for granted that children must be sick, and devote their strength to nursing them.

What is suffrage going to do for motherhood?

Women enter upon this greatest function of life without one day's preparation, and their mothers let them, because they do not recognize it as a business. We do not let a man practice as a doctor or a druggist, or anything else that involves issues of life and death, without training and certificates; but the life and death of the whole human race are placed in the hands of utterly untrained young girls. The suffrage draws the young girl out of her purely personal relations, and puts her in relations with her kind. It broadens her intelligence. I am not disparaging the noble devotion of our present mothers. I know how they struggle and toil. When that tremendous force of mother love is made intelligent, 50 per cent. of our children will not die before they are five years old, and those that grow up will be better men and women. A woman will no longer be attached solely to one little group, but will be also a member of the community. She will not neglect her own on that account, but will be better to them, stronger and of more worth as a mother.

IN JUSTICE TO MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

BOSTON, MASS., FEB. 25, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

It seems only just to the members of our present Legislature, and to the people of Massachusetts whose representatives they are, to state the circumstances under which the scandalous bill, to which you referred in last Saturday's COLUMN, was introduced. The last day on which new business could be introduced had arrived; very many matters, some of them quite important, were pending, and the bill in question, with others, was read only by title. Its title was most innocent and general: "A bill to extend the powers of the Boston Board of Police." Who would be likely to object to the consideration of a bill bearing such a title? Who would for a moment suspect such a title of covering a proposition so nefarious as the licensing of houses of ill-fame? When the bill is reported back from the Judiciary Committee to be again considered by the House, there is little doubt that our legislators will condemn it by such an overwhelming majority as to leave no question as to the sentiment, on such a question, that is dominant in the old "Bay State." That is one of the bills on which a yea and nay vote should be called for, so that constituents may know the

moral (or immoral) status of the men whom they elect as representatives.

WARREN A. RODMAN.

BICYCLES VERSUS DIVORCE.

They say—Mr. Bunner, the editor of Puck, says in a serious editorial—that the greatly decreased crop of divorce cases in the city courts this season is due to the "feminine bike" more than to any other cause. These divorces were supposed to result mainly from the idle lives led by women at summer hotels, flirting often with idle men, while their husbands were busy in the city. Mr. Bunner says:

The wheelwomen have picked up the free-masonry of the wheelmen; and a party of women riders need no special ties of congeniality or social connection to keep company for a day's or a half-a-day's ride as comfortably as so many men; for the honest bike not only wakes them up to healthful energy and healthful appetite, but it is a friend to good-fellowship, and a foe to gossip, dissension, and the evil thoughts bred of idleness. And, whatever you may think of our odd theory, we are confident in our own mind that many a husband lives to-day in clover who made the biggest purchase of his life when, sometime last summer, he grudgingly paid for the "fool bicycle" that his wife must have.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

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The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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AN APOLOGY FOR MONOTONY.

The WOMAN'S COLUMN, this week and next, will reply to the objections just put forth by the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women," in the annual *Remonstrance*. This necessarily involves some repetition. There is a great deal of sameness about the arguments of the opposition. Rev. Charles G. Ames compares the reiteration of these objections to the persistent reappearance of a cat that has been ten times killed; but, so long as the remonstrants continue to urge the same old fallacies, we shall have to hammer away at them with the same old truths.

PROGRESS OF WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

The Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women has lately issued its annual *Remonstrance*. As usual, this document devotes a large part of its space to an effort to show that the equal suffrage movement is losing ground. On that point let the "hard facts" speak for themselves:

Sixty years ago, women could not vote anywhere. In 1845, Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. In 1861, Kansas gave

it to all women. In 1869, England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881, municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886, school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887, municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the province of Quebec. In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in Australia to women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage has been granted in Utah.

The struggle between anti-suffrage and suffrage has been aptly compared to a prolonged wrestling match between an elderly man and a growing boy. The man can throw the boy at present, but it is only a question of time when the case will be reversed.

A. S. B.

AFAIR OF THE PEOPLE.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and other representatives of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association appeared before the Committee on Constitutional Amendments on Feb. 27, 1896, to ask for the submission to the voters, two years hence, of a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. Mr. Thomas Russell appeared for the remonstrants. He made the surprising statement that the opponents of woman suffrage in Massachusetts had for some years past been really desirous of having a woman suffrage amendment submitted to the voters, although they had always opposed it, and although he was there on that occasion for the express purpose of urging that no such amendment be submitted.

Massachusetts suffragists have petitioned the Legislature more than twenty times to submit an amendment to the voters, and more than twenty times the opponents in the Legislature have refused to let the voters pass upon it. The element represented by Mr. Russell never has been willing, and never will be willing, to submit to the voters a genuine and legal referendum. They were willing to

have a mock referendum, because it would not give women suffrage if it carried, and they knew that under those circumstances it would be impossible for the suffragists to make a strong or united campaign in its favor.

The last New York Legislature voted by a large majority to submit a constitutional amendment enfranchising women. The vote stood 80 to 31 in the House and 20 to 5 in the Senate. In the *Remonstrance* just issued by the Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women, the leading editorial on the first page is an exultant announcement that a clerical error in recording the measure has nullified the will of the Legislature, and that the voters of New York will not be allowed to pass upon the question. All the efforts of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association are directed to getting the question submitted to the voters, and the Anti-Suffrage Association of New York has been organized for the avowed purpose of preventing it from going to the voters.

For many years past, the Massachusetts remonstrants, whenever they have learned that a measure was pending in any Legislature to submit a suffrage amendment to the voters, have hastened to send documents to the members of that Legislature to persuade them not to let the voters pass upon it. Again and again we have received letters from women in States thousands of miles away, saying: "The members of our Legislature are being flooded with anti-suffrage literature to defeat our amendment. These pamphlets are anonymous, but they profess to be sent by women remonstrants in Massachusetts. Are there any such women, and, if so, can you tell us who they are or anything about them?" Several times we have found difficulty in convincing our good Western sisters that the alleged Massachusetts remonstrants were really women, and not liquor dealers in disguise.

In short, in half the States of the Union, Massachusetts included, the suffragists are trying to get the question submitted to the voters, and in every case the anti-suffragists are opposing the effort with might and main. Which side is "afraid of the people?"

IN A NUTSHELL.

The Boston *Transcript* of Feb. 29 sums up the situation in a nutshell editorially as follows:

At the woman suffrage hearing, Mr. Thomas Russell appeared on behalf of the remonstrants to protest against the Legislature's taking steps to let the voters pass upon the question again two years from now. He opposed it on the ground that there was no reason to expect that the result would be any different two years hence from what it was last fall. Clearly, if Mr. Russell and his friends were quite sure of that, they would not oppose it. Public sentiment in favor of equal suffrage

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

is growing faster than many people realize. It is growing while we sleep. The mock referendum developed the unexpected fact that the suffragists only need to convert about twenty more male voters in every one hundred to attain a majority. It takes two years and the vote of two Legislatures to submit an amendment. During the next two years the suffragists say they propose to try to convert the needed twenty per cent. of the voters. If they do not succeed in converting them, they will not get the suffrage. If they do, it will not be denied that they ought to have it. The opponents scout the possibility; but they seem not at all willing to risk it.

TAX-PAYING WOMEN AND SUFFRAGE.

In an anonymous article, entitled "Tax-Paying Women Not Anxious to Vote," the *Remonstrance* says: "It is not shown that tax-paying women want to vote."

Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, is the largest tax-payer among the women of Maine. Mrs. Elizabeth Buffum Chace and Mrs. Armenia S. White, who have for many years been presidents of the Rhode Island Woman Suffrage Association and the New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Association, are almost, if not quite, the largest tax-payers among the women of their respective States. Mrs. Quincy A. Shaw, Miss Marian Hovey, and many other tax-paying women, are among the petitioners for equal suffrage in Massachusetts.

The *Remonstrance* says:

Mrs. W. Winslow Crannell, in a letter in the Albany *Evening Journal* some time ago, stated that nearly every tax-paying woman in that city had signed a petition against suffrage.

The chief effort to get signatures to a petition against woman suffrage in Albany was made two years ago. Expensive headquarters were opened in a central locality, and a petition was placed there, to which signatures were solicited. The number of signatures obtained to the anti-suffrage petition did not come up to the hopes of its promoters, and the petition was never presented to the Convention. The total number of signatures, including tax-payers and non-tax-payers, was currently reported in Albany to be about 3,000. There are 7,000 tax-paying women in Albany. Therefore, the assertion that "nearly every tax-paying woman in Albany" had signed the petition was evidently—to put it mildly—a campaign statement. If the remonstrants had really obtained the signatures of all, or nearly all, the tax-paying women of Albany, they certainly would not have failed to send in their petition to the Constitutional Convention, as it would have been a great card for them.

Concerning this alleged statement from Albany, Miss Kate Stoneman, of Albany, writes:

I pay taxes, and am acquainted with a large number of the women of Albany who own their homes, but this is the first intimation I have ever had that such a plan as the one referred to in your letter was ever thought of [i. e., that of securing the signatures of all the women taxpayers in Albany to a petition against suffrage]. Nothing of the kind, to my knowledge, has ever been attempted, unless it may have been at some parlor meeting when Mrs. Crannell has been secretary. Cer-

tainly there has been no open and general canvass of the city.

My own tax receipts for many years bear in the collector's script, "Paid under protest," with the good old Boston Harbor reason.

The *Remonstrance* further asserts: "It is not shown that tax-paying women suffer injury because they do not vote." To deny to thousands of competent tax-payers any voice in regard to the expenditure of their tax-money is an injury *per se*. Senator Hoar has well said:

We have driven our leading opponents from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage now to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine affirmed in our Declaration of Independence.

WOMEN AS STOCKHOLDERS.

The remonstrants assert that women who are stockholders in banks and other corporations do not generally vote in the choice of "officers who shall have charge of their property," although they are legally entitled to do so. Is that any reason why a woman stockholder who does wish to vote should be forbidden? Would it be accepted as a valid reason in any business corporation in the country?

CONCERNING KANSAS.

The Massachusetts remonstrants assert that municipal woman suffrage has evidently had bad results in Kansas, because, after several years of municipal suffrage, an amendment to grant women full suffrage was voted down.

They overlook the fact that an amendment to grant women full suffrage has been twice submitted in Kansas. It was first submitted some years before women obtained municipal suffrage, and it then received only 9,000 votes. It was recently submitted again, after seven years' experience of municipal suffrage, and it received 97,000 votes.

Public sentiment in favor of equal suffrage is growing all over the country. It has not yet grown to a majority, either in Kansas or Massachusetts; but every intelligent observer knows that it is only a question of time.

A SACRIFICE OF HAPPINESS.

It is asserted that some wives were prevented from voting "yes" on the mock referendum because their husbands were so much opposed that it would have meant a sacrifice of domestic happiness. The opponents of equal rights claim that, if this be so, it is a strong argument against woman suffrage.

When a choleric father turns his son out of doors for voting the wrong ticket, it is an argument for educating the domestic despot, not for disfranchising all the members of the family but one. If there are in Massachusetts any considerable number of men who would have made their wives unhappy for voting in accordance with their real convictions, it shows that those particular men need woman suffrage, in order to teach them toleration and respect for the rights of others. Men of sense soon learn this lesson, where woman suffrage is an accomplished fact; and cases of

husbands abusing their wives for a difference of political opinion become as rare as cases of fathers abusing their sons for a like reason. Indeed, this objection seems to be regarded with especial scorn by men in the States where women vote. Gov. Warren, of Wyoming, in a letter written a few years ago to Hon. Horace G. Wadlin, of Massachusetts, said:

As a business man, as a city, county and territorial officer, and now as Governor of Wyoming Territory, I have seen much of the workings of woman suffrage, but I have yet to hear of the first case of domestic discord growing out of it.

Dr. J. H. Hayford, of Laramie, Wy., says:

I have never known a case of domestic infelicity growing out of it, though it occasionally happens that a wife votes one way and her husband the other. Here in the far West we may lack the culture and refinement of Boston, but we men are not such tyrants as to quarrel with and abuse our wives if they do not happen to think just as we do on politics, or even on religion, which is still more sacred.

There is no reason to believe that the men of the East are more quarrelsome or less reasonable than those of the West.

A PRACTICAL TEST.

If woman suffrage led to a general "sacrifice of domestic happiness," divorces would of course be more frequent where women vote than where they do not. This is a practical test.

Full suffrage was extended to the women of Wyoming in 1869. During the twenty years from 1870 to 1890, the rate of divorce in the United States at large increased about three times as fast as the population. In the group of Western States, omitting Wyoming, it increased nearly four times as fast as the population. In Wyoming, it increased only about half as fast as the population.

An ounce of history is worth a ton of prophecy.

REMONSTRANT TESTIMONY.

Not all the remonstrants believe that equal suffrage will lead to domestic discord. Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, in a paper read at several public meetings, has expressed the opinion that this fear is groundless, and that the marriage tie must be weak indeed which could be impaired by an occasional difference of view on public questions.

CONCERNING MAJORITIES.

The *Remonstrance* says that the suffragists have claimed to represent the majority of the women, and that the so-called referendum has disproved this claim.

The suffragists represent the majority of the women in the same sense that the opponents represent the majority of the men. Less than one-third of the men in Massachusetts who could have registered and voted against woman suffrage voted no; yet the Man Suffragists assert that "never before has there been so full an expression of opinion upon any question submitted to the people of Massachusetts." Only a small fraction of the men of the State voted no, yet they call it an "overwhelming defeat," because the men who

took the trouble to vote on the question voted against it, two to one. The others, of course, are not entitled to be counted. Only a fraction of the women of the State voted; but those who did vote on the question voted yes, twenty-five to one. The others, of course, are not entitled to be counted. If the reasoning of the anti-suffragists is sound, the suffragists are certainly entitled to call it an overwhelming victory, so far as the women's vote is concerned.

If 22,204 women had voted against suffrage, and only 864 for it, instead of vice versa, does any one doubt that it would have been claimed as an overwhelming expression of adverse opinion from the women of Massachusetts?

BASIS OF ARGUMENT.

The suffragists have never claimed that the majority of women in Massachusetts wished to vote. They have claimed that the women in favor greatly outnumbered those opposed, and the result of the mock referendum has shown this conspicuously. The suffragists have frankly admitted that the majority of women were indifferent. But they have held that if only one properly qualified woman wished to vote, she ought to be permitted to do so. In the words of George William Curtis:

The assertion that when a majority of women ask for equal political rights they will be granted, is a confession that there is no conclusive reason against their sharing them. And, if that be so, how can their admission rightfully depend upon the majority? Why should the woman who does not care to vote prevent the voting of her neighbor who does? Why should a hundred girls who are content to be dolls and do what Mrs. Grundy expects, prejudice the choice of a single one who wishes to be a woman, and do what her conscience requires?

Our opponents, on the other hand, have repeatedly asserted that the majority of women were opposed to woman suffrage, and have based their argument largely on that fact. They have claimed that in opposing suffrage they represented the majority of the women of Massachusetts. The "referendum" has shown that they represent less than one-sixth of one per cent. of them.

LOSING GROUND IN NEW ENGLAND."

The *Remonstrance* claims that woman suffrage is losing ground in New England. Then why is it only within the past year that the Massachusetts remonstrants have felt it necessary to form a permanent organization to fight woman suffrage—the "Massachusetts Association Opposed to the Extension of Suffrage to Women"? During the dozen or more years of their unorganized opposition to equal suffrage, one of their chief arguments has been that women are already overburdened. If so, it would be clearly wrong to urge women to assume the additional burden of forming societies to oppose the suffrage movement, if that movement were really retrograding instead of advancing. It is a case where actions speak louder than words.

The vote in the different New England Legislatures fluctuates year by year, now up, now down. When it falls off a little in any State, the opponents herald the

decrease with a flourish of trumpets; when it shows a marked increase in some other State, they pass over the fact in silence. Thus the *Remonstrance* does not mention that the last Connecticut House of Representatives passed a municipal woman suffrage bill for the first time, and by a large majority.

All sorts of circumstances affect the Legislative vote and make it vary; but there is a constant and solid growth of equal suffrage sentiment in the community at large. There are more suffragists among the people at the end of every year than there were at the beginning. Every intelligent observer knows this; and for that reason it is thought worth while to form anti-suffrage associations.

SCHOOL SUFFRAGE HEARING.

A hearing on the petition of the Massachusetts School Suffrage Association, asking that the times of registration for voting shall be the same for women as for men, is to be held on Monday, March 9, at 10.30 A. M., at the State House, Boston. As this petition is drawn to affect all cities and towns in the State, those interested in this matter should be present to urge its passage. The town and city registrars in many cases refuse to let women register except at certain hours on certain days, with which women find it difficult or impossible to comply. There is no reason why they should be thus limited. Wherever and whenever male citizens can register, female citizens should be enabled to do so.

WOMEN AS UNIVERSITY TRUSTEES.

Nine of the twelve trustees for the University of Illinois are elected by the people, three at every biennial election. Women can vote for them, and are eligible as trustees.

At the recent Cook County Republican convention, two ladies appeared to ask for the nomination of one woman out of the three candidates to be nominated by the State Convention. Two years ago a similar appeal was made to both Cook County conventions, and both complied with the request. The Chicago *Inter-Ocean* says:

It is to be expected that the same policy will be followed this year. It is one of the cardinal principles of the common law that the woman's portion is one-third, and it is only fair, surely, that a University which is coeducational should have one woman elected every two years to its board of management.

LIQUOR LICENSE WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

A third woman suffrage hearing was given on Wednesday, March 4, before the committee on Election Laws, at 10.30 A. M., in the old Representatives' Hall, State House, on the W. C. T. U. petition that women who are qualified to vote for School Committee may vote also on licensing the sale of liquor. The assemblage differed largely from that at previous hearings, being composed principally of temperance workers.

Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, president of the Mass. W. C. T. U., conducted the hearing with great ability, and made the

closing argument. Mrs. Mary Howes, of Boston; Revs. Dr. Perin and Florence E. Kollock, of the Every Day Church; Rev. Mr. Knickerbocker, of Upham's Corner; Mrs. I. L. Montgomery, of Taunton; Rev. Mr. Rand, of Watertown; Mrs. J. H. W. Stuckenbergh, of Cambridge; Mrs. M. E. Gleason, national lecturer of the W. C. T. U., and Henry B. Blackwell were the other speakers. No one appeared for the remonstrants, but Mr. Thomas Russell came in breathless, after adjournment, at 12.30 P. M., for the purpose of opposing. Ex-Representative Amos Beckford, of Lynn, and several other gentlemen in the audience spoke for the petitioners.

Meanwhile, it is interesting to note that the remonstrants employed a lawyer to appear in their behalf at the State House to speak and work against a law enabling Massachusetts mothers to vote on the question of licensing liquor saloons in their respective towns and cities.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

IN MEMORIAM.

GOVERNOR FREDERIC T. GREENHALGE died on March 5, at his home in Lowell. The State mourns an able governor and an honest man. Suffragists regret his loss because he twice recommended woman suffrage in his messages, and could have been relied upon to approve of any measure which the Legislature would grant. He is the latest of a long line of Massachusetts governors who have spoken for woman suffrage: Clafin, Washburn, Talbot, Brackett, Long, Butler and Ames.

HON. CHARLES CARLETON COFFIN Died, March 2, of apoplexy. He had shown no signs of approaching illness, and his attack lasted only an hour. His wife and family were with him.

Mr. Coffin was an earnest, outspoken advocate of woman suffrage. On one occasion, at a fashionable dinner-party on the Back Bay, his hostess spoke slightly of the movement, and asked the ladies present whether any of them wanted to vote. No one responded. "You see how it is," she said, "women do not want to vote." "Let me put the question," said Mr. Coffin. "Ladies, if it were proposed to open a liquor saloon next door to your house, or on the opposite corner, how many of you would like to vote against it?" Every woman present, the hostess included, said that she would vote against that. "How many would like to vote for better police protection in your street?" Every woman said she would vote for that. "You see how it is," said Mr. Coffin. "No one wants to vote for the mere sake of voting, but every one wants to vote when something worth having can be secured by voting. That is equally true of women and of men." He spoke in favor of woman suffrage in the Legislature, and all his books inculcate a wholesome and chivalrous respect for women. He was a vice-president of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association.

In Revere, Mass., Mrs. Richard K. Hunt is carrying on acceptably her husband's large business as undertaker, during his long absence from home.

A recent decision of the Supreme Court of Washington holds that in cities of 10,000 or more inhabitants, women are entitled to vote at elections held to legalize indebtedness for school purposes.

DRS. GRACE PECKHAM-MURRAY and Henrietta P. Johnson were lately sent as delegates to the New York State Medical Society from the New York County Medical Society. This is the first time women have been chosen. In addition, Dr. Peckham-Murray was invited to read a paper before the State society.

MRS. ELEANOR C. RATTERMAN, chairman of the Women's Patents and Inventions Department of the Tennessee Centennial, wishes to compile a list of the women journalists of the United States, and would be glad to receive the year books and catalogues issued by the different Women's Press Associations. Her address is Nashville, Tenn.

MISS AMY F. ACTON, who graduated from the Law School of Boston University in 1894, left Boston last October to fill the position of attorney for a large manufacturing company at Dayton, O. Early in December she went to Columbus for examination for admission to the bar, and her average placed her at the head of a class of fifty or more, while some of her papers were marked one hundred.

MISS SQUIRE is about to leave the Vestry of Kensington, England, to assume the still more important office of a factory inspector. Miss Squire has been inspector of workshops, laundries, etc., where women are employed. Mr. Dudfield says he regrets the severance of Miss Squire from the work of his department. "I cannot," he adds, "speak too highly of the services she has rendered in bringing about more wholesome conditions of labor, to the special advantage of the workers whose interests can be safeguarded only by one of their own sex."

MISS MARTHA STONE is said to be the oldest postmaster in the United States, having watched over the North Oxford (Mass.) mails for the last forty years. She is a cousin of Miss Clara Barton. She is reported as saying of Miss Barton's early work as a teacher: "She taught in several places about here, one place being the big school up the road. Wherever she went she suited so well that they always set her up as an example for teachers of the other schools. She had such a happy way with her that she won everybody over to her side, and made the pupils obey her perfectly."

A number of meetings were held in honor of Miss Susan B. Anthony's 76th birthday, Feb. 15, 1896. The Equal Suffrage Association of Topeka, Kan., gave a public entertainment at which the scene in court when Miss Anthony was tried before Judge Hunt for voting was represented. The Political Equality Club of Dunkirk, N. Y., held a meeting at which papers on the life and work of Miss Anthony were read. At the close of the meeting many of the Republican women availed themselves of the one small crumb given them from the great political loaf, and cast their ballot at the Republican primary for a nominee for a member of the Board of Education.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park Street, up stairs, one flight.

The lecturer will be Prof. Sarah J. Whiting, of Wellesley College: She will speak on Röntgen's discovery, which has created so much excitement, and which promises incalculable gains to human knowledge in the future. She has entitled her lecture "The New Photography of the Invisible." She has felt some little hesitancy in delivering the lecture outside of her lecture-room, where she could make it clear and interesting with beautiful and suggestive experiments and pictures. But by word-pictures, charts and drawings, and lucid explanations, she is able to render the subject comprehensible and fascinating to those who are the least acquainted with the wonderful discovery.

The lecture will be given on Tuesday, March 10, at 3 o'clock.

ONE NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson writes to the *Woman's Journal* concerning the late Mrs. Nicholson of the New Orleans *Picayune*:

Mrs. Nicholson achieved that which numerous newspaper men have pronounced impossible. She relieved the paper of debt, made it powerful and profitable, yet kept its columns free from sensations and scandals. The *Picayune* has been conducted according to the high standard of a woman of delicacy and refinement, yet it commanded a large patronage. It was bright and newsy, yet it did not seek to drag skeletons from family closets. Although Mrs. Nicholson's life was one of business activity, although she engaged for years in the drudgery of a daily newspaper, faced and solved difficult financial problems, and gathered a corps of talented men whom she directed and consulted, she remained a gentle, womanly woman, feminine to the finger tips, and respected by all. In brief, her work and character is a refutation of all that has been urged against the fundamental principle of equal opportunities for women.

MRS. LIVERMORE'S BIRTHDAY.

Mrs. Livermore's birthday reception, tendered her at Melrose by her neighbors and friends, on Thursday evening, Feb. 23, was a brilliant and striking occasion. Here in the great reception-room of the Young Men's Christian Association were several hundred townsmen and townswomen, old and young, some of whom had known her intimately for more than twenty-five years—with many distinguished people from other localities—all bent on doing her honor. Here were her husband and her daughter, and her daughter's husband and her grandchildren—a neighborhood and family reunion—all eulogizing alike her private virtues and her public work. The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Melrose were the hostesses, and their president was the mistress of ceremonies.

There was charming music, superb whistling, and a sumptuous supper, ad-

dresses by Mrs. Susan S. Fessenden, and many others. Hezekiah Butterworth read an original poem. Mrs. Livermore responded in her usual happy vein, and the great assembly seemed unwilling to disperse.

It was a sight to convince the most sceptical that a belief in woman suffrage, and a long, laborious life devoted to the advocacy of reforms, do not impair amiability, but rather add an additional charm to a gracious personality. Long live Mary A. Livermore! The queen of the American platform finds her warmest friends and most devoted admirers in those who have known her longest and best. She has with her, in her advancing years, the consciousness of a life well spent in making the world a better place to live in.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

ARMENIAN HORRORS CONFIRMED.

Public opinion in England has at last compelled the publication of the long-suppressed consular reports in relation to the Armenian atrocities. The official Blue Books now given the world add little to the long record of horrors, but they fully confirm it. The accounts of the massacres at Trebizond, Erzeroum, Marash, Aintab, Malatia, Urfa and other localities are placed beyond the possibility of doubt.

The British Ambassador at Constantinople says in a despatch dated Dec. 13 last:

It may be roughly stated that the recent disturbances have devastated, as far as the Armenians are concerned, the whole of the provinces to which the scheme of reforms was intended to apply; that over an extent of territory considerably larger than Great Britain all the large towns, with the exception of Van, Samsoun and Mush, have been the scene of massacres of the Armenian population, while the Armenian villages have been almost entirely destroyed. A moderate estimate puts the loss of life at 30,000. The survivors are in a state of absolute destitution, and in many places they are being forced to turn Mussulman. The charge against the Armenians of having been the first to offer provocation cannot be sustained.

The accounts in the official British Blue Books are in full accord with those of the American missionaries. Dr. Grace Kimball writes from Van:

The whole country is laid waste. The Armenians are simply outraged beyond all belief and all description. Their only rights are the rights to be brutally murdered, robbed, outraged, and turned out beggars into surrounding villages and cities only less impoverished than themselves. Crowds are here every day from morning till night. They come with bare feet and rags, and the snow and mud are on the ground. To clothe and feed ever so meagrely such a crowd is a problem to be solved by the efforts of the Christian people in England and America. There are said to be 40,000 such refugees in Van alone; that is, the population has been doubled, and every day adds to the number.

Mr. Hallward (the British consul at Van) has an actual list of 160 villages in this region that have been devastated this fall. And the work still goes on.

God only knows how this people is to get through the winter. It is not simply the lower class who are in need, but the greater part of the working artisan and small merchant class are absolutely without the means of earning a living.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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AS TO VOTING.

"You see, Maria," he said, as he looked up from his newspaper, "it is useless to give women full suffrage because they won't vote, anyway. Reports from Massachusetts show—"

"Did you vote at the last election, John?"

"I—why, you see, the fact is—"

"Did you vote?"

"Maria, I can't understand why you—"

"Did you vote?"

"You know very well, Maria, that I was too busy to spare the time to."

"Then what right have you to criticise the women of Massachusetts or any other State?"

"But they don't realize their duties and obligations to the—"

"Do you?"

"Maria, I must decline to discuss this subject with you any longer. A woman cannot argue without descending to personalities, and I cannot permit that."—

Chicago Post.

THE MASSACHUSETTS REFERENDUM.

The opponents of equal rights for women in Massachusetts are circulating among the members of the Legislature an analysis of the vote on the mock referendum. Their statement is correct, so far as it goes, but it is curiously one-sided. Here is the other side. [This analysis follows closely the method employed by the Man Suffrage Association.]

By the census of 1895, the number of men qualified to register and vote in Massachusetts was 560,802. Of these only 186,976 voted against woman suffrage. Therefore, two-thirds of the men in Massachusetts either favor woman suffrage or do not object to it. And this result was obtained after an unprecedented expenditure of money and effort on the part of the Man Suffrage Association to bring every opponent to the polls.

According to the estimate of the Man Suffrage Association, the number of women who could have registered and voted against suffrage was "at least 575,000." Of these only 864 voted no. Therefore, 99 5-6 per cent. of the women in Massachusetts either favor woman suffrage or do not object to it. And this result was obtained after a large portion of the press

and pulpit had been denouncing woman suffrage for half a century; after the remonstrants had been actively at work in Massachusetts for more than a dozen years to convince women that the most disastrous consequences would follow if they had the suffrage; and after the Man Suffrage Association had covered the walls and fences throughout the State with posters urging women to vote no.

In the statement put forth by the Man Suffrage Association, they say, "The votes of men alone are considered." In the following statement, the votes of women alone are considered. As our opponents have often said that the question ought to be decided by the women themselves, this is, of course, legitimate.

There are 322 towns in Massachusetts. In 238 towns not one woman voted no. In only 8 of the 322 towns and 31 cities of the State did the number of women voting in the negative exceed 15. According to the women's vote, every county, and every congressional, councillor, senatorial and representative district in the Commonwealth voted in favor of woman suffrage at least ten to one. Taking the whole State, the vote was in the affirmative more than twenty-five to one.

The remonstrants have repeatedly asserted that the right to vote carries with it the duty to vote. Therefore, the negative vote of women at the State election represents the total number of remonstrants who are at once conscientious and consistent.

If 22,204 women had voted against suffrage, and only 864 for it, the result would undoubtedly have been claimed by the opposition as an overwhelming expression of adverse opinion by the women of Massachusetts.

The relative number of women favoring and opposing suffrage has been clearly shown year after year by the size of the petitions for and against it. Not only in Massachusetts, but in Maine, New York, Illinois, Iowa—in short, wherever petitions for suffrage and remonstrances against it have been sent in, the petitioners have always outnumbered the remonstrants at least five to one, and oftener fifty or a hundred to one. The so-called referendum only furnished an official demonstration of what had been unofficially demonstrated over and over again. The majority of women are indifferent on the suffrage question; but of those who take any strong interest in it either way, the great majority are in favor.

If we believed what has been so often asserted by the opposition—that the chief obstacle to woman suffrage hitherto has been the conviction that more women opposed it than favored it—we should expect the present Legislature to pass all the suffrage measures now before it, by a unanimous vote.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

In the Iowa Senate, an amendment to grant women full suffrage has just failed by the narrowest possible majority, the vote standing 25 to 24. Similar amendments have been submitted and are now pending in four States.

Miss Helen Gould has endowed the Helen Day Gould Scholarship of Vassar College with \$8,000, in memory of her mother. By its assistance will be given to worthy students of small means. Miss Gould will be at liberty to name the holder of the scholarship.

Money for the relief of the Armenian sufferers can be sent either to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, to be dispensed by Miss Barton and the Red Cross; or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be dispensed by the American missionaries now on the field; or to Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the *Christian Register*, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, to be sent to Dr. Grace Kimball at Van through the British consul there. Money sent through any of these channels will be transmitted safely.

Three women, Minnie Sherwood, June Southwill and May Butterfield, of Equinunk, Wayne County, Pa., have contracted with the Equinunk Chemical Company to cut and pile 250 cords of acid wood at \$1 a cord, to raise money for a new Methodist church there, and have issued a call to other women to come and help them. It is safe to predict that neither Dr. Buckley nor Bishop Vincent will say they were out of their sphere. Last week these Equinunk women organized a wood choppers' party, and cut and split a winter's supply of wood for a poor old widow, besides giving her a quantity of provisions.

Senator Hoar proposes that American girls who marry foreigners shall at least have the protection that a valid marriage gives them. The Senate adopted his amendment to the bill regulating marriages in the District of Columbia. The amendment forbids marriages when one of the parties is an alien, unless a minister or consul representing the country of this alien certifies that the marriage is valid according to the laws of that country. Senator Hoar said he wished to protect American women, attractive by beauty, accomplishments or wealth, from the rapacity of foreign adventurers, whether titled or untitled. Under the laws of some foreign countries, an officer of the army can not contract a lawful marriage with an American girl without the consent of his own government, and, under French law, no person under twenty-five can contract a lawful marriage without the assent of the parents. Mr. Hoar gave some instances of American marriages being repudiated in Germany because they were not celebrated in compliance with the law of that country.

WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS.

The most weighty thing in this year's *Remonstrance*, because it deals with fact instead of theory, is the statement by a Mr. E. Wilder that in Kansas the worse class of women vote more generally than the better class. This is "important, if true." Mr. Wilder is, so far as we are aware, the only respectable man in Kansas who has expressed this opinion over his own name and address. On the other side we have the testimony of the Chief Justice of Kansas, all the Associate Supreme Court Judges, the Governor, half a dozen Kansas Congressmen, and honorable women not a few. To cite so many distinguished witnesses may seem like bringing up a battery of cannon to crush a mosquito; but, as fear of the worse class of women is a principal bugbear with the "antis," it is worth while to deal with the matter fully.

Upon the publication of Mr. Wilder's statement in the *Remonstrance*, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe addressed a letter of inquiry on the subject to a number of Kansas Congressmen. All replied that it was not true.

Hon. Charles Curtis writes:

I am not personally acquainted with many of the suffragists over the State, but in my home, Topeka, the best ladies of the city exercise their right to vote.

Hon. Case Broderick writes:

So far as my observation and information go, the women who take part in the municipal elections in Kansas rank with the good people of the State. I am thoroughly convinced that the effect of municipal woman suffrage has been and is in favor of the better side of local government.

Hon. Wm. Baker writes:

So far as my observations have gone, I believe the statement to be false. While in some towns the women may not take great interest in municipal elections, they in general do, and I believe this to be especially true of the better classes.

Hon. Lucien Baker writes:

Our elections are quiet and orderly, and whenever the election is important, the good women, as well as the bad ones, turn out and vote. The influence of woman suffrage at municipal elections upon the whole is good.

Hon. Richard W. Blue wrote:

The election returns do not justify any such statement (as Mr. Wilder's). I think our towns are better governed, and the laws more faithfully executed, under this system, than they were before it was adopted.

A few years ago, similar inquiries were addressed to the Governor of Kansas and the Supreme Court Judges. Gov. Humphrey wrote:

The vote of the women has increased at each election, and it may truthfully be said that it is a factor in securing purer and better municipal government.

Chief Justice Horton wrote:

I can state from experience and observation that woman suffrage is satisfactory in its results, in every respect.

Judge Valentine of the Kansas Supreme Court wrote:

The women's votes have generally been cast in favor of good officers and good government. None of the predicted evils have resulted.

Judge Johnston of the Supreme Court wrote:

In consequence, our elections are more orderly and fair, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments.

Kansas women cannot vote for either Governor, Congressmen or Supreme Court judges, so it cannot be claimed that these gentlemen's testimony was biased by fear of the women's vote.

Mr. Wilder says the worse class of women must necessarily be the most numerous voters, because of the unwillingness of "the better class of females" to stand in line with all sorts of applicants for registration. But, as Mrs. Sarah F. Thurston of Topeka has pointed out, the registration books are open for months beforehand, and it is only those applying during the last few days who have to stand in line. Mr. Wilder, who had always been opposed to suffrage, became so interested in an exciting election that he urged his wife to register, at the eleventh hour. She found a crowd, and declined to attempt it. When Mrs. Thurston registered, on the other hand, there was no one present but herself and the registrars.

A conclusive proof that the worse women of Kansas have not been the most numerous voters is shown in the fact that a German American Liquor League was openly organized throughout Kansas to fight the amendment giving women full suffrage. If seven years' experience of municipal suffrage had shown that the lower class of women voted more generally than the better class, the liquor interest either would not have organized at all, or would have organized in favor of full suffrage for women.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CHANGE OF STATUS.

The *Remonstrance* quotes Miss Molly Elliot Seawell's assertion in *Harper's Bazar* that women now have "enormous property privileges over men," and that these would inevitably be sacrificed if women had the ballot. The only "property privilege" of any consequence which Miss Seawell was able to point out, in her *Bazar* article, was the right of wives to a support. In none of the three States where women have been voters for years—Wyoming, Kansas and Colorado—has any effort been made to abolish this right.

MUNICIPAL SUFFRAGE IN ENGLAND.

There are in Great Britain 200,000 women householders, who have had municipal suffrage for many years. Mr. Gladstone says they have exercised it "without detriment, and with great advantage." Between two-thirds and three-fourths of these women voters occupy houses that rent for less than \$100 a year; and there is in England no educational qualification for suffrage. It is doubtful, therefore, whether the mass of the English women entitled to municipal suffrage are more intelligent than the average American woman who can read and write.

As municipal suffrage in England is limited to single women and widows, the experience of England cannot be used to answer the objection that the ballot would make discord between husband and wife;

but it furnishes a conclusive answer to most of the other objections, such as that women's character would be deteriorated, that they would lose the respect of men, etc. It is to be noted that Lady Randolph Churchill and the band of highly conservative Englishwomen who, a few years ago, sent to Parliament a remonstrance against full suffrage, were careful to explain that they had no objection to municipal suffrage, and even thought its responsibilities had exerted a beneficial effect on the characters of women.

AN ULTRA CONSERVATIVE.

For a sample of a thoroughly reactionary article—one so extreme as to damage the cause it aims to support—it would be hard to surpass the following, from a recent issue of the *Boston Pilot*. It appears in the boys' and girls' department, edited by Miss G. Hamlen, who writes under the name of "Our Tender," and often, it must in justice be said, writes extremely well:

"With woman, instruction should be the chief thing only on condition that it develops her heart, and folds about it a very close garment lined with modesty. Without this, there is impropriety, self-sufficiency, a sharp, arrogant, domineering manner; a complete reversal of womanliness. If any one oppose the downward progress, she falls still lower, becomes the 'abused woman,' and seeks a club, saying that she will rehabilitate herself; as if the woman who understands her dignity, and who in her real dignity will always be appreciated, had not been greatly and nobly rehabilitated by the Gospel." Rather more than thirty years ago these words, or, to speak exactly, their French equivalents, were spoken in Notre Dame by a great preacher, Mgr. Le Courtier, Bishop of Montpelier.

A good character is more important than a highly-educated mind, and any education is to be deprecated that trains the head only, and neglects the heart, whether it be in men or women. The general principle is sound enough; the narrowness is in limiting it, by implication, to one-half the human race.

After a digression of some length on the impropriety of women's wearing any color except black in Lent, Miss Hamlen continues:

In time the bishop's words were printed, and the other evening "Our Tender" read them aloud to the Doctor.

"It is rather hard upon the Woman's Rights Clubs and upon the women who have just remodelled the Bible, producing a book which, according to the newspaper extracts, is mildly blasphemous and strongly silly. Why do you smile?"

"Here is a footnote saying that allowance must be made for the date of these lectures; high education for women having made rapid strides since then."

"As if principles were changed by events! The high education has made strides indeed, but when it has been of the kind not developing the heart, the evil effects have followed. The study of medicine, in my opinion, develops the heart of a man naturally inclined to good, but benumbs and diseases the heart inclined to evil. Upon women, good or bad, its first effect seems to be anything except the development of a tight cloak lined with modesty and wrapped around the heart. I went to hear a graduating class of female doctors read their essays, and the subject of every one was unspeakable among decent persons not profes-

sional. They had the whole field whence to choose, and that was their choice."

"In their case, then, you would agree with the bishop, who says elsewhere that nothing is so bad for a young girl as the society and conversation of her own sex."

"I should. No daughter of mine should talk with one of them for five minutes."

"And as to the self-sufficiency?"

"You should have seen the girls! They looked at us old fellows with an air which plainly said, 'I pity you for not knowing all these things, and I know that you are ignorant of them, because none of you have read a paper about them.'

"And the sharpness and arrogance?"

"Those always come at first, but later they sometimes disappear. When the late Mrs. Blackwell, usually called Lucy Stone, first began to lecture on woman's rights, she was as apt in retort as any rude little boy, and when the men in the gallery insulted her, she often replied with clever phrases, turning the laugh upon them. It was not pleasant to see; but in after years, when life had tamed her, she spoke in the gentlest and sweetest way. But for one Mrs. Blackwell, capable of change, there are hundreds of female suffragists insufferably sharp, domineering and unwomanly. As for rehabilitation, it seems to me that only the blind can manage not to see that the Church 'rehabilitates' women completely. She gives immense authority to Abbesses, and to heads of orders, and canonization wherever it is deserved. She gives her young girls a many-sided education, fitting them to stand beside graduates of colleges, and she entrusts education to the Sisters of many orders. What more rehabilitation is needed?"

"It is not necessary to be so vehement. You are not talking to one who demands rehabilitation."

"No, but we doctors see the bad results of all bad things, it seems to me. I have now four patients nervously prostrated by working for their pet candidate in the last autumn election, and trying to coax other women to vote that they wanted to be rehabilitated. As for modesty, those women were as free from it as any male canvasser. They ran about begging votes, visiting strangers, talking to them, and never even thinking of a blush. My dear madam, a downright fool is better than a woman who is too self-possessed."

Were any of the girls thinking of voting next year?

We have republished this article, partly because the world has now got along so far that disparagement of the higher education and scurrilous attacks upon women physicians always react in favor of the equal rights movement; but chiefly because of the reference to the honored founder of the *Woman's Journal*. There is absolutely no basis of fact for the description of Lucy Stone as a sharp and arrogant young woman, conducting herself in a manner "not pleasant to see," until longer life had changed and "tamed" her. The old people who remember her in her youth say that even as a college girl she had the same calm and gentle manner, and the same low, sweet voice that were regarded as so charming in her old age. She had, throughout life, a quaint wit, and could often turn the laugh upon a scoffing opponent; but there is no foundation in fact for the intimation that she ever did it in an unwomanly manner. That it was not unpleasant to see was proved by the crowds that thronged to hear her, all through those stormy early years, and hung with delight upon her words. The occasional little tilting of wits was unpleasant only to the would-be

insulter in the gallery and his few sympathizers. Her utterances against wrong and injustice were as severe at the end of her life as at the beginning, and her manner was as sweet at the beginning as at the end. There are still some persons who, so far as the woman question is concerned, are on exactly the mental level of the rude boys in the gallery fifty years ago; but, happily, the number of such persons decreases every year.

Women doctors, as a class, need no defense. They are now numerous enough and popular enough to take care of themselves. As for suffragists, when any one asserts that "hundreds of female suffragists" are unbearably arrogant and self-sufficient, it will generally be found that that person's acquaintance among suffragists is not numbered by hundreds, or even by dozens. Those of us who really have a wide acquaintance among suffragists know that they furnish as large a percentage of modesty, and as small a percentage of arrogance and kindred vices, as any other class in the community.

Nothing that has happened in the suffrage field for some time has so stirred the indignation of the present writer as this slur upon the womanliness of Lucy Stone in her youth. But there is one sure recipe for calming any such petty irritation. It is to read the reports of the Armenian massacres. In Kingsley's "Westward Ho," when a dozen young men of Biddeford are on the point of killing each other in duels for the sake of a certain beautiful young lady, the noblest of her suitors, and the one the most deeply in love, persuades the others that it is a shame to waste in a personal quarrel that sacred power of wrath which was given them to be used against evil-doers and the enemies of their country; and they all go off to the wars instead. In like manner it seems a sin to waste anger upon mere folly, when all the latent capacity of human nature for indignation is so much more strongly appealed to by these diabolical cruelties. While such things are going on in the world, it seems as if no one ought to spare the time or strength to "get mad" over anything smaller.

A. S. B.

MOTHER'S OWNERSHIP OF CHILDREN.

GRAND ISLAND, NEB., MARCH 6, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

Is there any book or pamphlet published giving the legal status of women in the United States? I wish to know whether or not most of the States have not repealed such laws as those prohibiting a woman from having any ownership of her child, etc.? I wish authoritative information, and, if possible, the names of the States, if any, where such laws still exist.

"The Law of Husband and Wife," by Leila Robinson Sawtelle, attorney-at-law, is the best book available. It was complete up to the time of her death some three years ago. Strange to say, however, Mrs. Sawtelle does not give information as to the mother's right to children. The common law, in the absence of any statute to the contrary, gives the custody, control and guardianship of children solely to the father. Only ten States have as yet given equal joint control to the mother, viz.:

Kansas, Nebraska, New York, New Jersey, Iowa, Oregon, Washington, Maine, Colorado, and Pennsylvania. H. B. B.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The Fortnightly Meeting last Tuesday afternoon at the Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, was a great success. Mrs. Livermore presided. The rooms were crowded to hear Prof. Whiting, of Wellesley, on the "Photography of the Invisible" (Roentgen's Rays). Many were unable even to get standing room.

Owing to the limited capacity of the Association Parlors, as shown at the last few Fortnightly Meetings, it has been decided to return to the custom of last year. The meeting will be free to all members of the Association on presentation of membership ticket. Members are invited to bring guests for whom they will pay ten cents apiece. This money will be used to defray expenses.

ONE-SIDED COLORADO TESTIMONY.

The Boston *Daily Herald* of March 11 quotes at length an anonymous letter "from an exceedingly well-informed lady of Colorado, who was asked for her opinion as to the results of woman suffrage in that State," and who, in her reply, says frankly that her opinion is not valuable, and is governed by her feelings. Her "feelings" are not favorable, though she admits that "if any moral issue should arise," women would "spring to meet the emergency. But so," she adds, "would all good men."

Unfortunately, "all good men" do not always do what this good lady, with touching confidence, predicts. It is to overcome the political apathy of "good men" that the votes of good women are especially needed.

But while the *Herald* and other anti-suffrage papers publish every anonymous expression of doubt or disapproval, they refused some months ago to print the testimony of the two U. S. Senators from Colorado, given at the request of Senator Hoar, and that of Hon. J. S. Clarkson, written earlier from personal inquiry and observation on the spot. This trustworthy and responsible testimony in favor of woman suffrage in Colorado is suppressed.

The preponderance of testimony from Colorado is, so far, highly favorable. And, since two years is too short a period for final conclusion, why not print the cumulative testimony from Wyoming, where women have voted since 1869?

H. B. B.

Miss Frances E. Willard has lately addressed large audiences at Montgomery, Ala., New Orleans, La., and Vicksburgh.

A beautiful memorial window to the memory of the late Miss Frances Mary Buss, founder and first head-mistress of the North London Collegiate School for Girls, has been placed in the school-hall by the Clothworkers' Company. At the recent unveiling of the memorial, the school was pronounced the foremost in London. It has 500 pupils.

MRS. NANCY McKEEN, of West Stoneham, Me., has the honor of having killed the largest bear ever captured in that region. The bear was chasing her sheep, when she attacked him with a club, and, after a hard-fought battle, succeeded in laying him out. Mrs. McKeen is eighty-three years of age, in good health, and says she is ready for another bear.

FROKEN ANNETTE VEDEE, a daughter of the chief of the Foreign Department in Copenhagen, has resigned the post which she has held for three terms as amanuensis to two of the professors at Stockholm University, and has gone back to Copenhagen to complete an important mathematical work upon which she has been for some time engaged.

REV. CAROLINE J. BARTLETT of the People's Church, Kalamazoo, Mich., has succeeded in her fight against the county poor-master, he being defeated by a vote of 14 to 7. The Charlotte (Mich.) *Tribune* says: "The crusty old gentleman always had something for the poor, but that something was oftener a curse than more substantial goods."

"We are in a transition period, and transitions are often unsatisfactory," said Professor Felix Adler in a recent lecture on "Marriage, its Perils and its Safeguards." "In our critical situation several safeguards are needed. We need that young men and women should have a clearer idea of the great difficulties of the marriage relation, and that they should have greater opportunities of making each other's acquaintance at other times than at balls and similar festivities. We need also a higher ideal of marriage itself as a relation of which the duties are more important than the pleasures, and a relation in which each party should seek to foster and cherish all that is best in the character of the other. The happy relation of courtship should be continued as much after marriage as it was before."

The Massachusetts Joint Special Committee on Constitutional Amendments reported to the House on March 10, favoring a reference of the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment to the next Legislature. Senator Barker, the chairman of the committee, and Representatives Parsons and St. John, voted against referring the amendment to the next Legislature, and in favor of submitting it to the voters. The subject is now on the House Calendar and may come up at any time, when it will probably be moved to substitute the minority report, and upon that a discussion will follow. Several other members of the committee favor woman suffrage, but voted to refer the matter to the next General Court because they thought the result of the so-called referendum made the present time inopportune for submission.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS PEACE.

We have often pointed out that, although the prevention of war is the primary object of government, a political society of men alone is incapable of maintaining permanent peace. *Harper's Bazar*, in an admirable editorial, entitled "War or Peace," says:

Only the other day a good part of two hemispheres was excited over the question of resort to arms, and all but ready to upset the traditions of more than eighty years of peace, and to plunge millions of people into the horrors resulting from bloodshed, and the surrender of comfort and happiness, and that increase of vice which always treads upon the heels of war.

Into the wisdom and unwisdom of the question, it is not our province to enter, that being a somewhat difficult problem for even the trained statesmen whose business it is. But it is upon women—although they have nothing to do with march and countermarch, sapping and mining, the charge or the retreat—that, after all, much of the hardship of war falls, and in that light, and as members of the community, they have a right to consider the question, and to have their opinion regarded for whatever it is worth. It is exceedingly doubtful if the great majority of women would not think the triumph of what is called Jingoism were far too dearly bought; for in war man sheds his blood, but woman sheds her heart's blood.

Women have often been reported as eager for war, the most earnest, the most bitter maintainers and spurs of the war-like spirit. But this is largely because they feel it their part to hold up the hands of their fathers and brothers and husbands. No woman loves war in itself; its reasons do not appeal to her; its dangers do not attract her. No woman desires desolated homes and homesteads, her own or another's; no woman but shudders at the thought of wounds, and fevers, and battle-fields of unburied dead, and ruined lives and broken hearts. If war must come, every woman does her duty in heartening the stragglers, in making cheerful sacrifice, in nursing the wounded, in taking care of the homes, and sometimes of the business, left by the natural care-takers, in providing much that is necessary, in cheering and forwarding, in doing hospital service, and much, as in the last war, that had previously fallen upon men to do. But no woman desires any of this, and no Christian woman will do other than use every means in her power to prevent so great disaster, such wrong and sin.

Two classes of our citizens could be counted upon in most cases to vote against war,—the veteran soldiers and the women. "Brothers," said Gen. Sherman, at a Grand Army banquet, "you and I know what war is. War is hell." The applause which followed was hearty and unanimous. If U. S. Senators Lodge and Chandler had been veterans, they would not be Jingoes.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

HE NEEDS A MISSIONARY.

Some persons are wholly lacking in a sense of humor. Among them appears to be Mr. Charles R. Saunders, secretary of the late Man Suffrage Association. In a letter to the *Boston Post*, Mr. Saunders severely criticizes the light sentence imposed upon Miss Flagler, and says:

It seems to me it is about time to recall our missionaries from the plains of Armenia and the wilds of Africa to convert our own barbaric people to the simple

Christian doctrine of equal rights and justice for all.

"Equal rights and justice for all" is rich, from a young man who has hitherto been prominent chiefly as an opponent of equal rights for women. Many people think Miss Flagler's sentence was inadequate; but Mr. Saunders is hardly in a position to preach on justice. If any missionaries are recalled "to convert our own barbaric people to the doctrine of equal rights," they will do well to begin with the officers of the Man Suffrage Association. These gentlemen may be highly civilized in other respects, but their ideas on the woman question still savor of the barbaric.

MAINE NOTES.

The following instance of a conversion to woman suffrage is commended to the consideration of the "remonstrants." On Sunday evening, Feb. 23, Rev. Henry R. Rose lectured in the Elm Street Universalist Church, Lewiston, Me., on "Woman Suffrage." Fully a thousand people were present, a good percentage of them men. The lecturer said: "Woman has asked for intellectual, economic and political emancipation and equality, in order that she might help man to fight the common enemies of their common lives. She has gained intellectual and economic equality. The schools are open to her, and the places of work. She now waits for political equality to put her on absolute equality with men." After giving strong arguments to show that it is both right and expedient for women to vote, Mr. Rose closed with an appeal to women to seek the ballot, if not for their own sakes, then for the sake of their needy sisters and our needy Government; also with an appeal to men to be honorable and fair enough to grant it. This was a very different lecture from what Mr. Rose intended when he began to prepare for it. An Auburn correspondent of the *Lewiston Journal* writes:

Rev. Henry R. Rose says he became converted to woman suffrage in the preparation of the lecture he delivered last Sunday. For several years he had been gathering material against the reform, and when he started in to prepare this lecture, he started in to oppose suffrage for women; but the more he read both sides, and the more he weighed the arguments in the affirmative, and the more deeply he looked into the subject, the more he became convinced that women had the right to vote and ought to be given it, and so he advocated it, and took his audience with him through the same process of reasoning that led to his conversion and conviction.

Prof. C. Howard Young, 230 Asylum Street, Hartford, Conn., has for a long time put on the envelopes of all the letters he sends out, a neat little yellow label, bearing the words, "I go for all sharing the privileges of the government who assist in bearing its burdens, by no means excluding women. Abraham Lincoln." This is a good idea, and an easy way of preaching the suffrage gospel.

MISS STELLA STRAIT is Register of Deeds in Bourbon County, Kan. She is 26 years old, and has been Deputy Register for eight years.

The Woman's Column.

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Alice Stone Blackwell.

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EDUCATIONAL NOTES.

Utah's Legislature recently passed a bill which provides that women teachers in the public schools of that State shall receive equal salaries with male teachers for equal services, provided they hold certificates of the same grade.

Miss N. Cropsey, assistant superintendent of Indianapolis public schools, was the only woman on the program at the superintendents' meeting lately held at Jacksonville, Fla. Among the prominent educators in attendance were Miss Estelle Reel, and Mrs. A. J. Peavey, State Superintendents of Education in Wyoming and Colorado respectively; Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, editor of Primary Education, Dr. Mara L. Pratt, author of the series of books of supplementary reading, and Dr. Ida C. Bender, supervisor of the primary grades of Buffalo, N. Y.

Mrs. Eva D. Kellogg, editor of Primary Education, has moved her editorial office from Boston to Chicago.

Miss Ella Guptill, county superintendent of schools in Challam Co., Wash., has won her hard-fought contest case. The Supreme Court has reversed the decision of the lower Court, and holds that the Legislature could, by special legislation, make women eligible to office, even contrary to the strict letter of the Constitution, which refers to the county superintendent as "he."

THE NEXT "FORTNIGHTLY."

The regular "Fortnightly Meeting" of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held on Tuesday, March 24, at 3 P. M., at the rooms of the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street, one flight, up stairs. Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, of the *Christian Register*, will speak on "The Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children by the State," a topic to which she has devoted much attention. Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam, trustee of the Lyman and Industrial Schools, who is an authority on this subject, is expected to be present and take part in the discussion.

All who are interested are invited to be present. Members of the Association will please show their tickets of membership to the doorkeeper. All others are expected to pay a fee of ten cents for admis-

sion. This regulation is necessary because of the limited capacity of our parlors.

The usual musical prelude will be given, and at the close, tea, cocoa and light refreshments will be served.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN.

WOMEN VOTED.

At an election held in Ames, Ia., March 2, the women of the city polled a heavy vote. In the second ward alone they cast over 60 votes. The vote was on the proposition to bond the city for 5 per cent. of its valuation to extend the water-works system and install an electric light plant. The decision to have public improvements is generally satisfactory.

At the Republican primary election on March 7, in Massillon, O., 200 women voted. Their efforts were rewarded by the election of Mrs. Ella O. Shoemaker on the school Board by a majority of 38. This is the largest vote ever polled by women in Massillon. Mrs. Shoemaker is vice-president of the Equal Rights Association.

Last year twenty-three women voted for school committee in Westfield, Mass. This year eighty-nine women voted. Mrs. Bruce was elected on the committee.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD ON SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford writes as follows, in response to a letter addressed to her a few days ago, asking her to state her reasons for believing in equal suffrage:

Dear Miss Blackwell:—The reasons why suffrage should be extended to women are too many to state in small compass, and most of them seem to me too apparent to make statement necessary.

If suffrage is a social right, women should have its exercise as members of society. It will be for the advantage of society to apply the fine moral sense of women to its conduct. There is no reason why women, as property-owners and as partial property-owners—that is, the owners of rights of dower—should not have a distinct voice in making and accepting laws and regulations regarding property. Certainly, as parents, women have an equal right with other parents in the administration of schools, and in making the police ordinances which are for the benefit or injury of their children whenever they walk abroad.

It is urged that, because women cannot fight, therefore they shall not vote; as

if an intellectual and moral right should depend on a physical ability. But a large part of the affairs of war, such as the commissary and hospital duties, and even the planning of campaigns, is done by men who never bear arms or set foot in the field; and women have borne their share in all these duties, and are able and willing to do it yet more fully. Meanwhile, it is not to be always a question of war; for the advance of civilization, largely promoted and fostered by women, will, it is hoped, substitute arbitration, and do away with war altogether.

But, from a wider point of view, is it wise to keep the mothers of a race in subjection, or to deprive them of the full use of their powers? Will the sons of such mothers, dwarfed on one side of their inheritance, ever attain their full moral and mental growth? And will not the nobler race of men be born of mothers to whom is accorded every right of equality in difference?

HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD.

MISS ANNIE SCOTT, a student at Central Normal College, Kan., has been appointed clerk of the Venezuelan Commission. She is a niece of Justice Brewer of the Supreme Court, chairman of the Commission.

MISS KATE SHELLY, of Moingona, Iowa, who made her way through a raging blizzard at midnight several years ago, and, by signaling to a crowded express train on the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, saved it from plunging through a wrecked bridge, has applied to the Iowa Legislature for employment in the State House as a menial. She is destitute, and has to support her aged mother and an invalid brother.

MRS. MARY A. LIVERMORE was given a reception by the Massachusetts army nurses on March 18, at the headquarters of the Woman's Relief Corps in Boston. Distinguished guests were present. The Massachusetts Army Nurses' Association, auxiliary to the national association, was formed, with Mrs. Fannie T. Hazen, of Cambridge, as president. Mrs. Livermore was elected an honorary member, with the privilege of voting on all questions. It was decided to send greetings to Miss Clara Barton, with an invitation to her to become an honorary member.

MME. JEAN SCHMAHL, editor of the *Avant-Courière*, has just succeeded in carrying through the French Chamber of Deputies a bill giving married women the control of their own earnings. Hitherto, whether a married woman earned a dollar by taking in washing or a thousand dollars by writing a successful book, the money belonged exclusively to her husband. This led to great hardship, especially among poor working women with drunken husbands. It has cost Mme. Schmahl years of patient, tactful and persistent effort to get the law amended; but the measure finally passed by a unanimous vote.

ONE LITTLE ARMENIAN GIRL.

The following graphic description of the present condition of things in Armenia is given in a pamphlet by Rev. S. S. Yenovkian, an Armenian refugee. The author asks the reader to travel in imagination through Armenia:

Our road passes through immense forests, deep valleys and almost unapproachable mountain passes. At every step of the way we meet the unburied and decayed bodies of the murdered. Many of them have been literally torn to pieces by men more brutal than the beasts of the forest. In the stillness of night we hear the pitiful cries of old men, women and children, who have run away from the cities and villages to these inaccessible mountains, and are now starving to death by hundreds. In the daytime we meet other scenes of sorrow.

Raise your eyes and look at that little cave. There you see a little girl only five years of age, sitting on a bare rock in one of the corners. She is pale, half naked, shivering, hungry, sick, and all alone. A constant stream of tears is flowing down her cheeks, but you never hear any cry. At times, with her golden hair she wipes away the tears, and gazes into another corner of the cave, where lie the decaying remains of her mother. What a boundless ocean of sorrow in that little heart!

Two weeks ago, when the Kurds and Bashi Bazooks attacked their village, her papa came hastily home from the field, and, shouldering her two little brothers, and telling her mamma also to shoulder her, they started to run away. They had not gone far when some Kurds began to chase them. Papa and mamma ran as fast as they could, but the Kurds soon overtook papa, who, having on his shoulders two of his children, could not run as fast as mamma did. First the Kurds killed little Vanes with their swords, then she heard the screams of Toros, and then they killed the dear papa, too, while mamma, with shrieks, ran away in order to save at least her darling Anna. She did not stop until sunset, when she fell and fainted. For some time she lay like a corpse, and little Anna tried in vain to make her answer. At midnight, with a shriek she cried, "O Heaven, save my Anna! They have killed my dear Vanes, my dear Toros, my dear husband. Heaven save my Anna!" Till morning she and Anna cried bitterly. At sunrise, the little girl opened her eyes and, looking into her mother's face, said: "Mamma, I am hungry, but we have no bread." The mother, with trembling steps, began to look among the trees of the forest to find some wild vegetables. She gathered roots and green leaves, and brought them to her only surviving child. The poor little creature began to devour those green leaves and chew the roots of the trees. At noon they set out to wander into the heart of the dark forest, and found a cave. For a whole week they fed upon leaves and roots. At the end of the week the mother fell ill, and Anna with tears watched her for three days while she lay in distress upon the bare rock. On the morning of the fourth day, she looked into her mother's face, and her eyes were closed. She cried, "Mamma! Dear mamma!" but no answer came. She was dead. All day she put her little pale cheeks against the cold face of her mother. On the fifth day she wandered out of the cave and was gathering some roots and sprigs to appease her hunger, when she heard shouts like those of the Kurds who killed her father and brothers. Hastily she ran back to the cave, and now she is afraid to go out; and so she is sitting on a bare rock, pale, sick, hungry, all alone in the world, to plead the cause of thousands of little darlings of Armenia, who

are, like herself, wandering and hiding, at this very hour, in the mountains of Armenia and Anatolia.

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

Money for the relief of the Armenian sufferers can be sent either to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, to be dispensed by Miss Barton and the Red Cross; or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be dispensed by the American missionaries now on the field; or to Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the *Christian Register*, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, to be sent to Dr. Grace Kimball, at Van, through the British consul there.

Money sent through any of these channels will be transmitted safely.

NEW YORK WOMEN AS SCHOOL INSPECTORS.

In addition to the Board of Education and the twenty-four boards of ward trustees, there are in the New York City school system twenty-four inspectors of schools, three for each of the eight inspection districts into which the city is divided. The duties of inspectors, as prescribed by law, are:

To examine in respect to every expense certified as correct by a majority of the trustees of any ward in the district, and to audit every such expense which may be just and reasonable; and no expense shall be paid unless audited in this manner. They shall also examine, at least once in every quarter, all the schools in the district, in respect to the punctual and regular attendance of the pupils and teachers; the number, fidelity, and competency of the teachers; the studies, progress, order and discipline of the pupils; the cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation, and comfort of the school premises, and whether or not the provisions of the school laws in respect to the teaching of sectarian doctrines, or the use of sectarian books, have been violated, and call the attention of the trustees, without delay, to every matter requiring official action.

The law also provides that at least two inspectors shall be present at every examination for licenses to teach, conducted by the city superintendent or his assistants. Such licenses shall be signed "by at least the two inspectors designated for the purpose, who shall certify that they were present at the examination and concur in granting the license."

It is obvious that some of the duties devolving upon the inspectors can only be performed properly by trained educators. Others, again, can and should be performed by representative citizens. The theory of the office of inspector is excellent. No patronage attaches to the office, unless the incumbents choose to bargain for it in return for favors that are within their gift. But in practice the inspectors were, until 1895, worse than useless. Some of the most degraded men who ever found their way into the city service were among the school inspectors; while here and there, of course, there was an inspector who was a man of standing in the community. In consequence, the duties of the office were performed perfunctorily or not at all. Teachers' licenses were signed in blank, and bills were audited without any

inquiry whatever. The ward trustees reckoned with the inspectors as one more element to be placated with an occasional bit of patronage, but that was all. So bad had the situation become that it was proposed to abolish the office of inspector altogether.

Before this plan could be carried into effect, Mayor Strong conceived the happy idea of not only appointing women as school inspectors, but women of character, ability, and a high sense of civic responsibility. At the present time fifteen of the twenty-four inspectors are women. With the advent of women the office of inspector at once became important. The duties were performed fearlessly, diligently, and intelligently. So great was the change from the old order that one principal, being asked whether she preferred men or women as inspectors, replied that she had no basis for comparison, never having seen a male inspector. Yet none but men had ever held the office until very recently.—*N. Y. Post.*

REPRESENTATIVE KEENAN'S BILL.

Two hearings have been granted before the Judiciary Committee upon Representative Thomas F. Keenan's bill to empower the Boston Police Board to license houses of ill-fame. The *Woman's Journal* says:

The alleged object of the proposed legislation is to protect the public health by placing women of bad character under medical supervision. It is never proposed to extend the medical supervision to men of bad character.

The system has been tried extensively in other countries, and has always failed to accomplish its object. The experience is everywhere the same; the increase of vice consequent upon fancied security more than neutralizes any benefits arising from the one-sided and necessarily imperfect medical supervision; and from a sanitary point of view the last state of that community is worse than the first.

Paris has had the State regulation of vice for more than a hundred years; yet it is notorious that Paris is worse scourged than any American city by the maladies against which this legislation is designed to guard. A few years ago Lecour, the chief of the Paris police devoted to this department, and himself a strong advocate of the system, published a book in which he declared it to be a complete sanitary failure, because the police were unable to bring more than one-fifth of the women of bad character in Paris under control and supervision. He argued that more extended powers must be granted to the police. But the Paris police had then, and have now, far more arbitrary powers than any American community would be willing to grant its police. A policeman is allowed to arrest any woman on suspicion, and require her to prove her innocence. He need not swear to having seen her do anything that points to her being a bad character; he has only to swear that he suspects her of being one. Of course this affords a rich field for black-mail. There have been repeated arrests of respectable women, both married and single; and the whole system of "regulation" has led to such a series of blunders, conflicts and scandals that the

Municipal Council of Paris has repeatedly recommended its abolition.

St. Louis tried "regulation" for four years, and then repealed it, with only one dissenting vote in the City Council.

England tried it for the benefit of her army and navy, and repealed it by an enormous Parliamentary majority, after seventeen years' costly experience had proved it a total hygienic failure. The Army Sanitary Commission lately sent to the British War Office a statement in answer to an inquiry as to the desirability of re-establishing the system in India, where it had also been tried and abandoned. The London *Sentinel* says:

This commission is the highest authority known to the War Office, and is officially consulted on questions of special gravity. It is composed of the highest military officers, both militant and medical, and at the present time consists of the Lieutenant-General, Sir Evelyn Wood, (Victoria Cross); Col. H. Locock, (Victoria Cross); Sir D. Galton, F. R. S., late Captain Royal Engineers, (Victoria Cross); Surgeon-General Sir J. Fayer, (K. C. Star of India); Surgeon-General Cunningham (Comp. of the Star of India), late Bengal Establishment; Col. Pratt (Victoria Cross); Surgeon-General Marston, C. B. (Victoria Cross); and Sir C. A. Cameron, F. R. S., M. D.

The Commission consisting of these distinguished persons says that undoubtedly the health of the army in India is in a very unsatisfactory state, but that the remedy is not so easy to find. Some people think the reestablishment of the State regulation of vice would accomplish the desired end. The Commissioners continue:

Unfortunately, the facts do not support such an opinion. When the rules were first promulgated, the Sanitary Department was sanguine that venereal diseases would be reduced to a mere fraction, and even after years of unsuccessful results it was still hoped that with greater care and increased stringency the desired end might yet be obtained. But there can be no question that the outcome was a failure. These diseases increased. . . . Statistical returns from the Army Medical Department in the Army at home do not show any more favorable results during the time the Acts were in operation. As a matter of fact, the ratio of admissions per 1000 has decreased since the Acts have been abolished.

The license system has proved a failure, even from the sanitary standpoint which is claimed by its advocates as their stronghold. From an ethical point of view, it is wholly indefensible. It lowers the whole moral tone of the community that adopts it, and in the effort to secure hygienic protection for vicious men, it makes virtual slaves of vicious women, depriving them even of the rudimentary rights of human beings. As a prominent French advocate of the system frankly says: "A woman who has sacrificed her modesty has sacrificed also her liberty. She is no longer a person, but a piece of property belonging to the government." And this principle is carried out in its full rigor.

It is on these two grounds of immorality and injustice that the women and the working men have based their opposition. When Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, in 1870, began the movement for the repeal of this obnoxious legislation in England, her first welcome was from the working men. She

says [“Recollections of George Butler,” p. 221]:

I went forth, but not exactly into the streets, to cry aloud. I took the train to the nearest large station, Crewe, where there is a great manufactory of locomotives and a mass of workmen. A friend led me after work hours to their popular hall; and, when I had delivered my message, a small group of leaders among the men bade me thrice welcome in the name of all there. They surprised me by saying: "We understand you perfectly. We in this group served an apprenticeship in Paris, and we have seen and know for ourselves the truth of what you say. We have said to each other that it would be the death-knell of the moral life of England were she to copy France in this matter."

All through the north of England, the workingmen organized for repeal; and, under the pressure of aroused public sentiment, a Royal Commission was appointed to inquire into the working of the laws. Mrs. Butler was among those who appeared before the Commission. In an account of the hearing, written to her husband, she said [“Recollections of George Butler,” p. 234]:

I handed to the chairman a large packet of the letters and resolutions from working men. He said: "We may as well see them; for no doubt that class take some little interest in the question." I should think so! Let them wait till election times, and they will see! One of the commissioners asked, "Are these bona-fide working men?" I replied: "Yes, and well-known men. There is more virtue in the country than you gentlemen in high life imagine."

Visiting Paris five years later, on a similar errand, she had a similar experience. Writing to a friend, she said [“The New Abolitionists,” p. 87]:

Nothing has interested me so much as the glimpses I have had of the lives and character of the French workmen. . . . I asked some workmen if they could get together a meeting of their class, to confer on our subject. They told me, and a working man also informed M. Humbert, who made inquiries for me, that it would be easy enough to get a hundred together. (I believe more cannot be called together without the leave of the Minister of Public Instruction), but that it would be dangerous to do so. And why, do you suppose? Because, said these men, out of that hundred there would probably be twenty-five, or thirty, or more, who had a daughter, or a sister, or some one connected with them, in the St. Lazare, or in one of the licensed houses, and any words spoken on the subject, however cautious, might act like a spark upon a train of gunpowder. When asked, "But how so?" the reply was: "There is too much hatred"—hatred of the police authorities, and of the whole régime which drills the daughters of France, like soldiers, in the service of debauchery. It is evident that many of the blue blouses of the Faubourg St. Antoine and the Belleville Quarter are honest, sober, home-loving men. How little understood by us in England was that noble proclamation of the Commune which, being "hostile to slavery," proclaimed the abolition of every house of prostitution in Paris, and the freedom of the miserable slaves inhabiting them, and which called on the citizens to recognize the necessity for women of freedom to labor with their hands for an honest livelihood! Such an act might "cover a multitude of sins," I think.

We hope and believe there is little danger that Mr. Keenan's bill will pass; but it is a disgrace to Massachusetts that such a bill

should ever have been introduced—a disgrace that the State would have been spared if women had had votes.

THE RAMABAI ASSOCIATION.

The annual meeting of the Ramabai Association was held in Trinity Chapel, Boston, on March 18, the rector, Dr. Donald, presiding. The Association now has 72 branches.

The Treasurer's report showed receipts for the past year, \$6,438; expenditures, \$6,936; on hand, \$9,576. The mango farm fund amounts to \$4,500.

Miss Grainger, the secretary, read Ramabai's report of her non-sectarian school at Poona. The school is progressing, the high school standard being raised, and the kindergarten flourishing. Four young widows have been remarried, four young girls are teachers, four are nurses, three are teachers in the school, others go out to work among the poor. The school has 48 pupils, 39 of whom are widows. It meets with many difficulties, especially since twelve girls have been converted to Christianity. The report gave a pathetic account of the sufferings of the young widows.

The report of the executive committee was read by Mrs. Judith Andrews. It is hoped that an income may be derived for the school from a mango farm, which, purchased a year ago, is now in a flourishing condition. To make it thoroughly successful, \$1,500 is needed at once, to provide for planting trees before the rainy season.

A letter was read from some of the young converts in the school, exonerating Ramabai from any share in their change of faith. Some of the results of the seven years' work in the school were given, and it was said that its influence had extended far beyond the confines of the place where it is situated. One avenue opened for the pupils is the trained nursing of the sick, for which there is great need.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE STATIONERY.

Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery has prepared equal suffrage paper and envelopes, with the heading, "Governments derive their just power from the consent of the governed," and a sunflower surrounding the figures "1848," the date of the first woman suffrage convention ever held. The design is in blue. In accordance with the vote passed at the recent Washington Convention, this paper will be sold for the benefit of the N. A. W. S. A. A box containing twenty-four sheets and envelopes will be sent postpaid for 30 cents. It may be ordered from Mrs. Avery at the headquarters, 1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

"CONGRESS IN SESSION."

Now is the best season of the year to visit Washington, D. C. Royal Blue Line personally conducted tours leave Boston April 3 and 15 and May 6. Accommodations are first class; stop-over privileges at Philadelphia and New York. Send for Illustrated Itinerary and "Guide to Washington" to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.

THERE are now nineteen State Federations of Women's Clubs.

THE New England Women's Press Association gave a charming reception to Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, at the Parker House, Boston, on March 12.

MISS GRACE Bosworth, of Rutland, Vt., has been admitted to practice by the State dental board at St. Albans. She is said to be the first woman in Vermont to receive such a license.

SEND ten two-cent stamps to Isabel Howland, corresponding secretary of the New York State W. S. A., Sherwood, N. Y., for a copy of the report of last year's work. (Six copies for one dollar.)

THE women's clubs of Iowa are supporting the "Travelling Library Bill" now pending in the Legislature. It provides that collections of books from the State library may be lent to schools, colleges, literary societies and study clubs.

PRANG's beautiful Easter cards and booklets are again making the shop windows bloom like a garden. Passion flowers, violets, pansies, daisies, lilies, morning glories and lilies of the valley are all represented. Several groupings of white lilies against a background of dark blue, starry sky, are especially effective. The booklets, too, are exquisite; and it is all American art—designing, lithographing and printing.

MRS. MARGARET L. WATSON, secretary of the Texas Equal Rights Association, is a candidate for city secretary of Beaumont, Tex. Mrs. Mariana T. Folsom writes from Edna, Tex.: "The lawyers have decided that there is no law against a woman's holding the office. Influential men, both white and colored, are working for her election. Her character and popularity are such as to make the canvass very interesting for her opponents. The impetus given to the discussion of the woman question in Texas is marvellous."

MISS LOUISE IMOGEN GUINEY read a short but brilliant paper on "Some Rabid Scholars" at the literary meeting of the N. E. W. P. A. last Wednesday. A special feature of the afternoon was the presentation, by Miss Vining, of a beautiful gold watch and chain to Miss Helen M. Winslow, the beloved ex-president, on behalf of the Association. The evening entertainment, under the leadership of Mrs. Sutherland, was rich in music and recitation. Mrs. Sheridan-Fry's rendering of a weird poem by Graham Tomson was notably fine.

MRS. HARRIET PRESCOTT SPOFFORD is quoted as saying:

I began to write when a child, and ever since I can remember I have had things published. Our family was a book-loving family, and I was always reading and writing. I haven't the slightest idea when my first story was published, but I know I received \$5 for it, and I spent every cent of it for candy, which greatly delighted myself and the other children of the family. After that I remember getting \$7.50 for a story, and then there came a time when they cut me down to \$2.50. Upon this I determined to send no more stories to newspapers, but ventured to offer the next one to the *Atlantic Monthly*, and received a check for \$105, which was a decided change. I sent all my stories to the magazines from that time.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT AN INSPIRATION.

Mrs. Ellen L. Thomas, corresponding secretary of the Montgomery County W. S. A., writes from Morristown, Pa.:

The beautiful portrait of Lucy Stone was received a few days ago. I took it to our meeting this afternoon, and everybody was much pleased with it. We have decided to frame it and hang it in our room, where, I trust, it will be an inspiration to us all, as well as a delight to look upon.

James Noble writes from Westfield, Mass.:

You will be pleased to learn that the portrait of the late Lucy Stone, recently purchased, was suitably framed and has been presented to the local W. C. T. U., and now occupies a prominent place in their parlors. The inspiring influence of this may in part account for the fact that at the recent annual town meeting Mrs. Lucy J. Bruce, ex-president of the Union, was elected a member of the School Board for three years, she being the first woman in town ever chosen for this responsible position. Eighty-nine women braved the piercing March wind to do their duty as voters.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

The North India M. E. Conference has followed the lead of the Ohio and Foo-Chow, China, Conferences, and has elected two women—Mrs. E. W. Parker and Mrs. J. C. Butcher—as lay delegates to the General Conference.

Mrs. George C. Needham, wife of the noted evangelist, preached in Lowell, Mass., not long since. Mrs. Needham is well known as a Bible student, a prolific writer and an accomplished speaker. She has spoken throughout the country at the various Bible Conferences and in many prominent churches.

The M. E. Church of Upland, Pa., has elected four women as stewards. They will, by virtue of their office, be entitled to sit as members of the next Quarterly Conference.

At the Mennonite Conference, held at Allentown, Pa., last month, Amanda Shaffer, of Bethlehem, passed a preliminary examination for the ministry. Miss Shaffer, Dora E. Roth and Lucy Musselman were appointed evangelists.

Lida G. Romick and Sarah S. Osmond, evangelists from the Friends' Church of Portland, Ore., have been holding meetings in California.

Rev. Myra K. Libby, of Watertown, N. Y., is a minister of the Universalist denomination. She preached in the Church of Our Father, Brooklyn, on a recent Sunday evening.

Mrs. Grace W. Davis, evangelist, has been holding a series of remarkable meetings in the Centenary Church, Newark, N. J. She has been successfully engaged in evangelistic work for more than thirteen years, in all parts of the country. Mrs. Davis lives in Jersey City. She says she owes much of her success to the unfailing sympathy and encouragement given her by her husband, Judge Davis. She is described as about thirty-five years of age, refined and attractive in appearance, a home-loving woman, an earnest, effective speaker, and a fine singer. She composes

hymns and music, and does some literary work.

Mrs. Mary McGee Snell has just closed great meetings in Kentucky, and has been invited to Texas and Georgia.

In Psalm 68, the passage, "The Lord gave the word; great was the company of those that published it," reads thus in the New Version: "The Lord giveth the word, and the women that bring glad tidings are a great host." F. M. A.

THE WOMAN SUFFRAGE AMENDMENT.

Woman suffrage came up in the Massachusetts House of Representatives, on March 18, on the question of accepting the report of the majority of the Committee on Constitutional Amendments that the woman suffrage constitutional amendment be referred to the next Legislature, or of substituting the minority report that it be submitted to the voters.

In the order of business the matter was reached about ten minutes before the hour for adjournment. Very few members were present. Wishing to have it discussed and voted on in a full house, Representative Parsons moved an adjournment. This was opposed by Representative Francis C. Lowell, chairman of the late Man Suffrage Association, and did not carry. Mr. Parsons then took the floor and spoke for ten minutes, when the hour of adjournment arrived, and the matter had to go over till another day. It is still pending as we go to press.

A MOUNTAIN GREENACRE.

Lucy Stone is to be commemorated by a tablet at the new camping and cottage resort in the Rocky Mountains, which seems destined to become a Western resort not unlike Greenacre in this part of the country. A number of Colorado women have secured one of the most beautiful of the famous Rocky Mountain parks, which they intend to open as a recreation-ground, similar in character to the well-known Eastern resort, Ocean Grove. This park has been named in honor of Lady Somerset; it lies midway between Denver and Colorado Springs, and five and one-half miles west of Larkspur station. Somerset Park lies forty miles south of Denver by a carriage road along the base of the first line of foothills. Somerset Park is 1,000 feet higher than the city of Denver, which is one mile above sea level. Persons suffering from ill-health, caused by living in a low-lying coast region, will find relief in the high, dry air of Somerset Park. This women's park, with its varied and magnificent scenery, its accessibility to Denver both by railroads and carriage road, has peculiarities of location making its sanitary advantages well adapted to both summer and winter use. The Somerset Resort Association is incorporated under the laws of Colorado. The president is Mrs. Olive Wright, of Denver.—Transcript.

Mr. Fletcher Dobyns, who lately bore his part so well in behalf of equal rights on our platform, was one of the speakers in the recent debating contest between Harvard and Princeton, sharing in Harvard's well-won victory.

The Woman's Column.

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The Woman's Column.

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Alice Stone Blackwell.

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DEBATE NEXT TUESDAY.

In the Massachusetts House of Representatives suffrage for women on the granting of liquor licenses will come up by special assignment on Tuesday, March 31, at 2.30 P. M. Immediately following that will come up the bill extending municipal suffrage to women. All who desire to hear the discussion should go early to the galleries.

GOOD NEWS FROM NEW BRUNSWICK.

Editor Woman's Column:

You will be glad to hear that the Legislature of the Province of New Brunswick has just passed a bill providing for the appointment of two women on every school board in the Province; one to be appointed by the Governor-in-Council, the other by the city or town. Only one M. P. made any objection. Canada moves!

HARRIET T. TODD.

WOMEN'S VOTING A GOOD THING.

Mrs. Henry Hirst, an Australian author, in some recent remarks on the effect of woman's franchise in New Zealand, said, among other things:

"Men of all shades of political opinion, and at daggers drawn on other points, agree that the granting of the vote to women has been beneficial to the colony.

"Mr. Seddon, the premier, has said: 'Women's influence at the elections and since has been productive of much good; they are looking well after the interests of the children, the mitigation of the liquor traffic, the alteration of the jail-regulations with regard to having female inspectors for women, and other vital affairs.'

"The leader of the opposition believed that the women had done much to purify the House, and that their influence would be yet more beneficial in the same direction."

"The consensus of colonial opinion appears to be that the express tendency of the female vote is in favor of promoting the solid happiness of the individuals who compose the community."

"Domestic life has not been disturbed or even ruffled, and the women in the exercise of their new privilege have shown sound judgment, great discretion, and no small amount of independent thought."

"In several instances women have

headed the class lists in Melbourne University; out of the nine scholarships one was divided between a lady and a gentleman, three were carried off by women, and of two Bachelor of Science Degrees, one was taken by a woman, another lady gaining one of the two degrees of Master of Science."—*N. Y. World.*

MR. KEENAN'S BILL.

The Massachusetts Judiciary Committee has unanimously reported against Representative Keenan's bill to license houses of prostitution. It is to be hoped that the House of Representatives will unanimously adopt the committee's report.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition is already in press, though the first has only been out a fortnight.

VOTING FOR HIS FAMILY.

Mr. Frederic H. Atherton of Boston said, in a recent debate in the Massachusetts Legislature:

My friend, Mr. Thurston, of Northbridge, claims that he is qualified to vote for his entire family. Why does he not vote for his son, if he has one, when the latter has arrived at twenty-one years of age? And is not a daughter, a single woman of the same age, who graduated from the same school or college perhaps, has the same diploma, and is, in every way, as to intelligence, etc., identically equipped, as well qualified to vote as the son? If the husband is justly entitled to vote for an entire family, logically, on the same grounds, the Governor of the Commonwealth might justly cast the vote for the whole State, or the Mayor of Boston that for the entire city.

THE BALLOT NEEDS WOMEN.

In the recent debate on suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. Parsons of Greenfield said:

Great and real as I believe women's need of the ballot to be, the ballot's need of women is greater. As if the Providence which rules nations were working to make the addition of the now unfranchised people a necessity so evident as not to be delayed, we have come to the point where the qualities women would bring into politics are just those which it is certain political conditions demand. A mere enumeration should prove enough.

Politics are weak and needy to-day not on their practical but on their moral side. We are deliberately shutting out of our political body the greatest moral force in the world.

Politics, we are told, are coming, if they

have not quite come, to be ruled by the commercial spirit. We are refusing, by every vote against woman's ballot, to accept the remedy.

Politics are menaced by a lack of studiousness into political principles and methods of government. To-day the great body of American women is furnishing the most active and earnest students, in women's clubs, of governmental questions.

The danger to our country to-day is that the safe standard of peace and comity with the whole world will be deserted in an inconceivable *furore* for cheap national glory. It has been well said that there are two classes that are for peace: (1) The veteran soldiers, who learned with the brave Gen. W. T. Sherman that "war is hell," and (2) women, who have faced death in giving birth to men and who know the value of human life. We need the peace vote, bravest as it is of all votes.

The great rising questions of public concern to-day are moral, educational, charitable, reformatory. In scores of ways we have called woman to service in the application of the laws we have tried to frame for these ends, and, in doing so, we have forced from ourselves the confession that she is our equal in determining the course we shall take.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT has returned to England, accompanied by the good wishes of her host of American friends.

MISS HALL CAINE, sister of the author of "The Manxman," was lately married at St. George's, Hanover Square, London. Miss Caine is a clever actress; and the bridegroom is understood to be interested in the literature of the stage. Many persons prominent in literature and the drama attended the wedding. After the ceremony the bride and groom held a reception in Harley Street, where large numbers of friends offered their felicitations. Mr. Hall Caine came to London for the occasion from the Isle of Man, where he is writing a new novel.

MISS CELESTE GROENEVELT, a gifted young girl of New Orleans, bids fair to become the greatest woman pianist. She was born and reared in an atmosphere of music. Her mother, who is now with her abroad, is a pianist of note, and her father, Prof. G. W. Groenevelt, is a gifted musician, organist, composer and musical director. Miss Groenevelt played before Paderewski on his first visit to this country. He gave her work unstinted praise, and advised her to go to Vienna and complete her studies under his old master, the great Leschetizky. She acted upon this advice, and lately went to Berlin to perfect herself. Recently she gave a recital at the Conservatory of Berlin, and won high plaudits. She also played privately before the great conductor, Nikisch, who warmly praised her work. A sister, Miss Grace Groenevelt, is a gifted and promising violinist.

ST. MICHAEL THE WEIGHER.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL.

Stood the tall archangel weighing
All man's dreaming, doing, saying,
All the failure and the pain,
All the triumph and the gain
In the unimagined years,
Full of hopes, more full of tears,
Since old Adam's hopeless eyes
Backward searched for Paradise,
And, instead, the flame-blade saw
Of inexorable Law.

Waking, I beheld him there,
With his fire-gold, flickering hair,
In his blinding armor stand,
And the scales were in his hand:
Mighty were they, and full well
They could poise both heaven and hell.
"Angel," asked I humbly then,
"Weighest thou the souls of men?
That thine office is, I know."
"Nay," he answered me, "not so.
But I weigh the hope of man
Since the power of choice began
In the world, of good or ill."
Then I waited and was still.

In one scale I saw him place
All the glories of our race,
Cups that lit Belshazzar's feast,
Gems, the lightning of the East,
Kublai's sceptre, Caesar's sword,
Many a poet's golden word,
Many a skill of science, vain
To make men as gods again.
In the other scale he threw
Things regardless, outcast, few,
Martyr-ash, arena sand,
Of St. Francis' cord a strand.
Beechen cups of men whose need
Fasted that the poor might feed,
Disillusions and despairs
Of young saints with grief-grayed hairs,
Broken hearts that brake for man.

Marvel through my pulses ran
Seeing then the beam divine
Swiftly on this hand decline,
While earth's splendor and renown
Mounted light as thistle-down.

SUFFRAGE DEBATE IN LEGISLATURE.

The decisive vote in the Massachusetts House of Representatives last Monday afternoon, to refer the woman suffrage Constitutional Amendment to the next Legislature, was a drawn battle, not a defeat. The friends of woman suffrage were a majority of the committee that reported a postponement, and may have been a majority of the House, since our friends were divided in opinion as to the wisdom of submitting an amendment this year. It will be noticed that, with the exception of Mr. Thurston, the whole discussion *pro* and *con* was by suffragists.

Much ado has been made by the opponents of woman suffrage about the refusal of the House to take the yeas and nays on the vote to refer to the next Legislature. But that refusal was made by two parties—the suffragists who, like Representatives Boutwell and McCarthy, opposed the submission of the amendment this year as untimely, and the opponents of suffrage who oppose its submission at any time. It is just as well that the yeas and nays were not ordered, since they would have given an exaggerated view of the anti-suffrage strength, and would have placed many friends of woman suffrage on record as seeming opponents.

The vote last Monday was only a skir-

mish. The real battle will take place in the House next Tuesday afternoon, March 31, at 2.30 o'clock, on the bill to grant women license suffrage, favorably reported by the Committee on Election Laws. This vote will be immediately followed by action on the municipal woman suffrage bill, also favorably reported by the same committee.

The suffragists of the State owe special thanks to Senator Barker and Representatives Parsons and St. John for their minority report in favor of the Constitutional Amendment, and to the speakers on the right side in the debate, of which the *Woman's Journal* gives an extended report. We mail a marked copy of the debate to every member, and invite a careful perusal, in advance of the license suffrage debate next Tuesday.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE WOMEN OF ARMENIA.

The stories that have come to us of the heroism of the Armenian women in the face of unparalleled cruelty and brutality lead to a desire to know more about this long-suffering race.

The first woman ever martyred for her Christian faith was Santukhd, the daughter of the King, who died a glorious death before the first century of this era closed. From that time till now, women brave enough to lay down their lives for their convictions have never been wanting in that land of cruel persecutions.

The fruits of their simple and sincere piety have been evident in their lives. Purity has been the marked characteristic of the Armenian home. With polygamy, sensuality and profligacy among the nations that pressed them on every hand, they have always kept their hearthstones unsullied, their family circle undefiled.

With this sacredness of the home there has naturally grown up a singularly deep reverence for women among the Armenians. No other Oriental race has ever showed such respect for the women of the nation. The grandmother, among other peoples too often neglected, has always the seat of honor by the fireside in the Armenian household, sure of the devotion and respect of the patriarchal family. Her sons and daughters, grandsons and granddaughters delight to do her honor, for through life she has exemplified all the domestic virtues. The 31st chapter of Proverbs might have been written to describe the wife and mother of the Armenian home. Indeed, just such homes were in existence when the Book of Proverbs was written, for even then the Armenian was an ancient race, with a written record behind it.

The women of Armenia are not only deeply religious, thrifty, industrious, frugal, hospitable, loving and loyal to home and family, but personally they are most beautiful and winning. Their eyes, dark, lustrous, pathetic with the inherited woes of a thousand years, are "deep as the sea and true as the stars." Their voices are low and musical, their manners gentle and refined, and their intellectual equipment is such that when given an education they are delightfully companionable associates and friends for the cleverest folk.

Knowing all this about these women of the East, the thought of the outrages and horrors to which they have been submitted by Turks and Kurds makes one's blood boil with impotent rage. They have thrown themselves from precipices and high towers; they have drowned themselves in rivers; they have fled and starved to death in caves and forests, rather than fall alive into the hands of the pitiless human devils who pursued them; yet through it all they have clung to their religious faith, and when death has come they have met it heroically. Ages hence, when we who hear these things shall have been long forgotten, their names will be treasured among the world's bravest martyrs. In centuries to come, when the records of this bloody, cruel, selfish time are read, it will be seen that the one bright spot in this black time, when not a nation in Europe did aught to stay the horrors of that carnage, and the United States stood silently looking on—it will be seen that the one bit of light in the awful gloom that let one still believe there was a God in heaven, shone from the purity and fidelity of the women of Armenia, though their agonized cries were unheeded by the world.—Isabel C. Barrows, in *Lynn Item*.

OXFORD NOT READY.

Oxford has voted not to give degrees to the women who have passed examinations that would entitle them to degrees if they were men. The Oxford correspondent of the London *Christian World* writes:

After a perfect snow-storm of leaflets and pamphlets, in which the academic mind has expressed itself somewhat diffusely and not always very magnanimously on the woman's degree question, the decisive division, so far as Oxford is concerned for the present, was taken. The fine old Divinity Schools—one of Oxford's greatest architectural glories—was crowded to the very doors with well-nigh 400 resident dons and graduates. There can have been but few absentees, and every imaginable interest—academic or otherwise—seemed amply represented. There were a whole series of resolutions, partly alternative and partly dependent one on another, on the agenda-paper, but the crucial question as to the degree was contained in Resolution I, and it was round this that the battle was waged for two hours. This resolution ran thus:

That it is desirable, subject to certain conditions, to admit to the degree of B. A. women who have kept residence at Oxford for twelve terms in a place of residence approved by the University, and who have passed (under the same regulations as apply to undergraduates) all the examinations required for the degree of B. A.

This was moved by Rev. T. H. Grose of Queen's. He combated the various objections which had been raised, incidentally remarking that Oxford was fifteen years behind Cambridge in this matter. His complaint was that Oxford was not an *alma mater* to its women students, but simply an examining body. The opposition was led by Mr. Strachan Davidson, the senior tutor of Balliol. He held that the degrees of Oxford and Cambridge were in advance of others, because the life there stamped a special character on the man, and it was to that that the B. A. certified. Examinations were only secondary, but the degree testified to the man's career as a whole. The women could participate in the examinations, but not in the life. He did

not wish to say one word hostile to the ladies' colleges, but the life there was not a University life. As to justice, where did the justice come in? The only real grievance was that Oxford women were at a disadvantage against those from other Universities. His remedy, *viz.*, the creation of a new Women's University for Great Britain as a whole, would be discussed at a future time. When Mr. Davidson sat down the House showed a general disposition to hear no further speeches, and when Mr. T. H. Warren, the president of Magdalen, came forward he was met with cries of "Divide!" and interruption was constant as he forged his way through a carefully prepared speech in favor of the degree. Still louder cries were raised when Rev. P. A. Henderson, of Wadham, succeeded, but Mr. Henderson was by no means to be put down. He commenced with "Ladies and gentlemen," to the great amusement of the House, and flatly asserted that if gentlemen present had engagements at 3.30 or 4 P. M. they must go, but he would remain, and meant to have his say. The speech of the day was that of Prof. A. V. Dicey, who spoke with great vigor and force in favor of the motion, and who obtained a very fair hearing. He derided the unreality of many of the objections, and he showed clearly that whatever the abuses of the system, still examinations were of educational value. Then came the division. The numbers were as follows:

Non-Placet	215
Placet	140

Majority against . . . 75

Of course it is only a question of time when this decision will be reversed. Conservatism thaws slowly, but it thaws surely. Meanwhile the women will have the scholarship for which a degree should stand, if they have not the degree; and they can comfort themselves by thinking,

It is not to be destitute
To have the thing without the name.

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

Money for the relief of the Armenian sufferers can be sent either to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, to be dispensed by Miss Barton and the Red Cross; or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be dispensed by the American missionaries now on the field; or to Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the *Christian Register*, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, to be sent to Dr. Grace Kimball, at Van, through the British consul there.

Money sent through any of these channels will be transmitted safely.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly last Tuesday was of even more than usual interest. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Livermore presided. Vocal music was contributed by Misses Clara and Sophia Wallenthil, and by Miss Pratt. Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows and Miss Elizabeth C. Putnam spoke on "State Care of Dependent and Delinquent Children." It was a surprise to most of those present to learn that there are in the United States 96,000 feeble-minded persons and between 40,000 and 50,000 deaf mutes. Mr. Birtwell, of the Children's Aid Society, who was in the audience, was called upon, and gave an account of

the society's work. Mrs. Barrows and Miss Putnam were obliged to leave before the close of the meeting, but Mr. Birtwell stayed, and was kept busy till 5.30 P. M. answering eager questions from interested women. All agreed that it had been a delightful afternoon.

Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith exhibited some picturesque "wheels," a novel device for raising money for the suffrage cause by ten-cent contributions.

Refreshments and a social half-hour followed the meeting.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARTISTS AND THEIR WORK.

Rosa Bonheur's latest picture was exhibited on March 16, her seventy-fourth birthday. It is a characteristic work, and shows no waning of the artistic powers. The subject is the historical combat between two famous stallions in 1734.

Miss Frances M. Goodwin, formerly of Newcastle, Ind., now of South Bend, has been commissioned by the Government to make a marble bust of Schuyler Colfax, of South Bend, to be placed in the Senate gallery at Washington. This is the second commission of the kind given to a woman, the other being to Miss Vinnie Ream.

The beautiful statue of "Illinois Welcoming the Nations," made by Miss Julia Bracken for the Woman's Building at the World's Fair, now stands in the rotunda of the State House at Springfield, Ill. Miss Bracken received \$2,500 for this statue.

The statue entitled "The Genius of Wisconsin," which won second prize at the World's Fair, is being put into marble, and will soon be placed in the Capitol building at Madison, Wis. This statue is the first creation of a girl scarcely twenty years of age, Miss Nellie Mears, of Oshkosh. It is said that she had never seen a statue when she won the commission for an heroic statue for the Wisconsin State building at the fair. In this statue of the "Genius of Wisconsin," Miss Mears took a woman as the embodiment of genius, and the eagle to represent the protecting element. The statue is seven feet in height. The head is erect and slightly thrown back, while the face bears an expression of zeal and earnest determination. The figure is draped in the American flag, and the left arm is raised until the hand half-clasps the neck of the eagle, which is perched on the apex of the rock against which the figure leans. Augustus St. Gaudens communicated with Miss Mears, and she came to New York and worked in

his studio for more than a year. She was engaged directly, for a long time, upon the Logan statue. Not long ago she went to Europe for two years of study, carrying with her a letter from Mr. St. Gaudens recommending her to the care of Mr. MacMonnies, in Paris, as one of the strongest pupils he had ever taught.

Miss Janet Scudder, of Indiana, whose statue of "Nymph" was one of the decorations of the Indiana Building at the World's Fair, is studying in Paris.

For seven years the Woman's Art Club of New York has given an annual reception and exhibition. This year the exhibition excelled all previous ones, and included sixty works. Among the artists represented was Mary Cassatt, now studying in Paris. Miss Cassatt's etchings and pastels of children, which have won a reputation for her in art circles in France, are described and illustrated in the March *Scribner*.

Miss Harriet Ford, of Toronto, won the \$50 prize offered by the management of the Canadian horse show for the best poster design for that event. There were numerous contestants of wide reputation.

Miss Marion Foster, the brave little cripple, who won considerable reputation as an artist, died in New York last month. She was a native of Ohio, and lived to be over forty years of age. Fanny Davenport became one of her first patrons through a chance meeting in Cincinnati some fifteen years ago. Miss Foster painted some wonderful gowns for Miss Davenport, and soon had plenty of orders. Later she painted portraits of a number of distinguished persons. Most of the time she was the occupant of an invalid's chair, and she was rarely free from acute pain. She bore her afflictions with patient heroism, cultivated a happy nature, made the most of her artistic talents, and attracted a host of influential friends. Her home in New York was frequented by actors, artists, literary and society people, who met on common ground, and gave of their best to their hostess.

F. M. A.

A sensible woman makes the following suggestions in regard to dress reform:

One of the greatest aids to dress reform is to encourage the wearing of various styles of dress for different occasions. Let work dresses, to be worn at home, be quite short and loosely fitted, or let one wear the bicycle trousers, if liked. Encourage the wear of divided skirts. For walking in cities and for travelling let the dress clear the ground well. There should be no extra trimming to catch dust, and the general effect should be one of trimness. Long dresses might be worn upon ceremonious occasions. The more diverse the styles, the less conspicuous real dress reform will be.

"CONGRESS IN SESSION."

Now is the best season of the year to visit Washington, D. C. Royal Blue Line personally conducted tours leave Boston April 3 and 15 and May 6. Accommodations are first class; stop-over privileges at Philadelphia and New York. Send for Illustrated Itinerary and "Guide to Washington" to A. J. Simmons, N. E. A., 211 Washington Street, Boston.

MISS ANNIE L. BOYER, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed clerk of the State Soldiers' Orphans' Commission, to succeed Mayor-elect Patterson.

LICENCE suffrage for women next Tuesday afternoon at 2.30 in Massachusetts House of Representatives; also immediately afterwards municipal suffrage for women will be considered.

MISS FRANCES HULS has assisted her father for several years in coal weighing in Cincinnati. She has now been regularly appointed deputy coal-weigher, and has entered upon the formal duties, giving bond in the sum of \$1,000.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE preached on a recent Sunday for Rev. Charles G. Ames, at the Church of the Disciples in this city, and the collection was devoted to the Armenian relief fund. Mrs. Howe has spoken at many Armenian relief meetings of late, with a fire and eloquence wonderful and winning.

MUNICIPAL reform without the woman's ballot is pre-ordained to failure. No permanent reform can be made without a reform in the voting constituency. In New York City, of all the persons accused of bribe-taking and blackmail before the famous Lexow committee, one man, McLaughlin, is the solitary one who has not escaped on some technicality.—*Woman's Journal*.

MRS. ZERELDA G. WALLACE, who has been dangerously ill, is reported by the Indianapolis *Organizer* of March 19 to be "improving rapidly, though still very weak." Mrs. Wallace is at the home of her daughter, Mrs. John Steiner, at Cataract, Ind. For years she was a "tower of strength" in the suffrage and temperance work, and her many friends will be glad to hear of her recovery.

MILLE JEANNE BENABEN, a young French woman, has made a remarkable scholastic record. She is said to be now but eighteen years old, yet two years ago she received the degree of bachelor of arts from one of the most famous colleges of France. She then became professor of philosophy in a woman's college at Lyons, and this year was a candidate at the Sorbonne for the important degree of licentiate in philosophy. She emerged from an extraordinarily severe examination the third out of 200 candidates.

MRS. ANNA D. CLEMMER, the Dairy Commissioner of the State of Colorado, is an energetic woman, who has done much for the West. She was born in Danbury, Conn. Her husband's health failing, she accompanied him to Colorado. Reared in a home of plenty, an only daughter, Mrs. Clemmer had never known a hardship until called upon to face pioneer life in Colorado. To-day she is described as a handsome, self-reliant, progressive woman, whose gray eyes look out frankly upon the world and at the duties of life unflinchingly. She is in the prime of life, and a busy woman. She lives at Boulder, where, besides a pleasant home, she has a Jersey herd, and with her own hands makes two hundred pounds of butter a month. Two miles from Boulder she has a hay ranch of one hundred and sixty acres, and one thousand chickens, to all of which she gives her personal attention, besides looking after her office in Denver.

LOVE AND WORK.

BY E. B. BROWNING.

Beloved, let us love so well
Our work shall still be better for our love,
And still our love be better for our work,
And both commended for the sake of each
By all true lovers and true workers born.

THE VICTORY IN FRANCE.

Few persons realize what an amount of distress and injustice has been brought to an end by the bill just passed in France, giving married women the control of their own earnings. Commenting upon it, *Le Temps* says:

Probably few women in France read the *Official Journal*. They do as well to let it alone, and we have not the slightest wish to reproach them for it. But the reading of yesterday's debate in Parliament would be instructive and comforting to women who lament the condition of inferiority imposed on their sex by the Code. Yesterday a law was adopted consisting of seven articles, the result of which is to give married women the right to dispose of their own earnings. It took four years to obtain this measure, which seems so simple.

Up to the present time, a wife had no right, without her husband's consent, to receive the earnings of her own labor and dispose of them as she chose. So that, in a family where the wife was hard-working and thrifty, what she earned and saved did not belong to her at any moment; her husband, even if idle and dissolute, had a right to take her legitimate earnings and spend them according to his fancy. It was a monstrous injustice. It was one of the excesses of marital authority, as conceived by the old Romans. But common sense revolted against it in vain. The ancient legal injustice still lasted. What the Romans built is hard to destroy.

The proposed change had reason on its side, but it was necessary to win over Parliament and public opinion. A woman with a large heart and a great power of initiative, Mme. Jeanne Schmahl, editor of the *Avant-Courrière*, began, a few years ago, a campaign at once very persistent and very prudent. She limited her efforts to the achievement of a single reform, a reform seemingly small, but definite and logical. Seconded by M. Schmahl, she succeeded in overcoming the opposition of indifference and inertia. In the Chamber of Deputies, M. Goirand and M. Jourdan (of la Lozère) gave their valuable aid. May we add that we have often told our readers how just the reform in question seemed to us to be, and how much credit Parliament would do itself by incorporating in our laws this just principle and this mitigation of over-harsh traditions?

Yesterday, the Chamber of Deputies passed, without debate, the bill giving a married woman the right to control her own hard earnings. Five or six minutes sufficed to carry the reform. It passed unnoticed, amid a buzz of private conversations. This law, which effects almost a revolution, which shakes the edifice reared by the jurists, and raises in the air a dust from the Forum, attracted no more attention than if it had been some project of merely local interest. There was not the slightest discussion over it. The question seemed to interest, at the outside, not more than a dozen persons in the Chamber. Moreover, except the *Official Journal*, that dull retreat into which no one ventures, not a newspaper mentioned the passage of the law. If it had been a question of scandals, accusations, invectives and a row, the House would have been attentive, and the reports in the newspapers would not have omitted a

single insult. In that respect, the papers are only the mirror of public opinion, which is alone responsible for its own frivolity and ferocity. But this indifference to things really important and interesting, this complaisant and stupid attention granted only to noise, these are characteristic symptoms showing the condition of public opinion.

Mme. Schmahl says in a private letter to Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell:

PARIS, FEB. 29, 1896.

Dear Dr. Blackwell: I trust you will pardon my long silence. One only dares to behave thus to those persons who are too wise to be offended when some great work is on hand. The *Avant-Courrière* is, indeed, a great work, and the last two months have been about the most laborious of my life. My husband and I have worked hard, and the victory is ours! It is victory, dear, dear Doctor, for our Married Women's Earnings Bill passed the Chambre des Députés on Thursday, the 27th. When our Deputy, M. Goirand, asked for a vote of urgency, the Minister of Justice rose and declared that the Cabinet was in favor of this being accorded. This is the first time in French history that a woman has been officially backed by the Government in defending women's rights.

The seven articles of our law were read in the midst of deep silence, and tears ran down my face as I listened to the familiar words; and when, after reading the last, and waiting for any objection that might be made, and hearing none, M. Buisson, the President of the French Chambre, said, in a loud voice "*Adopté*," I felt such a sensation of peace as I never have experienced; but I shook so that I was obliged to go home and go to bed. It was an immense reaction. I am only now beginning to feel the joy of it.

It has been such hard work! Now I am doing the pleasant part, which takes time, too; the thanking people who have helped—nearly all men. The men have been splendid... for it has aroused a spirit of chivalry, and some journalists, "who came to jeer, have remained to bless," and so I have gained many friends to the cause of women's rights.

PROGRESS IN ARKANSAS.

The Supreme Court of Arkansas has lately rendered an important decision. Mrs. Nichols, a married woman, borrowed money and gave a note for it. The question was whether a personal judgment could be returned against her upon suit to recover such money. The Court said:

Our conclusion is that a married woman has under our law the right to purchase personal property or borrow money for her separate use, and that the property purchased or money borrowed becomes her separate property. Her contract to pay for the same is a contract in reference to her separate property, and creates a personal obligation, valid in law and in equity, and this without regard to whether she owned any additional property or not. To hold otherwise would be to say that, although the statute gives a married woman the right to acquire and hold property, yet that if she undertakes to acquire it by contract the law will treat such contract as of no validity. Under that view a married woman who had no separate estate could at law make no valid contract for the acquisition of property, however desirable and beneficial the ownership of it might be to her. We, therefore, hold that she has the right to acquire property by contract, and that her contract for the payment of the purchase price of such property is valid and binding upon her.

The Woman's Column.

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MRS. CHARLES ON SUFFRAGE.

Mrs. Elizabeth Charles, author of "Chronicles of the Schonberg Cotta Family" and other beautiful religious stories, was among the English advocates of suffrage for women. She put the matter in a nutshell when she said: "Public spirit, a genuine interest in all questions of national or social importance, is as essential a part of true womanhood as of true manhood; and women ought not to be exempt from the duty of voting."

"MOTHERS' DAY."

A national Mothers' Day in the schools is the happy thought of Mary Towles Sasseen, of Henderson, principal of a grammar school. She prepared a program, the recitations being about mother, the songs referring to home, and every child was given a part. After a daily preparation of five minutes, for six weeks, the parents, mothers especially, were invited to spend the afternoon at school. At the conclusion of the exercises, each teacher addressed her class and visitors on the relative duties of parent and teacher to the child. An informal reception followed, the mothers expressing appreciation of the idea and the manner in which it was carried out, and telling many instances where the preparation for the day had borne fruit in thoughtful attentions to the family. From this unpretentious beginning the observance has spread, until in two Legislatures bills have been introduced, legalizing the observance of the day. Teachers need not wait for legislation, but can arrange for suitable exercises and help establish a national Mothers' Day. Miss Sasseen claims that it would teach love and respect for mothers, teach patriotism and love of home, and bring teachers and parents into closer sympathy.

This excellent idea is worthy of careful development in every school, only it should go farther and include songs and poems in honor of fathers and fatherhood, and the fathers, as well as the mothers, should be especially invited to be guests of the schools on "Parents' Day." The greatest lack in the education and upbringing of boys and young men is the ignoring of everything pertaining to the relations of fatherhood. In the most unworthy and frivolous schools, the fact that girls

will probably be future mothers is never wholly lost sight of, and the most progressive and thoughtful educators are urging more and more that school and college teaching and training shall be such as will fit women for intelligent and responsible motherhood. A corresponding teaching and training for intelligent and responsible fatherhood is equally needed for boys. Beginning in the nursery and kindergarten, the aspiration should be developed in girls and boys to grow up fit to become the mothers and fathers of little ones like themselves. No stronger safeguard can be given to growing youth than this noblest of noble ambitions.—*Woman's Journal*.

HOW HE WAS CONVERTED.

John Temple Graves of Georgia lately lectured on "The Twentieth Century Woman" to a large audience in Memphis, Tenn. He took strong ground for woman suffrage. The Memphis *Scimetar* says:

The speaker was frequently interrupted by enthusiastic applause, seeming to indicate that the majority of the audience were in accord with his sentiments.

After he had expressed his very liberal and—from the ultra-conservative point of view—heterodox views on the woman question, one of the ladies asked:

"Mr. Graves, how does it happen that you, a Southern man, hold such very 'advanced views' on this subject?"

Said he: "I was converted to my present position on the woman question just about six months ago, and I will tell you how it came about. About that time I had made up my mind to choose the new or 'Twentieth Century Woman' as a subject for a lecture. I had very definite ideas as to the matter of my lecture and how I would handle it. Of course, I expected to place lovely woman upon a pedestal, and, with true chivalry, pelt her with rose leaves. Equally of course, I was going to cover the odious progressive or advanced woman with ridicule. I was not going to treat the subject at all thoughtfully or seriously, but I was going to be flowery and funny.

"In getting together the materials for my lecture, it occurred to me that it would be a good idea to get some of the 'literature' on the subject. So I wrote on for all the pamphlets, etc., which the Equal Suffrage Association (I naturally thought of the equal suffragists as types of the 'advanced woman') send out for the purpose of gaining adherents to their cause. I thought that, being thus 'loaded,' I would find targets galore for my shafts of sarcasm and ridicule.

"Well, I began to read. The more I read the more interested I became, and the less sure of the soundness of my pre-conceived notions. I soon found myself with a determination to study the subject earnestly, thoughtfully, thoroughly and impartially. I did so to the best of my ability, and with results undreamed of when I started out. In short, I was converted, and my lecture is not what it might have been."

Mr. Graves is not the first man who has been converted in this way..

MRS. ELIZABETH WHITE, of Jamestown, is said to be the only registered pharmacist in North Dakota.

The New Jersey Legislature has passed the constitutional amendment giving women in the country districts the right to vote for school trustees, by a vote of 72 to 1.

MRS. LIVERMORE, MRS. HOWE, and MRS. ANNA MACY (a sister of Maria Mitchell) were given an enjoyable reception by the Women's E. and I. Union of Boston on Wednesday evening.

MISS LOCKE, an architect of Nashua, N. H., submitted plans, in competition with several architects, for a five-room schoolhouse to be built this summer at Sturbridge, Mass. Miss Locke's plans were accepted.

MRS. W. G. MILLIGAN, real estate broker in New York, has conducted some large transactions. She inherited her taste for the business from her father, and after his death entered into the then untried field for women, and was admitted as a member of the Real Estate Exchange.

MISS MARY BREWSTER HAZLETON, of Boston, has won the first prize of \$300 in the competition for the Julius Hallgarten prizes at New York. The \$300 was offered for the best oil painting executed in the United States by an American citizen. Miss Hazleton's painting was entitled "In a Studio." It is the first time this prize has been won by a woman. Miss Louise Cox won the third prize, of \$100, by a picture entitled "Pomona."

The classes for women at the School of Agriculture in the University of Minnesota promise to be successful. Sixty women were enrolled in the first class. They will study dairy work, the theory and practice of cooking, the chemistry of foods, sanitation, the physiology of digestion and nutrition, horticulture, floriculture, plain sewing and mending. They have a dairy hall and a complete kitchen, and a home for the girl students. Board and tuition are not expected to cost each pupil more than \$3.50 a week.

MME. MARIE SAMARY, a distinguished French actress, has conceived the idea of founding a theatre for girls. She is the sister of the late Jeanne Samary, of the Comédie Française, and she hopes soon to open her playhouse on the Rue de Pontlieu, Paris. One of the first plays to be performed will be Duveyrier's "Faute de s'entendre." Mme. Samary says that she thought of the plan early in the winter, when her niece wanted to see a play. She glanced over the list of entertainments, and found that there was only one performance to which she could safely take a young and innocent relative. M. Jules Lemaitre supports her scheme, and promises to provide unobjectionable plays of Gondinet, Labiche and others for the new venture.

CHARACTER OF CANDIDATES.

It is remarkable how much alike women are, all the world over. The most striking characteristic of the women voters of Wyoming for the last quarter of a century has been their persistent unwillingness to vote for candidates of bad moral character.

The testimony to this fact comes from men of all parties. Ex-Governor Warren, of Wyoming (Republican), said in a letter to Horace G. Wadlin, of Massachusetts:

Our women consider much more carefully than our men the character of candidates, and both political parties have found themselves obliged to nominate their best men in order to obtain the support of the women.

Hon. N. L. Andrews (Democrat), speaker of the Wyoming House of Representatives, wrote that he went to Wyoming strongly opposed to equal suffrage, but had been converted by his observation of its results. He said:

The women use the ballot with more independence and discrimination in regard to the qualifications of candidates than men do. If the ballot in the hand of woman compels political parties to place their best men in nomination, this, in and of itself, is a sufficient reason for sustaining woman suffrage.

Hon. John W. Kingman, for four years a judge of the U. S. Supreme Court of Wyoming, says:

It is very common, in considering the availability of an aspirant for office, to ask, "How does he stand with the ladies?" Frequently the men set aside certain applicants for office, because their characters would not stand the criticism of women. The women manifest a great deal of independence in their preference for candidates, and have frequently defeated bad nominations.

Ex-Chief Justice Fisher, of Wyoming, says:

The women watch the nominating conventions, and if the Republicans put a bad man on their ticket and the Democrats a good one, the Republican women do not hesitate a moment in scratching off the bad and substituting the good. It is just so with the Democrats. Hence we nearly always have a mixture of office-holders.

Mrs. L. W. Smith, Superintendent of Schools for Carbon County, Wyoming, says:

A woman is more apt to work for the individual than for party. If a candidate is not correct in character, the entire feminine vote is against him, irrespective of party. This fact renders it a necessity for each party to nominate good men, or their defeat is a foregone conclusion.

The editor of the *New York Observer* is opposed to woman suffrage. He wanted some strong testimony against it, and wrote to a lady of his acquaintance in Wyoming, the wife of a U. S. Judge, and a leading member of the Presbyterian church, asking her to write an account of the practical workings of woman suffrage for his paper. She replied:

I came to Wyoming three years ago from Missouri, and brought with me fully the usual amount of conservatism; and I regarded with peculiar suspicion the idea of woman's entering the political arena. My observations have materially modified my views upon this subject. The women are less governed by party considerations than men, and both political parties have come to recognize the necessity of nominating their best men, or at least not nominating bad men, if they desire to succeed.

The experience of Kansas has been the same. Judge Johnson, of the Kansas Supreme Court, writes:

In consequence, a higher class of officers are chosen, and we have cleaner and stronger city governments.

Judge Valentine, of the Kansas Supreme Court, says:

The women's votes have generally been cast in favor of good officers and good government. When it is known that women may vote at city elections if they choose, the names of only fairly good men or fairly good women will be presented for officers, for, as a rule, only such can be elected.

The women of the antipodes are showing the same tendencies as the women of Wyoming and Kansas.

In the *Sydney Daily Telegraph*, one "Outis," i. e., "Nobody," indulges in the following lament:

When the freshly enfranchised women of New Zealand flocked to the polls a year or two ago, and voted straight against every candidate whose record wasn't spotless, or who hadn't been found out, it had to be admitted that whatever could be said about it on other grounds, female suffrage was a sure and strong influence in favor of political respectability. It is now transpiring in a very forceful way that this wave of purity is going to fribble away the importance of many leading citizens, and prevent a number of deserving partisans from being rewarded for their fidelity. Respectability stalks unchecked through the land, breathing on men who have stood pretty well hitherto, and crumpling them up. The other day a gentleman was appointed to fill a certain brand-new and permanent Government position. The "Wellington Women's Political Purity League" at once objected. Mr. Seddon had not consulted them, and so they published an open and sarcastic letter, calling on him to say of the new civil servant whether "his past history is such as entitles him to be appointed to a public position of such importance."

When women know more about the actualities of politics, and get a better idea of the sort of place the world is generally, their advice on matters of this kind may be taken. In the meantime letting them interfere between the Government and its servants would be equivalent to referring the Armenian question to a committee nominated by the Sultan of Turkey. What man is there whose private and public career would stand searching inquiry by women with missions and come out of it unprejudiced? With the old-fashioned style of woman he would be safe enough, no doubt; at any rate, there would be a very strong probability of his social lapses, if any, being translated as romantic weaknesses. But women who join leagues of purity would not admire Byronic weaknesses, and, as the Wellington ones specifically go in for political chastity, the short truth about it is that their reports would go as far toward damning 99 men out of 100 as they could.

This sort of woman, who is invariably up in years, and no better than she should be in the matter of appearance, makes the mistake of confounding private affairs with public ones. If a man is, for example, an incomparable financier, and a country whose money affairs are terribly tangled can employ him, it shouldn't matter to that country whether or not the financier once stole a horse, or was found in a hotel by the police after 11 o'clock, or had put to a practical trial the questions that are raised in sex plays. He is wanted to do financing. In the same way, if the appointee who is objected to in Wellington can do the work he is engaged for, that is all the Government are concerned about. In any case, the League

ought to be told straight away that his history is no business of theirs, and that Mrs. Scandal will not be allowed to prattle in the Premier's ear.

Mr. Oswald Garrison Villard, at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., said he lately heard a man argue against equal suffrage on this very ground—that, if women voted, a man of bad personal character could not be elected to office, even though he might be the most useful man in the world politically. Great minds run in the same channels, and so do little ones, whether in the United States or in Australia.

"Outis" of New South Wales thinks it would be an outrage if an able financier were to fail of election because of personal profligacy. But a woman might be as clever at arithmetic as Virginia St. John in Mallock's "Paul and Virginia," and if her morals were no better than Virginia's, she would be considered (and rightly) out of the question as a candidate for any public position of honor and trust. The difference now made between men and women is well illustrated by a recent case in Albany, of which Mary S. Anthony writes to the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*:

Six of the legislators of the State of New York were arrested by Captain Robert Davidson in the house of the notorious "Lil" Read. "Lil" was held to bond, the ten inmates released; and the "visiting legislators," who had given "fictitious names," were not called as witnesses. Their names have been kindly shielded from the public. And of these men, and such as these, must the women of the State, the pure, the noble and the best, beg and pray for the right to help to make laws for the protection of person and property!

Shades of our fathers! whither are we drifting? Only one of the number, "Lil" Read, is "notorious." Not one of the well-educated, well-to-do legislators who patronize her house, is, like her, "notorious."

Who for one moment believes that, if the three women of Colorado who were elected to the Legislature of that State in 1894 had proven thus recreant to decency and good morals, their names would have been so carefully withheld, and not an editorial comment appeared against them? You know, and I know, that their full names would have been flung to every breeze in the broad heavens, and not a newspaper in the country but would have heralded the shameful conduct of the women legislators to the very ends of the earth.

The answer to such complaints as those of "Outis" is easy. It occasionally happens that a man of profligate private life is a man who can be thoroughly trusted in public life; but nine times out of ten he is not. There is no doubt that, on the whole, the standard of public service would be raised and good government promoted if men of profligate private life could not be elected to office.

When dull but estimable Queen Charlotte died, it was said that she was a real loss to England, because, if she had been good for nothing else, she had at least served as a weight attached to the door of the court, to keep it shut against disreputable women. If the vote of women served no other good purpose than that of a weight attached to the door of public office to keep it shut against disreputable politicians, this of itself would go a long way to purify polities.

KEENAN BILL KILLED.

Representative Keenan's bill to empower the Boston police commissioners to license houses of ill fame came up for discussion in the House of Representatives last Monday. It was rejected by an almost unanimous vote. The yeas and nays were not called. Mr. Keenan apparently voted alone in its favor. If one or two other members voted with him, their voices were too faint to be heard in the gallery.

It will surprise no one to learn that when the vote on woman suffrage was taken two days later, Mr. Keenan was recorded in the negative.

ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

The report that Miss Clara Barton would not be allowed to distribute relief, except through Turkish officials, has been promptly denied; but, as conflicting rumors get into the papers every few days, many persons desirous to help the starving Armenians are deterred from contributing by the fear that their gifts may not reach the sufferers. We believe Miss Barton is too experienced in relief work and too firm of purpose to allow the food and clothing to be distributed by any persons in whose integrity she has not full confidence. No one need be kept from contributing, however, by any such fear; since money can be sent direct to the American missionaries who are already in the field, who have lived in the country for years, and who are too thoroughly acquainted with the conditions to be imposed upon. Miss Barton and the missionaries are working in entire harmony; but any one who fears Miss Barton's efforts may be hindered by Turkish red tape can send contributions direct to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, with the certainty that the money will reach the people in need.

A GERMAN PEASANT POETESS.

Germany has a new poet, a feminine Burns, sprung, like the Scottish bard, from the ranks of the peasantry, and interpreting, like him, not only the peasant world, but the broader one of nature and the soul with a true instinct of genius. Johanna Ambrosius, though born in 1854, was, up to Christmas of 1894, entirely unknown to her countrymen. The publication of a volume of her poems at that date has brought her suddenly into fame. Fifteen editions have already been sold, and she is now the literary lion of the hour. What the conditions of her life have been appears from a description of her by a lady who visited her in 1894: "There entered a haggard, unhealthy, poor-looking woman, meanly clad, as meanly as the poorest peasant. A simple frock, a jacket, and a dark neckerchief wound round her head hardly led one to expect more from her than any other member of her class."

She had the ordinary education of the village school, married a peasant at twenty, and up to a year ago lived and toiled amid all the narrow conditions of that position. It is astonishing that out of such limitations should come a poetic

note so true, so varied, and so perfect in its form. She brings all classes under her spell as she sings the passion and inspiration of the inner life, the social problems of the time, the sorrows of the poor, the pathetic tragedies of the woman unloved, the woman badly mated, the woman whose home and heart are wrecked by drink, of the world's thirst for joy and the way it misses the prize.—*The Christian World.*

THREE NEW SUFFRAGE PAPERS.

The Woman's Standard, of Des Moines, Ia., which, after an honorable record of eight years, was discontinued, has resumed publication. The first number (March) of the new series, presents its old familiar face, and the former editor, Katherine M. Pierce, is retained. The size of the paper has been reduced to four pages and the price to 25 cents a year. *The Woman's Standard* has been a faithful helper in carrying on the suffrage work, particularly the Iowa work, and we hope it will receive the encouragement and support it richly deserves.

Kansas Suffrage Reveille is the spirited title of a new paper to be published monthly at Eureka, by Mrs. Kate R. Addison, for the Executive Committee of the Kansas E. S. A. It is a small sheet of four pages, bright and newsy, and only ten cents a year. Its columns show that suffrage workers are active in Kansas.

The Woman's Era, published semi-monthly at Utica, N. Y., devotes considerable space to the interests of woman suffrage. The number for Feb. 15 contained a portrait of Miss Susan B. Anthony, and an appreciative sketch of her life and work, by Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf.

F. M. A.

WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

Miss Florence Cronise has been practising law for twenty-five years in Tiffin, O. She is a college woman, and prior to taking up the study of law she was principal of the city high school. At first she met with considerable opposition from men lawyers who held that a woman was out of her place in the court-room, except as a culprit or a witness. But all prejudice has been overcome by the womanly and dignified manner in which Miss Cronise has conducted herself and by the high rank she has won in her profession. She has a large practice, chiefly in commercial law, does a large amount of probate business, and has numerous women clients. She is described as a beautiful woman, as charming in society as she is able in business.

Miss Carol E. Reed, of Jetmore, Kan., was recently admitted to the bar to practise in the District and Inferior Courts of the State. She passed a No. 1 examination, answering all the questions satisfactorily.

Miss Mary Philbrook, of Jersey City, who was admitted to the bar of New Jersey last June, has just secured the passage of an act to allow women to be appointed Masters in Chancery. It was championed by both Republicans and Democrats, and Miss Philbrook has re-

ceived many congratulations upon her success from members of the Legislature. The Chancellor has promised to appoint her to the office, which will give her some judicial powers, such as acting as referee in certain cases.

The president of the Iowa Woman Suffrage Association, Mrs. M. Lloyd Kennedy, is in the active practice of law. Both Mr. and Mrs. Kennedy took a law course at the State University, the latter having previously completed a collegiate course in the same institution.

There are three women students in the Kent College of Law at Chicago, Ill., Misses Jessie L. Davis and Lizzie Hoak, seniors, and Miss B. H. V. Dickson, junior.

F. M. A.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

There will be no Fortnightly next Tuesday. The meetings are held on the second and fourth Tuesdays of each month. The exceptionally long gap between the last meeting and the next is owing to the unusual fact that this year March contained five Tuesdays. The next meeting will be held on April 14, the second Tuesday of the month.

WOMEN VOTERS OF KANSAS.

In the recent debate on woman suffrage in the Massachusetts Legislature, Mr. John E. Tuttle of Boston said:

We are told that if women vote, everything will be upset. In Kansas women have full municipal suffrage, and here is the testimony of the secretary of the Kansas Historical Society:

"In Kansas it is no longer a question whether women want to vote. They do want to vote. This is proven by the fact that they have voted. They have voted with an intelligent, zealous, earnest interest in the good of the community in which they have their homes. If the issue involved in the election in any town was one affecting merely the local material interests of the community, they voted with good judgment, and for the common welfare. If the question was as to better school management, they voted for the best; if it was for streets, sanitary or other reforms, they voted prudently for what it would seem the good of all demanded. If it was for a change of an administration notoriously involved in speculations with waterworks or other corporations, they voted to deliver the city from such corrupt entanglement. If political parties, controlled by saloon influences, put up candidates with the odor of whiskey on their garments, the women rebuked the party managers, and voted for candidates who would better promote the moral welfare of the community. In every instance they voted for home and fireside, for the freeing of the community from those demoralizing influences and temptations from which every good woman would deliver those of her own household."

An effort is being made to secure the co-operation of women's organizations throughout the country to aid in the movement for an international peace tribunal.

An Armenian whose eyes are weak, but who is otherwise well and strong, would like a situation to go on errands, run an elevator, or do any other kind of work that does not tax the eyes. Had worked three years and a half in the same place before his eyes failed, and can give recommendations. Address Garabed Aslanian, *Woman's Journal* Office, Boston, Mass.

The *Woman's Journal* of April 4 gives a full report of the debate in the Massachusetts Legislature on the license suffrage bill, and also on Mr. Keenan's bill.

MRS. LAURA H. COPE, of Marshalltown, has been appointed Iowa State Librarian by Governor Drake. She is said to be well qualified, and to be a worthy successor of Mrs. Laura Creighton, of Des Moines, who during the past two years has rendered faithful and efficient service.

The housekeepers of Orange, N. J., are to taste the joys of educated domestic labor. A school for servants is to be started, where women will be trained to do housework intelligently. The position of servant is the only one where the pupil is practically taught and at the same time paid for learning. The reward of the teacher-employer generally is to lose her apprentice as soon as she reaches efficiency.

Rosa Bonheur's family possess unusual artistic taste. Her father, her sister, her brothers and several of their relatives and descendants have displayed ability in painting or sculpture. Mlle. Bonheur's only piece of sculpture is a little marble figure of a ram, of which the design and workmanship are quite good enough to provoke the wish that she had been able to pursue two arts instead of one.

Almost every person whose memory has of late been honored by this community was a believer in woman suffrage—Lincoln, Gov. Greenhalge, Charles Carleton Coffin, Thomas Hughes, Mrs. Elizabeth Charles. Yet the same persons and papers that eulogize the illustrious dead, continue to assure us that the advocates of equal rights for women are "the mentally and morally poor." It is the old story about building the tombs of the prophets.—*Woman's Journal*.

MISS MARY ANTHONY lately presided over a unique "Character Party" given by the Political Equality Club of Rochester, N. Y. The members, in costume, personated eminent suffragists, and made little speeches in character. There was Lucretia Mott, in Quaker dress; Clara Barton, in nurse's garb of blue and white, with the emblem of the Red Cross; "Samanthy Allen," in country attire; Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton, personated by a Rochester lady in modern dress and handsome white curls, and many others. The papers gave excellent reports.

MRS. FELTON, wife of Hon. W. H. Felton, of Georgia, is to appear before a committee of the United States Congress to champion her husband's cause in a contested election to that honorable body. The Southern papers say that Mrs. Felton is "forty years old, fine-looking, with white hair, and full of snap and vigor." For twenty years she has been campaigning for her husband, one of the most distinguished statesmen in Georgia. Mrs. Felton is well known as a White Ribbon woman, and was prominent among the Lady Managers of the World's Fair. Mrs. Gen. John A. Logan is another American woman who has taken an almost equally pronounced position as her husband's political champion. In England, this attitude of a wife toward her husband's public career is very common, and is considered most helpful and honorable.

THIS WEEK'S VOTE.

The vote on the suffrage bills in the Massachusetts Legislature this week is an object-lesson in several ways.

It shows that woman suffrage is not so easy to kill as its opponents believed, or professed to believe; and that, when checked in one direction, it immediately crops up in another. The "Man Suffragists" claimed that, after the vote of last fall, woman suffrage could not with propriety even be considered. But it had more committee hearings this year than usual, and fully as much discussion in the House. They claimed that the so-called referendum was a decisive verdict against any and all suffrage measures, and would give them their quietus for years to come. Yet the bill to give women license suffrage came so near passing the House that a change of twelve votes would have carried it.

Nevertheless, the sham referendum, as was to be expected, has seriously cut down our legislative vote this year; and the fact that it has done so is an object lesson as to the hypocrisy of the oft-reiterated assertion that the chief obstacle has been a conviction that the majority of women were opposed. Less than one-sixth of one per cent. of the women of Massachusetts voted no, although earnestly urged to express themselves by the Man Suffrage Association, whose posters appealing to women to vote no were scattered throughout the length and breadth of the State.

The result shows how much more the average legislator cares for the wishes of men who have votes than for the wishes of women who have none. Before the referendum vote was taken, Mr. Saunders, the secretary of the Man Suffrage Association, in an interview published in several Boston papers, cynically remarked that the women who took the trouble to vote upon the question either way would probably vote ten to one in favor of suffrage, but that if the men only gave a good majority against it, the Legislature could be trusted to vote it down. The result has shown that he was right. In this respect, the object-lesson has been conspicuous, and it will not be lost upon women.

The mock referendum has been a damper, but not so great a damper, even in this first Legislature, as its promoters hoped and expected. Its effect, of course, will grow less and less. Meanwhile, our watchword must be "Organize and educate." The opponents will not be able to fight off indefinitely the submission of a legal and genuine constitutional amendment. The longer they succeed in postponing it, the more likely they will be to be beaten on it when it is finally submitted; for public sentiment in favor of equal rights for women is growing every day. The sham referendum developed the unexpected fact that we only need to convert twenty more male voters in each hundred to have a majority. Our business now is to convert them; and we have set about it with vigor and good courage. In view of the rapid advance of our movement in the West during the past few years, we have every reason to be of good cheer.

For while the tired waves, vainly breaking,
Seem here no painful inch to gain,

Far back, through creeks and inlets making,
Comes silent, flooding in, the main.

And not by eastern windows only,
When daylight comes, comes in the light;
In front, the sun climbs slow, how slowly;
But westward, look, the land is bright!

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

LETTER FROM AUSTRALIA.

PORTADELAIDE, SOUTH AUSTRALIA, {
FEBRUARY 1, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

During 1895 two great efforts were made in favor of full and equal suffrage for women in Australia.

The Premier of Victoria introduced a bill into the Melbourne Parliament for adult suffrage for the Assembly or Lower House. This, if it had become law, would have given all women over twenty-one, who had resided six months in an electorate, a vote. The Bill passed the Assembly by large majorities, but was thrown out in the Upper House.

In Tasmania the Premier introduced a bill giving women the suffrage for both houses of Parliament on the same terms as men. This bill passed the Lower House by a large majority, but was also thrown out in the Upper House.

However, there is much to encourage us, for the fact that two Premiers of responsible ministries introduced measures in favor of woman suffrage, and that both these lower houses passed the bills, shows how powerful the measure of opinion is which believes that women should be enfranchised.

In South Australia, Miss Spence has been appointed and has acted as a Royal Commissioner, being the first woman who has done so. Also a woman inspector has been appointed under the factory act, and Mrs. Nicholls has been appointed a member of the Board of the Hospital.

In all the Australian universities, the women are, as regards graduation and a right to win scholarships and honors, practically on an equal footing with men, and a large number of Australian women are now taking university degrees. Many are entering the medical profession.

The trained nurse has now become a recognized institution, and a considerable number of women are finding a useful and remunerative occupation as trained nurses. It is now becoming common for small districts to subscribe to maintain a nurse whose services are devoted to the help of the poor of the locality.

The Wesleyan Methodists of Western Australia have established an order of "Sisters of the People." These are chiefly trained nurses, and are exceedingly useful and popular.

J. C. KIRBY.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

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The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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BRECKINRIDGE AGAIN.

When the women of Kentucky, after months of arduous effort, succeeded in defeating the notorious Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge by the narrowest possible majority, it was claimed by some opponents of equal suffrage as a signal proof that women did not need to vote, since they could accomplish everything needful by their indirect influence. Now the despatches say:

News comes from Lexington, Ky., that Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge is canvassing his district again to run for Congress this year, and the old movement of the women in the district is being reorganized. They will oppose the colonel as they opposed him two years ago. Then the race for the nomination between Breckinridge and Owens was close. Now the friends of Kentucky's silver-tongued orator express the fullest confidence in his success. He has been practising law quietly for the last two years, and seems to have worked off his memory of the suit that caused Owens to beat him.

The women of Kentucky, by months of hard labor, defeated Breckinridge—a thing which they could have done in half an hour by their own ballots, if they had possessed the suffrage,—and now they have their work all to do over again, with very indifferent prospects of success.—*Woman's Journal*.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next meeting of the Fortnightly will be held in the parlors of the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street, up-stairs one flight, on Tuesday, April 14, at 3 P. M.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney will lecture on "Margaret Fuller and Her Influence." Mrs. Cheney enjoyed unusual advantages in her acquaintance with Margaret Fuller, was one of her pupils, attended her series of remarkable conversations, and was much impressed with the personality of this great woman. No one can interpret Margaret Fuller to the women of to-day more clearly than Mrs. Cheney.

Music or recitations will precede the lecture, and at the close, tea, cocoa and light refreshments will be served. All members of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be admitted on their membership tickets, and others by the payment of ten cents at the door.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.



MRS. EMMA SMITH DE VOE began her work for equal suffrage in South Dakota. Her hospitable home at Huron was headquarters for the leaders during the suffrage campaign in South Dakota, in which men of foreign birth, whom the United States had invited to come hither and had welcomed with the same gifts and protection that it gave its own sons, defeated the wishes of its own sons as expressed by their votes. Mrs. De Voe aided greatly in raising funds to carry on the campaign. After her removal to Harvey, Ill., through the recommendation of Mrs. Catt, in December, 1891, she was engaged for three months in the spring and summer of 1892 to work in Iowa, doing grand work for the suffrage cause. She raised a good deal more money in collections than paid her salary, and she obtained pledges for hundreds of dollars that were promptly paid. The repetition of these results in Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and again in Iowa, has been remarkable, considering

the stringency of the times during these late years. Her strict adherence to making equal suffrage her plea, first, last, and all the time, avoiding partisanship on any other subject; the atmosphere of good feeling engendered by her bright nature, which is governed by the idea that love should be the power used to lead to the right; the suffrage songs composed by her husband, which she sang so acceptably; and her cheerful acceptance of hospitality in the spirit with which it was given, all tended to make success. The results of her labor in the Legislature of North Dakota, now being materialized, the suffrage sentiment she awakened in Montana, the State organizations she effected in Idaho and Nevada, all prove her dauntless courage and keen executive ability, thrown, as she often was, upon her own resources and judgment in carrying on the work. She is now again in Wisconsin, called by the earnest petition of suffrage workers there.

C. H. F.

THE SECOND TIME.

BY SARAH K. BOLTON.

The Hon. John Crawford had become a prominent man in his community. He had begun life in poverty, had learned economy early, and fortunately had married a girl with tastes and habits similar to his own. Both desired to rise in the world, and she, forgetting herself, bent all her energies toward his progress and success. She did her own housework for years, made her own clothes and those of her children, and in every way saved that John might be rich and influential. Her history was like that of thousands of other New England women—she wore herself out for her family. She never had time for social life, and not a very great amount of time for reading, though she kept up as well as possible with the thought of the day; but her one aim was to have her husband honored.

John Crawford was a good husband, though not always considerate. He thought nobody quite so good and helpful as Betsey; nobody cooked so well, nobody was more saving, and he was proud to rise by her help. He failed sometimes to consider how large a matter that help had been in his life. If he had been asked who made his money, he would have replied, without hesitation, "I made it." That Betsey was entitled to half, or even a third, would never have occurred to him. He provided for her and the children all they seemed to need. He was the head of the family, and that headship had made him somewhat selfish and domineering.

As the children grew older, and Mrs. Crawford looked out into the future and realized the possibility of leaving the world before her husband, she thought much of their condition under a changed home. Mr. Crawford would marry again, probably, and her children might have little or none of the property which they together had struggled to earn.

One evening she said, as they sat before the open fire, the children having gone to bed: "John, it seems to me things are unequal in the world. You and I have worked hard, and I have been proud to have you succeed. We both love the children, and want everything done for them. What if I should die, and you should marry again and have other children?"

"Why, Betsey, you don't think I could forget our own precious children? No second wife could or would influence me against my children. You and I have worked together, and I should feel dishonorable to leave them helpless, and care for others. You must think me a villain."

"Oh no, John; but I have seen cases like that. Only the other day the Rev. Cornelius Jones married a young wife, and gave her all his property, leaving nothing to his three daughters. Now, if a minister would do that, what should we expect of others?"

"There must have been peculiar circumstances. He could not have been in his right mind."

"You know, John, if you were to die, I should receive a third of what I have helped you earn, and the rest would go to the children; while if I were to die,

nothing would go to the children. I should like to have, at least, the third which the law considers mine, go to them at my death, as it does in some countries of the Old World, where a man cannot marry a second time till he has settled a portion on his first children."

"But that would be a great inconvenience," replied Mr. Crawford. "A man has money in business, and to take out a third if his wife dies might sadly embarrass him. Or even the use of a third, set apart for them, might cripple him."

"Better that there be a little inconvenience than a wrong done to children," said Mrs. Crawford. "The husband may lose every cent of what the wife has struggled and saved all her life to help him accumulate. Marriage is a partnership, and, like other partnerships, must suffer some change, and inconvenience it may be, if one of the partners dies. There must necessarily be a new adjustment of interests."

"But the law allows you to make a will and give away your property, my dear, just as it does me."

"Yes, what I have inherited before or since my marriage; but I have inherited none, and you have not. We have made ours together, and you have often said that you owe as much to my skill and economy as to your foresight and ability."

"And so I do, it is true; but the law makes no provision about our common property."

"But make it yourself, then, John, if the law does not. Make a will so that, in case of my death, my two daughters shall have at least a third of all you are worth at that time, or, if you prefer, put a third—I might feel that it ought to be half—in my name, or perhaps the home, and let that go to our daughters."

"But if I put the home in your name, so that in case of losses something would be saved from creditors, I should want it willed back to me at your death, so that I could still have a home and do as I liked with it."

"And then nothing would go to the children at my death? That is not fair, John, and I have worked too hard and long to be willing."

"Well, Betsey, you can trust me to do the right thing. I will think it over," and he kissed her as they closed the not altogether satisfactory conversation.

As was to be expected, Betsey Crawford broke down from the wear and tear of life, and died, leaving her two daughters to the care of a fond and not ungenerous father. The loss was a great one to John Crawford. She had been his competent adviser, with tact and good sense to keep matters right. She had guided more than he ever suspected. He mourned her sincerely, as did her two devoted daughters.

He was lonely, and in time married again, a woman considerably younger than himself, a member of the same church, an ambitious and not over-scrupulous woman. When her son was born she became desirous that every advantage should be placed before him, that he might attain to wealth and honor. She convinced Mr. Crawford, in a thousand nameless ways, that the boy would need most of the property for business, to marry well, and

to carry down the family name. The girls would doubtless marry and be well provided for by their husbands. She talked with Mr. Crawford about the uncertainty of life, and, with tact, urged that other things besides a spiritual preparation for death were necessary. A man should think of the younger members of his family, who would be left comparatively helpless.

People said that the strong-willed John Crawford had become very much under the sway of his younger wife; that he had grown less dominant, more appreciative, and more thoughtful of her needs and wishes. He idolized his son, but he seemed no dearer than the daughters of Betsey. He was a more expensive child, for he needed all sorts of playthings, the best schooling, the best clothes, and a somewhat large amount of spending money. It was evident that John Crawford, Jr., would require more money than his half-sisters.

In course of time, Mr. Crawford, having served a term in Congress, through good ability and the discreet use of money in organizing his forces, and having done well for his constituency, followed Betsey to the other world. To the surprise of all, save the second Mrs. Crawford, the property was left to her and her son, with the merest remembrance to the unmarried daughters of hard-working Betsey Crawford.

"I wouldn't have thought it," said a prominent lady in the church. "Why, John Crawford was a deacon, and professed to live according to right and justice! There must have been undue influence. His first wife worked like a slave to help earn that money. I never supposed a man would be unfair to his children."

"You never can tell what folks will do," said another church-member. "Youth and tact are great forces in the world. John Crawford never meant to be unjust, but he couldn't help it. A third of that property ought to have gone to those daughters. Why didn't his wife make him fix it before she died?"

"Maybe she tried, who knows?" said the person addressed. "If the law didn't make him do his duty, how could you expect his conscience to do it? We need some new laws about the property which men and women earn together."

Mr. Crawford's injustice resulted in the early death of one daughter, and left bitter memories of her father in the heart of the other.—*N. Y. Independent.*

MISS WILLARD'S ROUTE.

After four months of successful work in the South, Miss Willard and Miss Gordon came north by the way of St. Louis, where they were given an enthusiastic reception. On Sunday afternoon, March 22, Miss Willard spoke to an immense audience in Union M. E. Church, and Miss Gordon addressed one thousand children in the Sunday school room at the same hour. The following week was given to conferences at headquarters in Chicago. Then the travellers turned eastward, and on the afternoon of April 1 Miss Willard spoke in Buffalo, N. Y. Her plans then contemplated eleven meetings in the next

twenty-one days. Miss Willard said: "We shall sail on the steamship *Paris* on April 22. And when I sail I shall have been in fifty towns in twenty-two States, since I left England last September."

LUCY STONE.

Editor Woman's Column:

The opponents of great moral reforms or of scientific or theological theories usually have a "sifted sediment of a residuum" of fact or truth upon which to base their statements and arguments. But Miss Hamlen, of the Boston *Pilot*, has not even this underlying her astonishing criticism upon Lucy Stone.

The one fact perfectly well known to all persons who were acquainted with her as a public speaker, is that, from her first appearance on the platform to the close of her earthly life, her words, tones, manner, action, while firm, strong and dignified, were always gentle, sweet and winning. Miss Hamlen made a very great blunder when she selected Lucy Stone for an instance of sharpness, arrogance and rudeness. The portrayal is so exactly antipodal to the facts that it must be amusing to readers who were not her personal friends.

Of course, no denial of such a charge is needed by any one who had the privilege of knowing our sweet and eloquent orator. Yet, because it is pleasant to do so, I wish to say that, knowing her well from her first public appearance, I delight in my memories of her beautiful spirit, never-failing gentleness, even under coarse opposition or abuse from pulpit or press. Her record is made and will take care of itself.

MARY GREW.

WOMEN IN THE BLACK BELT.

"A woman she make de men treat her just as she like; if she treat herself right, de men dey gwine treat her right."

These words, spoken by one of the women at the recent Tuskegee Negro Conference, seemed a good motto for the women's meeting. The speaker was a strong, vigorous woman of considerable influence in the countryside. They had been discussing the men's treatment of women in their part of the world, and testimonies were pretty conflicting. When this woman went on, she was loudly cheered:

"I'se thirty-six years old, and I'se neber been treated anything but a lady. I been married twenty year, an' got nine children. My husband neber slap me, an' I neber once call him liar!"

That is surely a fine record. The men were rather quiet on the subject, though one muttered, "It's more bad'n it's good."

One sister who had had large experience, being the third wife of a third husband, was asked for her opinion, but she cautiously replied, "I don't meddle wid nobody's business but my own."

It seems, however, that the men are quite willing their wives should help them out of debt by independent raising of poultry, hogs, and vegetables, or doing a little sewing or pressing.

A great effort is being made to start Mothers' Meetings in the various communities, which shall be for the women

what the Farmers' Conferences are for the men. So far, they are most successful, for the mothers and daughters are eager to learn, and to get ahead in the world. In many instances, graduates from Tuskegee have started this work, and have been teachers and fellow-workers, showing by personal example how to make the most of little, how to live hygienically, and how to be saving of time as well as money.

On one occasion, a young woman started a Farmers' Conference in the district where she taught. The men were much interested at first, but when the club was well organized, they began to question the dignity of having a woman at the head. She obligingly withdrew, and left them to their own devices. Triumphant but indolent, they carried it on for a while, and then the conference ignominiously dwindled away.

Delegates from the various Mothers' Meetings met together at the Tuskegee Conference, and held a meeting of their own.

The country women spoke with remarkable vigor and earnestness. Some of them betrayed originality, as the one who gave these reasons for doing away with the one-room cabin: "I'se a widow, 'n I had two children, an' John Owens he had five. I married him, and that make seven. He had on'y one room in the cabin, an' I tolle him he got to have more, an' he got more. I have one room specially for cooking, 'cose I don't propose to have everybody see what I cooks. If your com'p'ny see you got more in the kettle, they jest goin' to set there till you put it all on 'e table. I ain't goin' let them eat it all up, I goin' to put some on 'e shelf for my husband and chillun."

Another woman said: "I tell my husban' if he don' build me 'nother room I ain' gwine wash his clothes, an' I ain' gwine cook him no dinner."

In every way they showed their eagerness for betterment, and the real progress they are making. It is the women who support and uphold the teachers and ministers.—*Mabel Hay Barrows in Woman's Journal.*

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore occupied the pulpit of the First Unitarian Church at Watertown, Mass., on Sunday morning, March 29, and preached a strong sermon, "The Battle of Life." She took her text from I. Timothy 1: 18.

On the evening of the same day, Rev. Anna H. Shaw preached in the California Street Methodist Church of San Francisco. A large congregation listened to her elaboration of the text: "Watch ye; stand fast in the faith; quit you like men; be strong."

Mrs. Maggie N. Van Cott has just closed a series of revival meetings in the Ada Street M. E. Church of Chicago, Ill. The services on one evening included a fitting observance of her sixty-fifth birthday. Rev. James W. Lee, the pastor of the church, said on that occasion: "Mrs. Van Cott is the most noted evangelist in the Methodist denomination to-day. For thirty years she has been preaching the gospel,

and it is estimated that more than 70,000 people have been converted through her." And yet, if Mrs. Van Cott should be elected a lay delegate to the General Conference which meets next month, she would not be admitted, because she is a woman.

Miss Eleanor R. Edwards, of Boston, has been holding evangelistic services in several Maine towns during the past winter. Miss Edwards is a member of the Harvard Street Baptist Church, Boston; has taken training at the Moody training school, Northfield, Mass., also at the Baptist training school, Chicago, and at Dr. Simmons' school in New York. The Portland (Me.) *Zion's Advocate* says of her: "By training, education and consecration she is well equipped for the work. She is a Baptist as well as a thorough student of the Bible."

At the Universalist church of Warren, Mass., Miss Isabella S. Macduff, a student from Tufts College, spoke on Sunday morning, March 29, upon "Renunciation," from the text, "Let him take up his cross daily."

Ten of the forty-one students in the Divinity School of Tufts College are women.

The Ohio Senate countenanced women as ministers by having Rev. Lottie D. Crossley act as Chaplain, on March 18.

Mrs. L. D. Cochran will supply the pulpit of the Unitarian church in Bar Harbor, Me., for three months, while the pastor, her husband, supplies the Unitarian church in Perry, Ill. In July, she will join Mr. Cochran for a visit to their former home in Michigan. It is safe to say that this husband and wife will not find each other dull, with all subjects in common worn threadbare, when they take their summer vacation.

F. M. A.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition is already in press, though the first has only been out a fortnight.

MISS MARION COLGATE, of Roseville, N. J., index clerk in the County Register's office, qualified as a Commissioner of Deeds a few days ago.

MRS. EMMA DE VOE, whose picture we publish this week, is one of the most successful of the national organizers.

Under the act providing for the election of district drainage commissioners in Illinois, women are empowered to vote.

Of the 225 persons who waded through the mud to vote at the city primaries at Peabody, Kan., a considerable number were women. Twelve hundred women have registered in Kansas City.

The W. C. T. U. State Convention of Florida, at its recent annual meeting, voted to take up the Department of Franchise, and Mrs. Lillian S. Wells was chosen as superintendent.

The Russian Government has assigned an annual grant of about \$48,000 to the Medical School for Women in St. Petersburg. The city undertakes to provide \$11,500, and private munificence has raised an endowment fund of nearly \$200,000.

The International Order of the King's Daughters and Sons was founded by ten women in New York City, Jan. 13, 1886. The oldest member lives in Brooklyn, N. Y., and is 102 years old; the youngest member was made such the day she was born. This society celebrated its tenth birthday in New York, April 9.

The women of Spring Hill, Kansas, a town of 900 inhabitants, have nominated a straight women's ticket, as follows: For mayor, Mrs. Louise Holdrien; councilmen, Mrs. Addie Snyder, Mrs. Laura Rutter, Mrs. Mattie Robinson, Mrs. N. Dillon, and Mrs. Dora Ruey; police judge, Mrs. Laura Anderson.

MRS. HENRY WHITNEY and MISS MARY A. J. M'INTIRE lately read papers against woman suffrage before the Woman's Club of Winchester, Mass. Several conversions to suffrage are reported in consequence. Next to hearing a good paper in favor of woman suffrage, the best thing for any woman's club is to listen to papers on the other side.

Most of the Methodist Conferences are voting by heavy majorities in favor of the admission of women as lay delegates to the General Conference. Bishop Vincent and Dr. Buckley are fighting the inevitable. The battle royal will take place at the General Conference in May, and all the prospects are that it will be decided in favor of the women.

BARRETT BROWNING, son of Robert and Elizabeth Barrett Browning, has just been thanked by the municipality of Venice for the liberality and splendor of his hospitality. He lately lent his magnificent palace, Rezzonico, for charitable purposes, to a society composed of the noblest Italian women of Venice. The fête held in it was of unusual magnificence, and netted \$3,400.

MISS LAURA CLAY, of Lexington, president of the Kentucky Equal Rights Association, was recently interviewed in regard to woman suffrage by a correspondent of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*. A picture of Miss Clay was printed with the report of the interview. Both interview and picture are reprinted in the *Sunny South* of Atlanta. The Southern press recognizes that woman suffrage is a growing question.

STRANDED!

One of the strongest practical reasons for extending suffrage to women is in order to make mental and physical activity fashionable. In "society," so-called, today, women are respected not as workers but as idlers, not as bees but as butterflies. The result is a class of women no longer young or beautiful, usually the daughters of rich parents, who have grown up without objects or occupations. They live lazy lives, a weariness to themselves and a torment to their relatives. Often they become morbid and hysterical, and fancy themselves the victims of heart disease or nervous prostration. If physicians and trained nurses should divulge professional experiences, the number of such victims of perverted "femininity" would startle the community.

We very properly deplore the hard lives and meagre pay of shop-girls and factory operatives. But, bad as their condition often is, it is infinitely preferable to the lazy, trifling, selfish, exacting lives of women who are not forced to earn their daily bread, and who are not occupied with household or family cares. Such women brood over real or imaginary ailments. Without aims or interests, they are like stranded ships, unable to sail the sea of honorable activity. Such women are always and everywhere in sympathy with the remonstrants, and would be benefited by being enrolled and set to work as such. Of course their male relatives are usually enthusiastic supporters of the Man Suffrage Association.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK.

Miss Clara Barton telegraphs that all obstacles in the way of distributing relief have been removed, but funds are running low, and the need is urgent.

Mr. Hagop Bogolian, of the Armenian Relief Committee in Boston, publishes in the *Herald* the following letter just received from a man to whom \$100 had been sent, to be used in feeding widows and orphans:

One morning, having bought thirty loaves of bread, I started to go to a ruined village three miles distant, where I had heard that there was terrible suffering. I put the loaves in a bag made of pieces of straw matting saved from the ruined houses. I took the bag on my back and started to walk to my destination. On my way I noticed a woman and child almost naked, a short distance from the road. I went to them, and found the woman dead of starvation, and the child, not more than fifteen or eighteen months old, crying, and crawling over the dead body of her mother, trying to get some nourishment. I saw that I could not do anything for the mother, so I took the child in my arms and walked to the village. I cannot tell you who cried the most, I or the child.

As soon as I reached the village I found a half-starved woman and gave her a loaf of bread, and asked her to take care of the child until I had distributed the bread. I went around the place and found a great many who had not tasted bread for days. It was touching to see the unselfishness of the people. As soon as one got a loaf of bread from me she immediately turned about to share it with some other. I had soon distributed the bread, and promised them to go the next day also. I took

four women with me, and we went to bury the dead mother of the child. We had nothing to dig a grave with, but used our hands and sharp stones. We buried the poor woman in the presence of her child.

Contributions for the Red Cross Relief Fund, to be distributed by Miss Barton and her aids, may be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston; or money may be sent to the treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, to be distributed by the missionaries.

THE STATE ORGANIZER.

Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, organizer for the State of Massachusetts, will be at the suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, on Mondays and Fridays, from 10 to 4, and will be glad to see and consult with all active friends of the cause.

MRS. FLORENCE HOWE HALL will lecture at Abbot Academy, Andover, Mass., on April 17, 18, 24 and 25. She is open to lecture engagements in Massachusetts for the intervening days, or for April 27. Mrs. Hall is a most entertaining speaker, and has a new lecture on "The Eternal Woman," besides many on literary subjects. Her address is 910 Madison Ave., Plainfield, N. J.

From Richmond, Va., comes the announcement that no woman can hold public office in Virginia, no matter how unimportant the position. Superintendent of Public Instruction John E. Massey has just decided in the case of Mrs. Fanny Bagby, recently appointed a school trustee of West Point, that she cannot hold that office. Gov. O'Ferrall and Atty. Gen. Scott, members of the State Board of Education, fully concur. Their opinion is based entirely upon articles of the constitution, which provide that any person shall be eligible to any State, municipal or county office who is entitled to vote. As women have not suffrage in Virginia, Supt. Massey rules that no member of that sex is eligible to a place as school trustee, and consequently to any other public office.

MRS. ELLEN M. BOLLES is receiving high praise for her lecture on "Anna Ella Carroll, the great unrecognized member of Lincoln's cabinet." Mrs. Lillie B. C. Wyman calls this lecture "an admirable presentation of a remarkable personality and a unique case." Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace says: "Mrs. Bolles' lecture should be widely heard, that justice to Miss Carroll's memory may be promoted." Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt says the lecture is "intensely interesting from beginning to end." Mrs. C. C. Hussey writes that when Mrs. Bolles gave it before the Women's Club of Orange, N. J., "a great deal of interest was expressed, and a committee was formed to consider what might be done in the form of a testimonial." Mrs. Bolles has lectures also on "A Crime Against the Republic," "The Practical Results of Woman Suffrage," and "Why Women are Needed in the Practice of the Law." Her address is 405 Pine Street, Providence, R. I.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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HONOR TO THE METHODISTS.

The question of the admission of women as lay delegates to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church has been practically settled in the affirmative. A letter received by Rev. C. W. Smith, editor of the Pittsburgh *Christian Advocate*, from Rev. D. S. Monroe, of Altoona, Secretary of the General Conference, says that the constitutional amendment admitting women has already received more than the requisite three-fourths vote of those present and voting in annual conferences.

Ten of the 120 annual conferences have not yet voted, but however they may vote it cannot change the result. The vote to date is 6,937 in favor of the women, and 2,187 against. This gives the required majority, with 375 votes to spare.

The honorable action thus taken by the largest religious denomination in the United States will be followed, sooner or later, by all the others that still hold back.

Whether in church or State, the time and energy spent in opposing equal rights for women are wasted in fighting the inevitable. Dr. Buckley and Bishop Vincent may now ponder the prophetic words read at the last National Woman Suffrage Convention in Washington, concerning equality of opportunity for women:

"You who deny it stand in history's pages
Withholding justice. Pitiless and plain
Your record stands down all the brightening
ages:
You fought with Progress—and you
fought in vain!"

KANSAS WOMEN OFFICERS.

The despatches from Kansas bring news of the election of several city governments of women. A telegram, dated April 14, says:

Every municipal office in the city of Gaylord was yesterday turned over to women. Mrs. Antoinette Haskell was inaugurated mayor. Mrs. Martha Johnson, Mrs. Luella Abercrombie, Mrs. Emma Mitchell, Mrs. Mary White, and Mrs. Nancy Wright members of the City Council, and Mrs. Mary Foote police judge. Miss Florence Headly was appointed city clerk, and Mrs. M. J. Kline city marshal.

This is Mrs. Haskell's second term as mayor. Her administration has been economical and business-like, her success having induced the voters to turn the entire business of the city over to women. The mayor is a Democrat, while the mem-

bers of the council are equally divided between Republicans and Populists.

At every election in Kansas for the last nine years, a few cities have elected city governments of women, and no disasters have followed; but some of the Eastern papers cannot get used to it. They announce each fresh instance with fresh horror, and indulge in mournful predictions as to unfed husbands and neglected babies. Meanwhile, Kansas men continue to vote for women when they see fit. They have a privilege still denied to Massachusetts men—that of voting for whatever person they prefer, man or woman.

The great majority of Kansas cities are still officered chiefly by men, and bid fair to continue so. But those that are officered by women seem to be just as well off. The Kansas husband whose wife is elected mayor is probably as much inflated with pride over it as the New York or Massachusetts husband whose wife is elected president of a woman's club.

At all events, the Kansas Legislature is elected entirely by men, and since it has never made any move to repeal the municipal woman suffrage law, it would seem that the majority of Kansas husbands are well satisfied with their condition.—*Woman's Journal*.

IT IS WORLD WIDE.

The Boston *Herald* says:

It is the opinion of well-informed people in California that the proposed amendment to the constitution of that State granting woman suffrage will be adopted in the coming election. If this proves to be the case, the far West will have once more asserted its claim to a monopoly of this movement.

The *Herald* forgets that women already have partial suffrage in Vermont, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Michigan, Minnesota, Kansas, Montana, North and South Dakota, Ohio, Iowa, Illinois and Kentucky, to say nothing of all the "down east" provinces of Canada.

The woman suffrage movement is confined to no section. When Columbus landed at the mouth of the Orinoco, his followers suggested that he had perhaps discovered another island. But Columbus looked at the size of the stream and answered, "This great river must drain the waters of a continent." The great "stream of tendency" now setting in the direction of equal rights for women is not confined even to one continent, but is as strong in Australia and New Zealand as in any part of America.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

Twenty-five women in Chicago are practising lawyers, and fifteen more will soon be admitted to the bar.

Three cheers for the Methodists!

Chicago now contains sixteen Mothers' Societies of Christian Endeavor.

MRS. ELIZABETH CADY STANTON has been ill for several days with a severe attack of bronchitis. She is now a good deal better, but her physician has given instructions that she be allowed to see no visitors for the present.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE makes an eloquent appeal to the women of America in behalf of their sisters in Armenia which should be heeded. Dr. Grace Kimball's graphic account of the relief work in Van, published in another column, will help to give a "realizing sense" of the situation.

MME. KERSCHBAUMER, who has been appointed to the chair of ophthalmology in a medical college for women at St. Petersburg, is the first woman professor in Russia. She is a Russian by birth, but she married an Austrian physician, with whom she founded an eye infirmary at Salzburg in 1875. Since then she has been engaged in conducting this institute. She studied chiefly in Switzerland.

There is no end to the humorous inconsistencies of the remonstrants against equal rights for women. Dr. Parkhurst thinks a young woman would lose her womanliness by co-education, and would be utterly ruined by the "publicity" of casting a ballot; but he sees nothing incompatible with delicacy in having an enormous portrait of his wife's face paraded in all the newspapers in connection with the advertisement of a patent medicine!—*Woman's Journal*.

A Jewess named Caroline Levy, now in the Bethnal Green Infirmary, proves in a curious way that she is 110 years old. She was born in 1788, and since 1848 has drawn a pension from Baroness Rothschild's Aged Widows' Charity Fund, which is strictly confined to widows over 60 years of age. Before granting pensions, the trustees make careful investigation as to the age of the applicants, and on their books it is shown that Mrs. Levy proved to their satisfaction that she was 62 years old 48 years ago.—*Boston Advertiser*.

MRS. ALEXANDER H. KAYSER, of St. Louis, has been appointed captain-general of the National Guards of Missouri by Governor Stone. During the encampment last year, Mrs. Kayser was sponsor for the Kansas Zouaves, and with her maids of honor—her sisters, Misses Fannie and Mamie Cabanne, and Miss Adele Hart—accompanied the Zouaves to the field. Governor Stone promised to give Mrs. Kayser a commission. He will present her with a sword and epaulettes. This is unusual in the United States, but in Europe princesses and duchesses are often the honorary officers of picked regiments.

MRS. HOWE APPEALS FOR ARMENIA.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe has issued the following appeal to the women of America in behalf of the women of Armenia:

Twenty-six years ago, in the distress of the Franco-Prussian war, I felt prompted to write and publish an appeal to the women of all nations in behalf of peace. The thought had suddenly come to me that women, to whose keeping the first sacredness of human life is entrusted, should stand not only as the earliest, but as the perpetual guardians of that life, whose dearness of purchase they alone know. Under their beneficent rule, man, at once an animal and a reasoning being, should be trained to take his stand upon divine reason, and not upon animal impulse and passion. If the true motherhood could uphold the true brotherhood, we should soon attain the mild and discriminating rule which sets dignity in the place of violence, and sways multitudes with a rod of lilies, the blossoming of divine charity.

I find myself moved, in these days, to lift up my voice as I did in the time just mentioned, but with a more importunate agony. I then deplored scenes of violence and bloodshed recently terminated. I am possessed now not only with horrors that are past, but with the vision of their dread renewal and continuance. The spectacle that I behold is one which outvies the ghastly actions of the Indian mutiny. I see an intelligent Christian nation, of time-honored renown, which European diplomacy has delivered, unarmed and defenseless, into the hands of a race whose barbarism has disgraced too long the civilization of Europe. The jealousies of religious sects forbade their interference when these savage men slew the last representatives of the Cæsars, and planted the crescent, bathed in blood, where the blessed cross had stood. The jealousies of the political world now forbid its nations to lift a finger in defence of this helpless race, massacred in the sight of all Europe, its women dishonored and sold into brutal and unholy slavery, its little ones tossed upon Turkish bayonets, its fathers hunted like wild beasts and butchered like sheep, its homes plundered and laid in ashes.

For more than a year this dreadful drama of slaughter and infamy has been going on, and no one in all Europe has dared to say that it must cease. There is, then, no such thing as human brotherhood? Whole nations of men, with arms and money at command, will see humanity outraged for months in the persons of these poor victims, and will take their ease as if no such thing were happening. This conduct almost shames the mothers of men. Packs of brute beasts will show more chivalry to their kind than the men of Europe are showing to their Armenian brethren.

Another point of view. This ferocious attack aims, as far as may be dared, at the extinction of Christianity. If those Armenians will embrace the Moslem faith, they may keep all that the robber and assassin have left them of what supports life. Christendom enjoys its dinners, smokes its cigars, shrugs its shoulders, while its domain is being conquered piece-meal, under every accompaniment of infamous oppression and violence. Love of life is strong in human beings, and some faint-hearted men will, no doubt, yield to fate, and embrace this most hateful alternative. Is there not in all Europe a sword that will clash against this scimitar? Is there not the bold heart of a man who will bear the banner of the cross into the midst of that scene of horrors, and sound a trumpet call which shall be to the perpetrators of these deeds of darkness the signal of their day of judgment? Are we

content to give up, with our human brotherhood, the pledge and symbol of our faith? Can it be that there is no Christendom more? Only sects, denominations, churches?

Europe, beware! The Turk once stood before the gates of Vienna. John Sobieski drove him back for you. There is no Poland now; you have allowed the country of that hero to be blotted from the muster-roll of nations. And now, with riper knowledge, with longer and later experience, you will allow Armenia, Christian Armenia, to become a name of the past, while her plunder enriches many a savage horde, while her women fill the Turkish harems, and her men must abjure the Christ who died for them, or yield their lives in torture and infamy.

While I was musing upon this most painful theme, friends came to me with a work which could not be disregarded. This was a prayer that I should appeal to the women of America in behalf of the Armenian mothers and daughters, whose lives are rendered intolerable by constant exposure to every privation, and to disonor more to be dreaded than death. In my thoughts I had been appealing to the chivalry, to the manhood of Christendom for aid; but the call was now: "For God's sake, appeal to the women of America in behalf of their defenceless and suffering sisters. Numbers of them are already seeking death as a refuge from the horrors that surround them, and the unspeakable fate that threatens them."

My visitors further said:

"Our arrangements for forwarding supplies are perfected. No interference of Turkish officials in their distribution is now to be dreaded. Miss Barton and the faithful missionaries are at their posts. But the treasury of relief is empty. Our funds are exhausted."

Therefore, dear sisters, women in families and women in clubs, I turn most earnestly to you. Organize one more effort to save the Christian women of Armenia, threatened not only with starvation, but with the loss of their very womanhood. Remember that, seventy years ago, the succor sent to Greece from America enabled the struggling Greeks to hold out until the moment arrived in which western Europe could not withhold its aid. Let us make every effort to enable these unfortunates to keep body and soul together until the moment, too long delayed, when Christendom, for very shame's sake, must make their cause its own.

JULIA WARD HOWE.

N. B.—Funds should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston.

GERMANY MOVING.

Signs of progress multiply, all along the line. The N. Y. *Nation* says:

There are many signs that Germany, of all countries the most conservative as concerns the emancipation of women, is actively bestirring herself. In a single recent number (March 1) of *Die Frauenbewegung*, we find reports of several public meetings in various parts of the fatherland, well attended by women and men of standing, interested in the furtherance of the cause. In Berlin, at a large meeting called by Frau Schulrat Cauer and Frau Rechtsanwalt Bieber, the "position of woman in the projected new civil code" for the German Empire was discussed with remarkable ability; of the speeches given in full in the journal mentioned, that of Fräulein Anita Augspurg, cand. jur., deserves especial mention. That the leaders of the movement are not lacking in practical sense and ability is proved by the measures adopted for pleading with the members of the Reichstag in favor of more just legislation than the present

draft of the new law provides. At another meeting in the same city, Prof. Dr. Med. Waldeyer, formerly noted for his hostility to the woman movement, acknowledged his conversion, and Sanitätsrat Dr. Küster upheld the present agitation on ethical grounds. At Stuttgart, Pastor Gerok is reported as doing good service to the cause by a series of addresses before steadily increasing audiences; while a high military officer from the ranks of the nobility, Oberstleutnant von Egidy, is advancing most liberal views at Brunswick, vindicating for woman the right enjoyed by men to all the intellectual and material possessions of the race.

WOMEN OF THE PRESS.

The New England Women's Press Association will give a reception, April 27, in honor of the presidents of the four women's colleges in Massachusetts—Radcliffe, Wellesley, Smith and Mt. Holyoke.

Miss Helen M. Winslow, the former president of the New England Woman's Press Association, is president of the chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution which was recently organized in West Roxbury, Mass., and named in honor of Mary Draper. When the "Lexington alarm" was given 120 years ago, Mrs. Mary Draper, who lived on the road near Dedham, started all the men in her family off for the fight, and heated her two great brick ovens red-hot. Then she and her daughter Kate went to baking bread. They set out a long table in front of the house, and kept it spread with bread and cheese and buckets of cider for two days, until the soldiers had all passed; and every mother's son of them ate, drank and was refreshed by her "good cheer." When the call for bullets came, she procured bullet-molds, and, with her own hands, melted every bit of pewter in the house. Later, when it became almost impossible to keep the "rebels" sufficiently clothed, she spun and wove all the wool from her ample flocks and gave freely to the soldiers. "She couldn't fight any more than women can vote to-day," writes Miss Winslow, "but how many men of 1776 did their duty better?"

Mrs. Marion A. McBride, of the N. E. W. P. A., is to take charge of a new department in the *Bostonian Magazine*, that of "Household Art and Domestic Science."

Mrs. Elizabeth M. Gosse has an interesting article on "The Bundle Handkerchief" in the *New England Magazine*. It is one of the many bright articles which Mrs. Gosse has written to the glory of Salem, the city of her birth.

Mrs. Mae D. Frazar, in addition to the usual list of tours abroad which she arranges and conducts every summer, has planned one especially for club women and their friends.

Mrs. Rebecca E. Norcross, who edits the woman's department in the Lowell *Daily Mail*, has gone to Gibraltar, Spain, for several months.

Few women have done a larger amount of newspaper work than Mrs. Ida A. Harper, of Indianapolis, Ind. At one time she traveled and wrote correspondence for eleven different papers. For nine years she conducted the woman's department of the *Locomotive Firemen's Magazine*. While acting as managing editor

of the Terre Haute, Ind., *News* she took a prominent part in the political affairs of the city, and during one exciting municipal campaign she made up a ticket composed of candidates of different parties and advocated it so successfully in her journal that her ticket was elected. In 1890 she left that journal to take a position as an editorial writer upon the Indianapolis *Daily News*, and during several years' connection with that paper she did as much editorial work as any one in the office. She also wrote one of the State monographs for the World's Fair in 1893, and made several addresses before different congresses held in Chicago. Mrs. Harper is temporarily in California, and has just been made chairman of the press committee for the woman suffrage amendment campaign. A strong staff of assistants will be organized, and under Mrs. Harper's direction the newspapers of the State will be enlisted as far as possible as active supporters of the amendment. Mrs. Harper is well qualified for this important work; she has executive ability, an understanding of business methods, and plenty of that rare quality termed "common sense."

Miss C. M. Gilliland, the bright young business manager of the *Daily Tribune*, of Owensboro, Ky., has become the proprietor of that paper.

Mrs. Eliza W. Peattie is an editorial writer on the Omaha *World-Herald*, and is widely known in the middle West as a writer of a number of tales of Western life, full of local color. A collection of these tales, with the title "A Mountain Woman," will be published this month.

The twelfth annual banquet of the Illinois Woman's Press Association was held recently.

F. M. A.

MUNICIPAL REFORM.

Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace lately contributed the following excellent article to the Providence (R. I.) *Journal*:

The recent political excitement all over the country, preceding and attending the several municipal elections, has given large opportunity for serious thinking to persons standing outside of such distractions. The most encouraging feature of the situation has been the strongly expressed desire for "good government" in disregard of party lines—the wish and determination that men shall be elected to office, not because they are Republicans or Democrats, but because they are fitted to perform faithfully and conscientiously the duties of their offices.

The question of the government of a town or a city does, of course, deeply concern all the inhabitants, whether they are participants or merely spectators—whether they desire only the people's welfare, or the gratification of their own selfish ambition for honor and emolument.

Now, standing, as I do, outside of all opportunity for any active participation in the efforts for municipal reform—a disfranchised citizen—there are a few suggestions I should like to make, through the columns of the *Journal*, to the men who are trying sincerely to secure these reforms. In order to effect this, these men need to look toward every source of moral power, which could be brought to bear upon the election to office of the men who are to enact the rules and ordinances of the city or town, and to see to their enforcement, if they are to be enforced.

How many of the men who profess to desire "good government," that shall purify municipalities of the vices and crimes that are increasing to a terribly alarming extent, from year to year, ever think of the reserved, unrecognized moral power, which lies in the hearts and the minds of the women of these communities? No sane person would think of establishing a home without a woman in it, to manage its concerns, mentally, physically, morally and economically. Who but a woman could so control a household as to keep all its inmates subject and obedient to one code of rules and regulations? A municipality is very like an enlarged household. The mother heart, which greets the new-born child and follows it with the mother love and care through all the experiences of life, and the mother brain, trained by the duties of the home-maker and conductor, are thus prepared to render service of incalculable value, when associated with the sterner qualities supposed to be possessed by men, in the government of the larger family, composing a city or a town. Who so much as the mother dreads most deeply the danger to which her boy is exposed by the temptations of the city streets, where gambling dens, saloons and other places of ruin and degradation, if not tolerated and protected, are permitted to vaunt their allurements to the unwary by the motherless governments of our communities? Who so much as a mother fears for a daughter's safety, if she visits a friend in the evening hours, in a city where men are not arrested for walking in the street with evil intent? The men who desire "good government," and who try to secure it by the votes they cast, little realize what they lose of valuable aid, while they refuse to call in the assistance of their mothers, their wives and their sisters. In the States where women have municipal suffrage, the testimony on good authority is universal and incontrovertible, that politicians are compelled to choose for their candidates men of good moral character, because the women will not vote for immoral men.

I make no claim that women would be entirely free from the faults and mistakes to which men in political affairs are prone. A few women would be governed by their selfish ambitions. Women whom we call bad vote as bad men do. But as long as women are the mothers and the home-makers, their first duties and interests will be domestic; and these interests will ever tend to the love of justice and purity and goodness everywhere.

E. B. CHACE.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FEDERATION.

The following account of the meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, held at Watertown, April 9, is condensed from the excellent report given in the Women's Club department of the Boston Sunday *Herald*:

This was the largest gathering of club women ever held in the old Bay State; the largest ever held in the whole history of the club movement, excepting the great evening gatherings at the biennial conventions, and the assemblage at the World's Fair.

At Philadelphia, two years ago, 900 women assembled, but at Watertown probably 1,400 were present in the afternoon.

The Methodist church presented a beautiful scene, the light falling through the rich stained-glass windows upon a perfect flower-bed of bright faces crowned with Easter bonnets, the long platform filled with the dignified officers of the State Federation, and the charming arrangement of palms and ferns and flowers.

Of the seventy-four clubs in the State Federation, sixty-five were represented.

Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee, president of the Watertown club, with her honors of re-election fresh upon her, made the address of welcome, responded to by Mrs. Walton of West Newton, who, in the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, presided over the morning exercises.

Two inspiring addresses followed, the first by Mrs. Alice Parker Lesser, upon "Women as Lawyers," the second by Dr. Julia Morton Plummer, upon "The Physician's Opportunity." Dr. Plummer was followed by Mrs. Lynde Coffin, of the Watertown club, who spoke of the work of a woman physician among women, in China and other Countries. In the afternoon, Mrs. E. M. Gosse read a paper on "Stumbling Blocks," and Miss Kate Sanborn one on "The Modern Ceres."

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly last Tuesday was well attended. In the unavoidable absence of Mrs. Livermore, Mrs. J. W. Smith presided. After a recitation, "Lily Servosse's Ride," by Miss Mary Prescott Brown, Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney gave an extremely interesting paper on "Margaret Fuller."

THE WOMAN'S CLUB HOUSE.

"The Woman's Club House Corporation," of Boston, is now fully organized, with charter, constitution, by-laws and fifteen directors, with a president, two vice-presidents, treasurer, and clerk, and with a board of inspectors of five stockholders, one of them a director, chosen by the annual meeting. Twenty stockholders, present or by proxy, and representing fifty-one shares of stock, constitute a quorum. The corporation has power to hold, convey, lease and mortgage property, and to issue bonds. The by-laws may be amended at any legal meeting by a vote of two-thirds of the stock represented, provided notice of amendment has been given in the call. These excellent provisions are the work of the corporation counsel, Miss Clara Beneson. The corporation is now ready to sell stock, select a site, and erect a building. We hope that the women of Boston who pay taxes on one hundred and twenty-five million dollars property, will take the stock, which will pay good dividends and provide a home for the federated women of the Commonwealth.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition is already in press, though the first has only been out a fortnight.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

MRS. D. W. BEARD has been elected president of the Tennessee State Federation of Women's Clubs.

MARY E. WHITTEMORE and MARY A. GROVER are members of the board of directors of the First National Bank of Nephi, Utah.

REV. ANTOINETTE B. BLACKWELL has moved from Elizabeth, N. J., to 139 W. 64th Street, New York City, where all letters for her should be addressed.

MR. FRANCIS C. LOWELL, chairman of the late Man Suffrage Association, has written a laudatory biography of Joan of Arc, which is just published. He thinks it unwomanly for an American woman to cast a vote, but entirely womanly for a French girl to wear armor and lead armies, if thereby her country could be saved. Great is the glamour of distance. It takes perspective, both in time and space, to enable some people to see things clearly. —*Woman's Journal*.

REV. ANNA H. SHAW has a cottage at Wianno, Mass., which is for sale or to let—for sale for \$5,500, or to let for the season for \$450. It is in a delightful situation, at a seaside resort which is already so popular that it is hard to find accommodations, and which is yearly growing in favor. The cottage was planned by Mrs. Ellen B. Dietrick, which accounts for the exceptional comfort and convenience of its internal arrangements. For particulars, address Wm. Lloyd Garrison, 35 Federal Street, Boston, Mass.

The National Household Economic Association held a semi-annual meeting of the Board of Directors, in Chicago, April 8. Mrs. Ellen H. Richards was chosen president of the Massachusetts Household Economic Association, in place of Mrs. Minerva B. Tobey; the nomination being made by Mrs. E. M. H. Merrill, one of the directors. Mrs. Richards' splendid work at the World's Fair and in the University of Chicago, has been appreciated in that city. Her well-known ability as professor of chemistry in the Institute of Technology, especially as an expert in the analysis of water, and her unimpeachable integrity, have gained for her a noble reputation. Her election will ensure valuable and much needed work in household economics, and ensure a high standard for the Association.

MRS. JEFFERS, State librarian of Maryland, is the daughter of a distinguished sailor, Commodore Jeffers, who was chief of the Bureau of Ordnance of the United States Navy from 1873 until his death in 1883 closed an honorable career of forty-three years in the service of his country. In 1862, upon the death of Lieutenant Worden, he was placed in command of the *Monitor*, though there were a number of officers ahead of him in the line of promotion. Mrs. Jeffers' marriage with a foreigner proved unfortunate, and she resumed her father's name. Mrs. Jeffers has a son of nineteen in the Naval Academy. The constitutionality of a woman's holding the office of librarian has been called in question, but Mrs. Jeffers has engaged counsel and will defend her right. The majority of the Senate are said to be on her side.

RELIEF WORK IN VAN.

Dr. Grace Kimball sends from Van the following extremely interesting report of the Armenian relief work done in that city during the last few months:

During the early months of the winter we clearly foresaw that February, March and April would make the heaviest demands on all departments of the relief work, and our expectations are being fully realized. The people have been literally eating themselves out of house and home, and every day brings to light scores of those in the city who have completed this process, and who, therefore, fall into the lists of the hungry. These families, often those who two years ago were considered the well-to-do of the city, make application through any one of the many channels, and the caring for these cases has been one of the heavy tasks of the management. Work is given wherever work can be found or created. And here it is encouraging to notice that almost all the applications we have from city people are for work. Many resist free aid to the last degree, and we are not infrequently obliged to give help to such, when work is not to be had, by indirect means. I have known many families to go hungry for days, while insisting on work rather than free aid.

In the case of the villages the process of exhausting the winter supplies has gone on as in the city; but the heavy snows have kept the people in their villages until the cessation of the January storms and the opening of the roads to some extent. And with this and somewhat milder weather, the villagers have apparently risen as one man and descended upon us. Most are driven by the sorest straits to incur the dangers and hardships of several days' journey over snow-covered mountains to reach us. It is pitiful to see the half-clad women and children who have come several days' march through cold and snow and over the cruel mountains that we see from our windows dazzling in their cold beauty. Many of those refugees are frost-bitten, and some have died in the mountain passes.

So great have been the crowds, both of the city poor and village applicants, that we have been obliged to treat them *en masse* to a great extent. In the case of the city poor we oblige them, so far as possible, to make application through their ward officials, and treat the list thus presented as a whole, after they have been verified by our own examiners. In the case of the villagers, we again treat them in groups, through their headmen or priests. The entire group is called up, looked over to get a general idea of the degree of misery represented by them; and their appearance, together with our own knowledge of the condition of their village, is made the standard of our giving. These groups are often very pitiable. One in particular included many women and children who were in such a terrible condition from their long-endured poverty in the village, and their cruel sufferings from cold and hunger on the way, that our entire secretariat was dissolved in tears at the sight of their misery.

To sum up: A total of \$7,838 was used in February, helping thereby, in work,

free bread, clothing and bedding, some 19,000 persons. We can as yet see no end to the need. It is simply a desperate fight for race existence; and without this help in the past there would have been no question as to the issue. Nor will the demand for help cease for at least two months, even if the most sanguine hopes for reform are realized. The industrial department should be continued for at least three months. The time has not arrived when the Armenians are free even to express gratitude for what is being done for them. But let not their benefactors think for a moment that this great wave of beneficence sweeps over an unfeeling and unappreciative people. For the present they cannot speak; but this that is being done for them will never be erased from their history or their memory—the only bright spot in this, their darkest and most terrible experience.

CONNECTICUT WOMEN.

Mrs. Ella B. Kendrick writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"We have now in Connecticut seventy-four women serving on Boards of School Visitors. In many of the towns one woman has been elected, and is serving on a school committee with from five to eight men, and in a few towns the proportion is better. In Bethany, there is one woman with two men on the committee; in Canterbury there are four women and five men; the same in Griswold; in Marlboro, half men and half women; in Scotland, ditto; in Southington, four women and five men; and in North Stonington the men have discovered that women are in their "sphere" as school managers, and in that town all the members of the school board are women."

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

Frances Willard writes: "Mr. George Hadley, of Mumford, N. Y., has made a careful study of the stereopticon and slides necessary to a lecture on W. C. T. U. subjects. His wife is giving an illustrated lecture with success. It is not easy to secure the slides, and Mr. Hadley has spent considerable time and money in this undertaking. As I have many letters from bright women who wish to give these lectures under the auspices of local unions, and do not know where to write for the materials, I am glad to give this address and suggest to them to correspond with this trusty prohibition brother-in-law."

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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WOMAN'S CONGRESS IN GERMANY.

The Woman's National Press Association has received a prospectus calling attention to the following movement:

On the 19th-27th of September (1896) an International Congress for Woman's Work and Woman's Endeavor (Internationaler Kongress für Frauenwerke und Frauenbestrebungen) will be held in Berlin. This seems to be the first Congress of this character ever held under the auspices of German women. The attention of women's organizations in every country is called to this effort to bring about an international interest in woman's work and woman's progress. The Berlin local committee, composed of Frau Lina Morgenstern (92 Potsdamer Strasse), Frau Dr. Ichenhauser (30 Flensburger Strasse), and fifty other ladies, call attention to the programme for the eight days' meeting. This committee, which includes, among other prominent women, Frau Dr. Kempin (Dr. Jur.), Frau Vilnia v. Parlaghy (the well-known artist), Frau Minna Cauer (editor of *Frauenbewegung*), will answer any questions addressed to it by those interested in the proposed Congress.

The programme includes many topics for discussion. Evening meeting greetings to delegates; business pertaining to the eight day meetings; reading of reports from home and foreign delegates; social converse.

I. (1st day) Addresses concerning woman's endeavor; the care of children; kindergarten; children's aid society; reports from different countries, and discussions; visits to industrial exhibition, etc.

II. Elementary schools; higher schools for girls, including "Mädchen gymnasium;" teachers' positions; continuation special and normal schools; reports from different countries, with discussion; visit to exhibition, with study of educational institutions.

III. Scientific study in universities; education for the medical profession—as physicians, dentists, pharmacists, nurses, etc.; hospital service; reports from different countries; visits to the laboratories, hospitals, etc.

IV. Hygiene and sanitation; nutrition; cooking schools and schools for domestic economy; convalescent homes; lying-in asylums; vacation colonies; visits to cooking schools, and drive to school of domestic economy at Marienfelde.

V. Working women and their wages in industrial and commercial establishments; welfare of working women; organization of trade and employment unions; the servant question; morality problems; reports and discussions; visits to institutions for working people.

VI. Woman in the law—her rights, etc.; reports of woman's position in different countries—in school legislation, in charitable work, care of orphans, as guardian, —discussions. Visit to institutions, or excursion.

VII. Woman in art, science and literature; woman in peace movements and organizations; reports and discussions; resolutions; visit to art exhibits. Social gathering—receptions, etc.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the parlors of the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, April 28, at 3 P. M.

Mr. J. O. Norris, principal of the Charlestown High School, will lecture on "Horace Mann and the Public Schools." The 4th of May will be the one hundredth anniversary of the birth of Horace Mann. The event will be celebrated by the public schools in the vicinity, as it should be. For our present educational system was almost created by Horace Mann, and the same may be said of our free library system.

Unless the weather shall prove unfavorable to their appearance, there will be singing by a quartet of little girls before the lecture, and the usual light tea will be dispensed at the close. Members of the Association will please show their tickets at the door, and all others are expected to pay a fee of ten cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

HER SECRET.

An old lady died not long ago, who during her lifetime had under all circumstances managed to maintain an appearance of composure and placidity, and had been the admiration of all who knew her. When her life was almost over, her family physician stood at her bedside one day and said:

"Mrs. Brown, I wish you could tell me the secret of your happy disposition."

The old lady looked up at him with an attempt at a smile, and murmured: "I always had patience with fools."

"Mrs. Johnson, what is your idea of culture?" "Well, Mrs. Perkins, it is letting new neighbors move in without looking to see what kind of furniture they have."

Mrs. C. A. CURTIS has been elected mayor of Cimarron, Kan. She is described as a woman of good business ability, of considerable means, and about sixty years old.

MISS KAKU SUDO and MISS HAUA ABE, two young Japanese women, have just graduated from the Laura Memorial Medical College in Cincinnati, after taking the four years' course.

OLIVE SCHREINER has begun, in *The Fortnightly Review*, a series of articles called "Stray Thoughts About South Africa," in which she displays a more than passing knowledge of the Boers. In her books she loves to speculate on spiritual themes, but in these articles she is entirely practical.

ROSELLA BABCOCK, a strong girl of fifteen, is an important factor in the mail service at Palmasola, Fla. Twice every week-day, wind or calm, rain or shine, she rows a mile to deliver the mail to the river boat, *Tarpon*. On the \$20 per month that she earns by this work, she supports a mother and younger sister.

It must be admitted on behalf of women that they enjoy unrivaled good fortune in being able to keep out of jail. Vital statistics compiled from the last census returns show that for every 10,000 men in America, 23.6 of them were peeping from behind bars, while of each 10,000 women in our country, only 2.10 are restrained of their liberty.—*Boston Post*.

The Women's Health Protective Association of Philadelphia is a noteworthy organization, and its members are largely in favor of equal suffrage. The press of the city is unanimous in praise of this association, and of the vigilance with which it watches over the city's streets with an eye to having them kept clean. The men evidently are glad of the women's assistance in this difficult matter.

DR. N. MONELLE MANSELL, of Mussoorie, India, who lately translated "Black Beauty" into Urdu, the prevailing language of India, has also translated "Sister Dora," and is now at work upon "Early Christian Martyrs." Her translations are praised by the Indian press. Dr. Mansell is also the author of two interesting leaflets on "Heredity" and "Our Children." She finds time for this work in addition to her arduous school duties.

SIR OLIVER MOWAT, premier of Ontario, has kept his promise to the Prisoners' Aid Society to appoint a woman inspector of prisons for the province. The appointee, Mrs. John Harvie, is president of the Young Woman's Christian Guild of Toronto, an association for the benefit of young women employed in stores, factories and domestic service. Under her presidency the association has secured a fine building, equipped with all the requirements of a well-appointed women's club and gymnasium. It is also an educational institution, practically free of charge.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

CHANGING IDEALS.

If any one doubts the steady onward march of women towards legal and political equality with men, he need only read the current fiction printed from month to month and from year to year, in order to be reassured. The ideals of men and of women are changing. The type of women now popular is stronger and more independent than the gentle, placid, retiring heroines of the past.

Here is Hopkinson Smith, the last man we should have expected to admire a woman of Amazonian characteristics, whose heroine is known as "Tom Grogan." She is forced by circumstances to take up her husband's business as a contractor, when he is struck down by accident or design, and she makes it a success. She overcomes every obstacle, material or moral, which lies in her path; she carries out her contracts in spite of storms and conflagrations, in spite of enraged competitors, and mercenary politicians, in spite even of trades-unions and assassins. She plans and executes with a tact and resolution far beyond that of the men around her, yet is loving to her children, and generous as well as just to her employees and dependents. A heroine who can drive her fist through a board-fence, and appear at the proper time to sign her contract after being struck down by a sledge-hammer, is quite beyond the conceptions of the average suffragist. But there she is, drawn by a conservative of the conservatives, and the grand, inspiring figure takes our imaginations captive.

Even Mr. Francis C. Lowell, the president of an association organized to keep women in political subjection, seems to think a woman in armor, sword in hand, mounted man-fashion and leading an army to victory, is quite in her sphere, and that it is only the women of his own age and country who are unfit for political responsibilities.

It may be said Tom Grogan and Joan of Arc are men's ideals, and not women's. But now comes Mrs. Frances Hodgson Burnett, with her portrait of a "Lady of Quality."

A perfect woman, nobly planned,
To warn, to comfort, to command.

And this paragon of her sex grows up amid roisterers, drunkards and debauchees, learns to swear like a trooper and ride like a horse-jockey. She dresses in men's clothes, sings songs that put mature men to the blush, carries on an intrigue, of the nature of which she is quite aware, domineers over her sisters, her servants, and her father, and sets at defiance every conventionality. But, amid this savage defiance of all laws, human and divine, Clorinda rises to higher conceptions of life, and, having conquered others, conquers herself. She marries for wealth and position, but devotes herself to making her husband happy. She meets a man who enlists her deepest affection, but she controls her feelings and avoids his society. Her husband dying, and leaving her a fortune, her former seducer, for the sake of her money and rank, tries to force her to marry him, threatening to expose her early indiscretion. In resisting, she unintentionally kills him; conceals his body, and marries the man

whom she loves and honors. She achieves the highest social position, becomes the benefactor of the poor and friendless, the wise and faithful counsellor of her husband, the loving and careful mother of children, the public-spirited leader of the most refined and enlightened circles. In short, she maintains her self-respect, and commands universal love and reverence.

In view of these surprisingly radical conceptions of feminine character and achievement by eminent conservatives, conceptions which suffragists would never have held up as models, the "new woman" may feel assured that the twentieth century will not feel shocked at seeing her deposit a ballot for the promotion of good government, in the interest of purity and peace, and for the protection of her home.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

COLORADO WOMEN.

At the Legislative hearing given in Rhode Island on April 23 to the petitioners for woman suffrage, Rev. Mr. Sellick, formerly of Colorado, testified to its good results in that State. He said: "It made the elections refined and quiet. We went to the polls and voted as quietly as if we were going to meeting. A much more important point was that the giving of the franchise to women tended immediately to make them prepare to use it intelligently. The women's clubs and charity societies turned their attention to the duties of citizenship, and the Chancellor of the State University was called on to give a course of lectures to women on American history and civics, and the church was crowded throughout the course. Women will not prepare themselves in any large measure for suffrage until they have the right, but then they begin at once. And is it not desirable that large numbers of women should study these questions? There are important problems facing us, and in solving them we need the help of thoughtful and intelligent women."

W. C. T. U. NOTES.

It has been decided not to hold the next National Convention in San Francisco, owing in part to inability to secure good railway rates.

All the W. C. T. U.'s of California will celebrate the anniversary of Mrs. B. Sturtevant Peet's birthday, April 27, as Franchise Day. They are preparing for all-day sessions, and the programmes will relate to woman suffrage, and incidentally to the life and work of their esteemed president. Mrs. Peet has been the president of the California W. C. T. U. for several years. She has done yeoman service in woman suffrage ranks for a still longer period, and during the last three sessions of the Legislature was active in her efforts for legislation favorable to women. While her home is in San José, she assists greatly in philanthropic work in San Francisco, and she was one of the promoters of the movement that resulted in the organization of the Women's Federation for the Public Good.

"Are you arranging to vote for school directors in your district, April 18?

Have you visited the old party convention and asked the nomination of men who will vote for the submission of an amendment for woman suffrage?" These are some of the questions put to suffrage workers by that alert State Superintendent of Franchise, Rev. Ada H. Kepley, of Effingham, Ill.

Miss Mary G. Hay, Franchise Superintendent for Indiana, has sent out a letter containing thorough and practical plans for study, educational and press work, and public meetings. Miss Hay urges a generous use of suffrage papers and leaflets.

The Union of Neponset, Mass., agreed to send \$10 to the suffering Christians of Armenia. "We do not forget, descendants of the Pilgrims as we are," writes a correspondent of *Our Message*, "the struggles of our forefathers and foremothers for religious freedom, and we consider it the duty of every organization in America and the whole civilized world, bearing the name of Christian, to send at once substantial aid to the Armenians in their death struggle with Mohammedanism."

BUNKER HILL OR YORKTOWN?

Will it be Bunker Hill or Yorktown for the women at the Methodist General Conference in Cleveland next month? Time will show.

The question whether women shall be admitted as lay delegates to the Methodist General Conference hangs in the balance. It is no longer a question of majorities, for an overwhelming majority of the annual conferences have voted in favor; it is not a question of two-thirds, for more than two-thirds of the conferences have voted to admit. To change the constitution three-fourths of these conferences are needed, followed by a two-thirds majority in the General Conference itself. The annual local conferences have failed by a few votes to record the three-fourths needed.

During the past six months 127 conferences, meeting for the most part in the United States, but also in points as far distant as Sweden and China, have voted on this subject. The vast majority of their ten thousand members have voted in favor of the admission of women as delegates to the General Conference. But a mere majority goes for nothing when a change of constitution is involved. A conservative minority of one-fourth is therefore able to bar the path of the women towards equal rights in the Methodist church.

It seems vexatious and anomalous that a bigoted 25 per cent. should be able to overcome three times their number. The total vote was 10,044. To make three-fourths, 7,533 ballots were needed. The vote stands 7,515 for, 2,529 against. The deficiency is only about 18 votes.

Four women have been elected delegates to the General Conference. Despite the vote of the annual conferences they will present themselves in Cleveland and ask admittance. Mrs. Jane Bashford will be the leader of the women delegates. She is the wife of Rev. J. W. Bashford, D. D., of Cincinnati, and has been elected

lay delegate by the Ohio Conference. Her husband is president of the Ohio Wesleyan University, of Delaware, O., and one of the ministerial delegates from the Cincinnati Conference, which voted for the women without a single dissentient. The second of the four is Mrs. L. S. Parker, elected by the North India Conference. Her husband, Dr. E. W. Parker, is also a delegate. Mrs. Butcher, wife of Rev. J. C. Butcher, also of the North India Conference, is the third, and Miss Lydia Trimble, from the Foochow Conference, China, is the fourth. Besides these three foreign missionaries there are three women alternates, Miss Mabel C. Hartford, Miss Ella K. Rankin and Mrs. Alice M. A. Pickler, wife of Congressman Pickler, of South Dakota.

The Union-Signal says:

"The General Conference will have to face the question whether 'laymen' does not include laywomen and the sisters are thereby eligible under the rule as it now stands without amendment. The women will be there, and must be disposed of for the next four years at least. We believe that there is scarcely a shadow of a doubt in the case, and that the women will be seated."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WORKING GIRLS' CLUBS.

The eighth annual reunion of the Massachusetts Association of Working Girls' Clubs was held in Parker Memorial Building, Boston, on the evening of April 21. Silver coffee urns and pink china were on the tables in the parlors. The rooms were bubbling over with girls, and daintily gowned hostesses went about shaking hands with guests from all over the State. The clubs of Providence, Northampton, Springfield, Worcester and many towns and cities near Boston sent delegations. There were laughter, speeches, music and congratulations.

The club members showed in their dress, in their conversation and in their easy but unaffected manners what a humanizing and elevating thing club life has been for the shop girls and factory girls of Massachusetts.

An orchestral concert began the entertainment. Following were appropriate exercises in the hall for an hour, after which came the reception and tea.

Miss Edith M. Howes, the president, introduced the speakers. On the platform were also Miss O. M. E. Rowe, vice-president, Miss E. M. Eustis, assistant secretary, Mrs. H. C. Ernst, treasurer, and Miss Tapley.

Miss Lillian P. Richards, the secretary, read a brief report. The dressmaking, millinery and art classes, and the cooking schools, connected with the clubs, were reported to be flourishing.

Rev. Edward A. Horton, who called the 200 girls present "queens of the kingdom of character," spoke of the value of young people learning trades.

Rev. Thomas J. Conaty, of Worcester, president of the Catholic Summer School, emphasized the importance of working girls, who had but limited time for reading, choosing the right sort of books, and defined a good book as "one that enters

into your life and makes others better because you read it, whether it is fiction, philosophy, history or anything else."

The hall was profusely decorated with spring flowers, and the "pink tea" table bore huge bunches of arbutus.

All around the hall were the banners of the different clubs, and upon the platform were decorations of tropical and flowering plants from the conservatory of Mrs. Quincy Shaw.

Music was furnished by the Columbian Orchestra, many of the musicians being members of the Dry Goods Association.

The great work which the Association has helped to accomplish this year has been the closing of all the large stores in Boston, with one exception, at 5 P. M. The work was begun five years ago by the Dry Goods Clerks' Benefit Society, but this year, with the combined efforts of the Association, the desired result was brought about.

ANNA SHAW'S COTTAGE.

Mr. Garrison has received such a flood of letters in answer to the recent notice of Rev. Anna Shaw's cottage in the COLUMN, that he asks us to reply to some of them through the paper. A number of these letters ask where Wianno is. It is a part of Osterville, in Barnstable Co., on the shore of Cape Cod. It has been set off from Osterville as a separate post-office, chiefly for the convenience of summer visitors. There are some mosquitoes, but they can be kept out by screens.

IN THE LECTURE FIELD.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson will spend the next two months in the East. She is having eager requests for lectures from those who heard her brilliant addresses at the Washington Convention. She will be among the speakers at the banquet and festival of the New England W. S. A. in May. Her permanent Eastern address is, Care Mrs. Martha Lane, Hingham, Mass.

Mrs. Emma Shaw Colcleugh, of Providence, R. I., formerly a prominent teacher in that city, is giving lectures entitled "Within the Arctic Circle." Mrs. Colcleugh is perhaps the best travelled woman, so far as this continent is concerned, to be found on the lecture platform. She has been all through the Rockies and the Sierras, to Hawaii and Alaska; but most of her experiences, which furnish the material for her delightful evening entertainments, have been gathered in British North America, where she has spent many months journeying along unusual routes. She has more than 100 slides—beautiful pictures—made from photographs which she took during a 4,000-mile jaunt into the Arctic regions.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby expects to attend the mid-year conference of the A. A. W., to be held in Boston on May 1. This is an opportunity for women's clubs and Suffrage Leagues to secure a lecture by her a little before or after that date. Mrs. Colby lectures on "The Philosophy of Woman Suffrage," and "Woman Suffrage as it Exists To-day." She has also a lecture on "The Evolution of Costume,"

which was given in the course of the Hartford School of Sociology. This lecture is illustrated with slides made especially for it, and, as the National Museum placed its resources at Mrs. Colby's disposal while she was preparing her lecture, the results are valuable and unique. Mrs. Colby's address is 1325 10th Street, Washington, D. C. For terms, etc., apply to her, or at this office.

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

Money for the relief of the Armenian sufferers can be sent either to Brown Bros. & Co., 50 State Street, Boston, to be dispensed by Miss Barton and the Red Cross; or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, to be dispensed by the American missionaries now on the field; or to Rev. S. J. Barrows, editor of the *Christian Register*, 141 Franklin Street, Boston, to be sent to Dr. Grace Kimball, at Van, through the British consul there.

Money sent through any of these channels will be transmitted safely.

GROWTH OF CO-EDUCATION.

It is said that there is now but one distinctively girls' school of any size or note in Wisconsin, and no boys' school. Co-education is the rule of the State.

In New Orleans, co-education is being gradually introduced, and when the new Gayarre school was opened a few months ago, the directors decided that it should be up-to-date in this as well as in other respects. Recently a reporter of the *Daily Picayune* put the question to one of the leading teachers of this school: "How does co-education succeed in the conservative old Third District?"

"Splendidly," she answered. "At first the boys declared that they wouldn't be 'sissies' and study with the girls. But our principal quietly ordered the boys and girls to file into regular rank, and in the classrooms a boy and girl were seated side by side. The boys demurred, then, boylike, grew very shy, while the girls cried a little. But the second day, when the classes were called upon to recite, there was so much work to be done that boys and girls had no time for either shyness or tears. Several of the boys missed their lessons the first day, and the girls tittered. It had an excellent effect; the boys are ashamed to miss before the girls, for these girls of the Gayarre School are very studious and intend to make the new school the banner school of the district. The good example of the girls has also acted as an incentive to the boys; they require little or no correction, are more gentlemanly and polite, and, all in all, this first attempt at co-education in the extreme end of New Orleans has been very gratifying in its results."

TUTORING. An Armenian gentleman, who was graduated in good standing at Marietta College with the class of 1895, wishes to do tutoring or similar work. President Simpson of Marietta writes: "He proved himself a diligent and faithful student, of honorable, upright character, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of his fellow students and of the faculty. He is a fine scholar in Latin and French, as well as in several other branches, and would do good service as a teacher or private instructor." Address G. A. B., 16 Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

NOTHING NEW.

BY J. W. BENGOUGH.

The atrocities which have recently startled the world in Armenia are nothing new... The present Sultan is like his ancestors: as they did, so does he." —W. T. Stead.

Withhold your amazement and rage;

These tales from the East are quite true,

But it isn't good form

To gnash and to storm

As horrified rustics might do.

Consider (your wrath to assuage),

The despatches contain nothing new!

It makes your flesh creep, and your blood

Seems to curdle or freeze in your veins,

When the newspapers tell

Of deeds that shame hell—

Deeds which no strong arm restrains;

But of course it should be understood

That the Turk a Turk still remains.

Armenian Christians are killed

By thousands—their children and wives

Find horrible graves,

Or a worse fate as slaves,

If the devilish Kurds spare their lives.

But the Sultan has always so willed—

He's always been handy with knives!

Yes, and most of his doings are hid—

The scantiest hint has been dropped;

We never may know

How Armenia's woe

Has crime's blackest record o'ertopped.

But that's how the Turk always did,

And he'll keep up the plan—till he's stopped!

—Toronto Globe.

NEBRASKA NOTES.

Mayor Broatch, of Omaha, appointed Mrs. Ella W. Peattie and Mrs. Wegia H. Tracy as delegates to the State Sugar Beet Convention. Three delegates were men.

Omaha now has two police matrons, Mrs. Cummings and Mrs. Sophia Bennett, the latter having been recently appointed.

Mrs. Laura Byles is preaching very acceptably at Pilgrim Congregational Church, Omaha. Rev. Emma Perkins is filling the pulpit on alternate Sabbaths at Clay Centre and Silver Creek.

Three of the four class presidents in the S. Omaha High School are girls, viz.: Senior, Stella Campbell; junior, Pearl Gray; sophomore, Blanche Ginder.

One result of the spring elections is that four towns will have women on their school boards, viz.: Chadron, Mrs. Mary Hayward; David City, Mrs. Sarah Evans; Fremont, Mrs. Reynolds; North Platte, Mrs. Etta Bonner.

Postmistresses recently appointed are: Miss Mary Ballantine, Syracuse; Miss Margaret Woodworth, Ramsey; Miss Lulu York, Pickard; Miss Oley Farrell, Allen, all of Nebraska.

An interesting item in the annual report of the Associated Charities of Omaha is that the number of women reported as deserted by their husbands is 103, while the number of men deserted is only 18.

There is nothing about the sign "Marston & Marston, Attorneys," to create surprise, unless one knows that these attorneys are father and daughter. The lawyers forming this unusual combination live in Kearney. (Later): Miss Marston has been admitted to practice before the Supreme Court.

Miss Hayslett was the winner of the prize in the Sophomore oratorical contest in the Omaha High School.

VIOLA KAUFMAN.

A UTAH WOMAN'S VIEW.

Mrs. C. C. Welsh, of No. 1450 Washington Avenue, Denver, Col., is entertaining Mrs. John McVicker, of Salt Lake City, president of the Utah Federation of Women's Clubs, vice-president of the Woman's Republican League, and president of the Utah Kindergarten Association. Mrs. McVicker is spending a few weeks in Colorado to acquaint herself with the workings of the women's organizations there.

Mrs. McVicker is reported as saying:

Now that politics have abated, the Utah women have been turning their attention largely to the organizing of clubs. Now there are nearly a half-hundred organizations, and the total number of ladies interested in the work is between 450 and 500. The clubs are mostly literary and political, the latter being divided on party lines.

But one good feature of the Utah women is that when it comes to assisting in some municipal reform, educational improvement, or anything that will benefit the State, the forces coöperate, and accomplish a vast amount of good. Through their efforts, the kindergartens were made a part of the public school system.

The securing of equal rights when the sentiment was so much against us shows the pluck of the women of Utah. They have since been instrumental in getting a bill through the first State Legislature to encourage silk culture in Utah by lending State assistance to people who are willing to go into this business. The silk that was on exhibition at the World's Fair in Chicago in 1893 from Utah received flattering notices from the commissioners, and they remarked that the Utah product would compare favorably with that of Japan, while the climate and conditions in Utah are far more advantageous than in the foreign country.

Mrs. McVicker was nominated by the Republicans for State Superintendent of Schools, but withdrew her name.

According to Mrs. McVicker, Mrs. Eme-line B. Wells will be chosen as one of the delegates to the Republican convention at St. Louis. Mrs. Wells is the vice-chairman of the Republican State Central Committee, and her services in conducting the campaign have been considered very valuable.

"Polygamy will never be allowed to be practised in our State," remarked Mrs. McVicker emphatically. "The constitution of the State strictly prohibits it, and the Mormon church has issued its manifesto against its continuance. At the time of the adoption of the clause against polygamy by the framers of the State constitution, it was agreed that the polygamists should take their first wives, or in case the first one was dead, that they should take the second, and so on. The others were given a portion of the property, and this is the reason that Utah contains more women holding property in their own names according to its population than any other State in the Union. Some of these women, 'Edmunds' widows,' as they have been generally dubbed, are quite wealthy."

Gov. Wells, it is said, has signified his intention of appointing Mrs. McVicker as one of the regents of the Utah State University. She has been endorsed by the women for the position.

INACCURATE MRS. CRANNELL.

The Philadelphia *Ledger* says:

One must go away from home to hear news. The Boston *Journal* prints a letter from a Mrs. W. W. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y., on the liquor question, in which she takes occasion to say that "in Philadelphia, of 8,034 persons who sell liquor over the bar for drinks, 3,696 are women, nearly one-half." Comparatively few women in this county have retail liquor license, and it is quite certain that about all of them employ men as bar-tenders. It is a rarity to find a woman tending bar, except in an emergency caused by the absence of the man whose regular business it is to dispense liquors. Mrs. Crannell's figures are ridiculous. There are not one-fourth as many licenses in this city as Mrs. Crannell reports.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition is already in press, though the first has only been out a fortnight.

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AN ARMENIAN whose eyes are weak, but who is otherwise well, would like a place to do errands, run an elevator, or do any other work that does not severely tax the eyes. Worked three years and a half in the same place before his eyes failed, and can give recommendations. Would work for small wages. Address G. A., WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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BELGIAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

An International Congress of Women, under the auspices of the *Ligue belge du droit des femmes* (Woman's Rights League of Belgium) will be held in Brussels next September.

The subjects discussed will relate chiefly to the civil and economic rights of women. All interested are invited to join and contribute to the funds. The fee will be five francs for a person who is already a member of any women's society, and ten francs for a person who is not. This fee will entitle the contributor to a membership ticket which will admit to all the meetings, and will also entitle the holder to receive all the publications of the Congress.

Contributions of money, and suggestions of subjects to be discussed at the Congress, may be sent to any member of the organizing committee, M. Cauderlier, L. La Fontaine, or M. Popelin, Hotel Ravenstein, 11 Rue Ravenstein, Brussels, Belgium.

THE MODERN STAGE.

Mrs. Ella Wheeler Wilcox has, in the *New York World*, a strong, and, in the main, a sensible article dealing with the degeneracy of the stage. Among other good things, she says:

So far as absolute immoral influence goes, I believe such undeniably funny plays as "Doctor Bill" and "Too Much Johnson," both of which held the boards here an entire season, far more pernicious in their effect than "Orange Blossoms" or "The Artist's Model," or any of what might be called the nude plays.

Both plays mentioned based their most humorous situations on the vulgar infidelity of a husband to his wife, and his efforts to conceal the fact. The most vigorous moralist was obliged to laugh if he witnessed either of these plays, and so fond is the world of a good laugh that I heard scarcely a word of criticism of the bad tendency of the fun during the entire season. But when young men are made to feel only amusement at infidelity, and are roused to an instinctive sympathy for and desire to shield the wrong-doer, because he is such a jolly fellow, a slow poison is being inhaled.

In the purity of the home life lies the safety of a country. Whenever a nation becomes lax in its ideas of marriage ties, and liberal in its treatment of the social offender, its doom is sealed. When "art" is employed to turn the act of a young husband embracing a servant girl behind a door into a brilliantly funny episode of a play, then the stage is lending itself to assist in the debauchery of the public mind.

CHARLES KINGSLEY'S DAUGHTER.

Miss Rose Kingsley, daughter of Charles Kingsley, has been lecturing in Boston on "The Democratic Painters of France," "Portrait, Decorative and Religious Painters, the Impressionists," and "Shakespeare in Warwickshire." In reply to an invitation to be among the speakers at the Festival of the New England W. S. A. on May 27, which assumed that she held her father's opinions on woman suffrage, Miss Kingsley writes: "I am sorry to say that I sail from New York on May 27, so that it is impossible for me to be present. I do hold my father's opinion on the question of suffrage for women in England, and have worked, as far as I can, as an humble follower of Mrs. Henry Fawcett—not for universal suffrage, but for the granting of the Parliamentary franchise to women rate-payers, who already are able to vote in all elections other than Parliamentary. It is merely, I think, a matter of time before we are given this franchise. It may come now at any moment."

WOMEN'S POLITICAL SUPERIORS.

The political superiors of women have again been demonstrating their superior calmness and freedom from excitability. This time it is two Congressmen who have been throwing inkstands and sponge-cups at each others' heads. If the officers of any women's club had allowed themselves to be carried away by their feelings to such an extent, every member of the Man Suffrage Association would have claimed it as a glaring proof of the unfitness of women to vote. But, so far as we have seen, not one of these gentlemen is calling for the disfranchisement of men in general, or even of the two Congressmen involved in the fracas.

IN THE ISLE OF MAN.

James Hodgson, of Peel, outlines the history of woman suffrage in the Isle of Man, as follows:

Woman suffrage in Parliamentary elections in this island was granted by the House of Keys Election, 1881. In the form originally intended, both owners and occupiers were to have been allowed a vote. As a compromise it was arranged that the vote be restricted to female owners, as an experiment. Experience soon showed that women were quite equal to exercising the rights conferred upon them, and that they used at least as much discretion in voting as members of the other sex. This was fully recognized by the House of Keys Election Act, 1892, when women occupiers were allowed to vote as well as women owners.

For fourteen years the women in the Isle of Man have enjoyed the privilege of the Parliamentary franchise, and the quiet manner in which they have exercised their right is perhaps the best answer to those who credit women with extreme revolutionary tendencies.

Miss E. M. EVANS, of Ripon, won first honors in the State oratorical contest of Wisconsin colleges, and she will represent Wisconsin in the Interstate contest.

The final count of the vote on the admission of women as lay delegates to the Methodist General Conference is reported to stand 7,554 for the women to 2,605 against them. This lacks 65 1-4 votes of being three-fourths.

The woman's edition of *The Northwestern*, the college weekly of Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill., appeared recently. It was entirely the work of the college girls, with Miss Florence Spofford as editor-in-chief. It is the first edition ever published by the young women of the University, yet one of the best and brightest ever issued, says the Chicago *Inter-Ocean*.

The Current Events Club in Smith is the largest in the college, its membership being nearly two hundred. Any young woman of the college can join, and each member registers herself in one of the nine departments—education, religion, philanthropy, foreign politics, domestic politics, industrial interests, sociology, science and literature, music and art. At each meeting reports are made of the noteworthy events in each department since the last meeting. A general discussion follows.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE stirred many hearts by her recent appeal in behalf of the Armenian sufferers, but none more strongly than the hearts of her own family. Her daughter, Mrs. Laura E. Richards, whose home is in Maine, started several little boys out to solicit contribution. One of these little boys was Mrs. Richards' own son, and one of the persons whom he asked was Mrs. James G. Blaine. In answer to his appeal, she asked, "Do you think I ought to give something for the Armenians?" He replied, "Yes, I do." She then asked, "How much do you think I ought to give?" This was a poser for the little fellow; but Mrs. Blaine relieved his perplexity by presenting him with a hundred dollars.—*Woman's Journal*.

MISS GERTRUDE SIMMONS, the Indian girl who was awarded second honors at the Indiana State oratorical college contest, defeated all the speakers of the senior, junior and sophomore classes for the honor of representing Earlham College. Miss Simmons is a full-blood Sioux of South Dakota, and lived the usual life of an Indian girl on a reservation until she was eight years old. She then went to White's Institute at Wabash, Ind., which was closed last year. Last September she entered Earlham College, Richmond, Ind., with the intention of taking the regular four years' course. She is partly supporting herself by teaching music. She is proficient in the English, French and Sioux languages, and is preparing herself for work among her people.

WOMEN'S PART IN PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS.

One main reason why women are not enfranchised is the impression among men that women take little interest in politics. Just in proportion as women show an intelligent interest, they are welcomed as "helpmeets" by the men of the party with which they coöperate. Therefore, it is above all else important to the cause of woman suffrage that every woman who loves her country should study political issues and conditions, and should attach herself to the party whose principles and policy seem to her best calculated to promote the national welfare.

The presidential election, which takes place every four years, offers to women a golden opportunity. It is the stirring of the pool of Siloam by the angel of progress. If only they will enter the pool, they will be healed of their political nonentity.

It is a great mistake for women to look on as idle spectators and wait until they have the ballot before they take an active part in shaping results. Voting is one part of political power, but not the only one. Voting is not an end, but a means to an end. "The best way to resumption of specie payments is to resume," said Horace Greeley. The best way to secure a citizen's rights is to do a citizen's duty. Every question at issue in the coming election is a woman's question. Every interest at stake is a woman's interest. Peace or war, protection or free trade, a gold or a silver standard, monometalism or bimetallism—these are questions on the wise solution of which depends the material and moral welfare of every woman's home. Let her realize that she and all she holds dear are in the ship, and that if the ship goes upon the rocks she will go down with the men.

Another important reason why women should take part in presidential elections is the fact that in every State the Legislature can enable women to vote for Presidential Electors by a simple change of election laws, without any amendment of the State Constitution. In the three States of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah women will vote for President next fall, and it is theoretically possible that their preferences may decide the result.

We urge women, therefore, to join one of the national political parties, to accept its duties and responsibilities, and to work loyally for its candidates. We cordially endorse the advice given by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster in her address last Wednesday evening at the Chickatawbut Club. She said:

I would urge women to find work in some political party. Don't flirt a little with both parties, but stick to one. Women's interests are not apart from men's. Better even than woman's interests are human interests. Therefore men need women's help in political action.

"Don't flirt with both parties, but stick to one." Those words should be written in letters of gold. I devoutly wish that there might be formed a Woman's National Republican Alliance, and a Woman's National Democratic Alliance, and that every intelligent woman, North and South, East and West, whether suffragist or remonstrant, would become a working mem-

ber of the party of her choice. Union and coöperation of women with men—in this sign we conquer.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A REMONSTRANT SYMPOSIUM.

In *Donahoe's Magazine* for April there is a symposium on "The Present Aspect of Woman Suffrage," by Mr. Charles R. Saunders, secretary of the late Man Suffrage Association, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, Mrs. Evelyn Greenleaf Sutherland and Miss Katherine E. Conway. It is called a symposium, but it is principally the work of Mr. Saunders, who occupies nearly twice as much space as all the other writers put together. His article, as usual, is devoted almost wholly to accusation, insinuation and denunciation, without an ounce of solid argument in it. We wish it might be read by every suffragist in the country, for the sake of the wholesome indignation its misrepresentations would arouse.

Miss Conway briefly intimates that "when the matter is forced upon us in season and out of season, we resent the persistence of a tiresome and futile discussion," and "beg to be excused from thinking or talking about suffrage." Miss Conway, in conversation with the editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN, has frankly declared her belief that suffrage is certain to come to women before many years, whether they want it or not. The discussion that the suffragists keep up can hardly be called futile, if it is sure to accomplish the desired object. As for its being tiresome, we can assure the "antis" that we are quite as tired of shaking the sleepers as they are of being shaken; but there is no other way. It is simply the case of the widow and the unjust judge over again.

A. S. B.

WHAT SHALL BE DONE?

The Massachusetts W. S. A. is confronting a financial situation which demands the serious attention of its members.

The expenses last year were \$2,355. It is not likely that they can be much lessened this year without crippling the work. The sum now in the treasury is about \$1,000. The question is whether the money needed can be raised without a Fair. The majority of our officers and members dread a Fair; and it is especially desirable to avoid one next winter, because a Fair is to be held for the benefit of the N. E. Hospital for Women and Children. So many of the same people are interested in the Suffrage Association and in the Hospital that, whenever in the past the two Fairs have come at the same time, the fact has seriously injured the success of both.

The officers of the Association receive no salary. The chief items of expense last year were:

Rent of Suffrage Parlors	\$675
Clerk hire	344
Expense of Annual Meeting	66
Expenses of Fortnightly Meetings, Receptions, etc.	128
Printing suffrage leaflets	339
Other printing—circulars, petitions, "Legal Status of Women, etc."	176
Advertising	143
Postage and expressage	135
Fees to N. A. W. S. A.	88

Office supplies and stationery, the cleaning of the rooms and sundry small items came to about \$150 more. In addition, \$118 was contributed to the referendum campaign. That expense will not be repeated; but an organizer has this year been employed for several months, at \$75 per month.

Apart from a Fair, the chief annual receipts upon which the Association can count, judging from last year, are:

Annual memberships and donations	\$400
League Auxiliary Fees	227
Sale of leaflets and books	505
Receipts from sub-leasing the parlors	224

The annual memberships and League auxiliary fees for the present year are already paid, and form part of the \$1,000 now in the treasury. A considerable part of the receipts from sale of literature and from sub-leasing the parlors is also already in.

It is evident that unless a considerable sum can be raised in addition, there will be a large deficit, which will absolutely necessitate a Fair.

The serious attention of the auxiliary Leagues and the members of the State Association is invited to this vital matter. If each League would hold a local entertainment for the benefit of the State Association, and if as many as possible of the friends who habitually contribute to the treasury would double their usual generous gifts, it might be possible to "scrape along" till Christmas after next. If not, the unwelcome necessity of a Fair looms up before us. Let us all put our best wits to work to meet the need in some other way.

A. S. B.

WOMEN AND MUNICIPAL REFORM.

The first Congress of the American Ethical Union was held in St. Louis last week, and the lecture hall at the Museum of Fine Arts was not large enough for the audience. The St. Louis *Republic* calls it "as fashionable and probably as intelligent a concourse as ever assembled in St. Louis." Various problems of practical or applied ethics were discussed by able speakers, both men and women. The afternoon of April 24 was devoted to "Municipal Reform." Prominent lawyers and business men were present, and various plans for overcoming municipal corruption were discussed. Bishop O'Fallon, of Chicago, is reported as saying:

It took the world about 4,000 years to discover that woman has a soul; then it took the world 1,800 years more to discover that she has a mind. I am glad that woman is taking so prominent a part in this great work. I always urge my congregation to go to the primaries, and I wish I could ask the women to go, too.

THE BOSTON SCHOOL.

Higher education in municipal house-cleaning is here in Boston and here to stay. Women are its leaders and promoters. The report of Mrs. Alice Upton Pearmain, chairman of the special committee of Collegiate Alumnae appointed to make a thorough investigation of the sanitary condition of the Boston public schools, shows that the members of that committee, having put their hands to the broom, do not intend to look back until the schoolrooms

in Boston, hitherto like Augean stables, are cleaned and kept clean. Their facts and figures back up at every turn their special plea that this disgrace of Boston must not remain neglected for two years, until the new buildings provided for by the recent legislative grant of more than two millions are ready for use. Is the Hancock annex an educational centre which should be tolerated in the city of Boston for a week—or for a day?

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. was held at 3 Park Street, Boston, last Tuesday afternoon. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore presided. Mr. J. O. Norris, principal of the Charlestown High School, gave an interesting paper on "Horace Mann and the Public Schools." Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, who was present in the audience, was called upon, and added some pleasant words. Refreshments and a social half-hour followed.

WOMAN'S COUNCIL IN MONTREAL.

The National Council of Women of Canada will hold its annual conference the third week of May in Montreal, in response to the invitation given last year by the Local Council. The Countess of Aberdeen will preside.

On Tuesday evening, May 12, a public meeting will be held in the High School Assembly Hall, when addresses will be delivered by Lady Aberdeen, and by public men interested in social and educational subjects. On Wednesday evening, May 13th, a French public meeting will be held in the St. Jean Baptiste Hall, the programme arranged by the French-speaking ladies who belong to the Local Council.

Some of the subjects under consideration this year are technical and domestic training, immigration, the cultivation of patriotism, the duties of citizenship, and women's place in art and literature. Mrs. Dunlap Hopkins, of the New York School of Design, is expected to speak on "Applied Design."

This annual conference brings together delegates from every Local Council, and the subjects discussed have their origin in the work and difficulties with which the Councils have struggled during the year. Each Local Council is composed of representatives from every woman's charity organization or other society in the different cities. The many gaps and deficiencies in our systems of education, hygiene and reform are constantly proclaiming themselves, and the women are trying to meet these difficulties practically, striving first to understand the present conditions, and secondly to improve them.

WOMEN MOVING ON IN NEW JERSEY.

The Daily Press of Plainfield, N. J., says:

There are now eleven women commissioners of deeds in New Jersey. There are forty-six women who are notaries public, but only one lawyer. Miss Mary V. Steele, of Somerville, was the first woman to be elected a commissioner of deeds in April, 1895. She is the daughter of the late ex-Congressman William G. Steele.

Women commissioners are rare in the Eastern States, but not in the West. Those elected at the last joint meeting were: Mary L. Holdrum, Eastwood, Bergen County; Emily O'Connor, Newark; Frances B. Stewart, Newark; Marion College, Newark; Caroline L. Cue, Jersey City, Mary R. Gray, Raritan, Hunterdon County; Bella M. Farnham, Raritan, Middlesex County; Mary V. Steele, Somerville, Somerset County; Alice M. Kyte, Fanwood, Union County; Alice M. Thompson, Plainfield; Mary F. Philbrook, Hudson.

Miss Mary Philbrook, the first woman lawyer of the State, won another victory at this session of the Legislature, by securing the passage of a bill to allow women to become Masters in Chancery, and she is the first candidate for appointment. It is expected that next year Miss Beatrice Maybaum, of No. 7 Sidney Place, Newark, will apply for examination, preparatory to an entrance to the New Jersey bar.

New Jersey women are coming to the front in other lines. Miss Elizabeth Compton is a woman inventor, and Chief Consul Robert Gentle, of the New Jersey Division, L. A. W., has recognized the bicycle girl, and has appointed Miss Clara Bell Dunnug, of Paterson, and Miss Ida Greely Ale, of Trenton, local consuls.

F. M. A.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Eva K. Miller, of Eldon, Iowa, a prominent worker in the Purity Department of the National W. C. T. U., was ordained to the ministry by an Ecclesiastical Council of Congregational churches which met in Eldon, April 2. Rev. L. F. Berry, of Ottumwa, preached the ordination sermon, and Revs. J. H. Beard and Wm. Jones assisted in the services. Rev. Mrs. Miller is the wife of the Congregational pastor at Eldon, and has been assisting her husband in evangelistic and other labors for the past two years. The friend who sends this item says of Mrs. Miller: "Her ordination is a just recognition of the work she is doing."

The Easter morning sermon, in the Unitarian Church at Roslindale, Mass., was preached by Rev. Harriet Barton Boynton, on "Deliverance from Bondage."

Rev. Mary Traffarn Whitney has resigned the pastorate of the Second Unitarian Church in West Somerville, Mass. The church has made a wonderful growth under her care. It is free from debt, and in the hands of earnest workers. A broad field is open to Mrs. Whitney in connection with the work of her husband, who is pastor of an active church in South Boston, and many reform movements are claiming her attention. She therefore finds it impossible to continue her pastoral work at West Somerville.

Rev. Elinor E. Gordon, who for seven years has been associate pastor with Rev. Mary E. Safford of Unity Church at Sioux City, Ia., has accepted a call to take charge of the Unitarian Church at Iowa City. She preached her first sermon there on Easter Sunday. The Sioux City church passed resolutions testifying to Miss Gordon's faithful service and intrinsic worth, and recognizing in her "one of the great exponents of liberalism, the ideal woman, the strong, courageous leader, the gentle, loving teacher." Miss Safford will carry on the work alone at Sioux City for the present.

Rev. Sarah B. Whistler, a regularly ordained elder in the Church of the United Brethren in Christ, in Indiana, has gone to California, and will spend one year on the Pacific coast. She has been holding revival meetings in Fresno County, and expects to be active in church and W. C. T. U. work during her visit.

At the reopening and dedication of the Universalist Church at Neenah and Menasha, the twin cities of Wisconsin, on Sunday, April 12, the services were shared by men and women ministers. On Saturday evening Rev. Nellie Opdale, of Racine, preached the first sermon in the renewed edifice, assisted in the devotional services by Rev. E. E. Hammond, of Oshkosh. Sunday morning the pulpit was occupied by Rev. Olympia Brown, of Racine, who preached one of her best sermons. Mrs. M. J. DeLong and Dr. Cantwell assisted in the opening Scripture, responses, and prayer. In the evening, at the dedicatory services proper, Mr. T. T. Moulton, one of the oldest members of the congregation, gave the address on the history of the parish, and Dr. Cantwell preached the sermon. The prayer of consecration was offered by the pastor, Rev. F. F. Eddy, and Mrs. De Long made a brief address, recalling other days in her own experience and that of the church which she had served as pastor in previous years.

Mrs. Lide Meriwether, of Tennessee, went to Little Rock, Ark., on April 15, and stayed until April 21, attending the W. C. T. U. and W. S. A. State Conventions, and speaking for both. She went under contract for three evening lectures, but gave five. On Sunday, she was invited into three of the most prominent pulpits in the city, the First Methodist, the largest church in the city, the Episcopal Cathedral (High Church), and the Congregational. She accepted two of these invitations, and regretfully declined that of the Methodists, as she was not strong enough, after her work in the conventions, to speak three times in one day.

Mrs. Meriwether spoke in the Cathedral to a large crowd, in the afternoon. The Dean had made the offer to the W. C. T. U., and urged it cordially. He is both a temperance man and an equal suffragist. He spoke words of high praise for Mrs. Meriwether in introducing her, and also at the close of her address, and told the ladies that henceforth the Cathedral was at their service. In the evening Mrs. Meriwether spoke in the Congregational church to a large congregation. She returned the next evening to her home in Memphis, Tenn., seriously ill with an attack of cholera morbus, but is now recovering.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.

Address, Leaflet Department,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT is attending county suffrage conventions in Delaware.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS AND MRS. JULIA B. NELSON attended the Territorial Equal Suffrage Convention at Albuquerque, New Mexico, on April 28 and 29.

MRS. R. E. PEARY, of Brooklyn Heights, is said to own the largest and finest collection of Arctic furs belonging to any one individual in the world.

At Vermilion, South Dakota, in the oratorical contest of the State University, Miss Hyde ranked first, and she will represent her college at the Inter-collegiate contest.

MISS HELEN MORRIS LEWIS, president of the North Carolina Equal Rights Association, contributes to this week's *Woman's Journal* an equal suffrage story entitled "That Hot-Blooded Young Southerner." Among the other contents are "An American Girl in Greece," by Mabel Hay Barrows, "Boston Deaconesses," "Colleges Girls," "Foibles of the New Woman," and State Correspondence from California, South Carolina, Wisconsin and Arkansas.

The decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court that women cannot be made eligible as notaries public by the Legislature, because they are not expressly named in the Constitution, is illogical and unjust. But it is law so long as a majority of the judges maintain their present opinion. Fortunately, judges, like other men, are mortal, and will give place sooner or later to more enlightened successors.

MRS. LAURA E. RICHARDS on April 28 gave a reading in aid of the Armenian Relief Fund at the home of her mother, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, in this city. It was a delightful entertainment, in which three generations took part. Mrs. Howe introduced Mrs. Richards with a brief address, and Miss Alice Richards, a graduate of Smith College, contributed piano music between the selections. The parlors were crowded, and two hundred dollars were cleared for the relief fund.

MRS. SHAW, the mother of Rev. Anna H. Shaw, died a few days ago, at her home in Big Rapids, Mich. Miss Shaw says in a private letter:

The *Woman's Journal* was a great comfort to her, as long as she was able to read and understand it. She was an ardent and loyal suffragist ever since I can remember, and rejoiced in woman's work. She has been one of the best and truest mothers who ever lived. . . . I know how large a space a mother fills in the world by its great emptiness to-day.

The current number of *The Bostonian* contains what may be considered as the only complete and exhaustive article yet published on the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. It is by Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, a most competent authority. The article embraces a brief summary of each organization in the Federation, together with a sketch of the origin, growth and present condition of the club movement in general. It is illustrated by portraits of the different club presidents. As a work of reference for the future, it will prove invaluable to every club woman.

TEACHERS' SALARIES.

The Massachusetts School Suffrage Association met on April 29 and voted to send a petition to the school committee of Boston, asking that in any effort to raise the salaries of teachers, the first consideration shall be to make compensation more equal by raising the salaries of women teachers. A copy of the petition will be at the *Woman's Journal* Office for signature, and information in regard to the movement can be obtained from Dr. Salome Merritt, 59 Hancock Street, Boston.

THE ARMENIAN SUFFERERS.

The treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, has received the following from the treasurer of the International Relief Committee at Constantinople:

The demand made upon us by our relief centres is urgent in the extreme; the more we examine into the great calamity, the more extended and dreadful the suffering appears.

You have asked in regard to our success in sending money into the interior. We have been very successful thus far, and have succeeded in overcoming every difficulty which has presented itself. All our remittances to the interior have been fully acknowledged, and up to this time not a single piaster has been lost or failed to reach its destination.

A correspondent from Harpoot writes:

I think there will be no difficulty in getting the money to those for whom it is intended. They throng upon us in crowds. We ought to have \$25,000 additional at once. We have already assisted some 60,000 persons, after the most careful weeding out of those who can take care of themselves, and yet the number increases. We can give only a very small sum to each individual while there is such a multitude. Many come from places two or three days' journey distant.

A correspondent from Erzroom writes:

The relief work here is on a large scale. In this city we are now supplying daily bread rations to nearly 4,000. Wheat is given every fortnight to the villages of the Erzroom plain. About 7,000 are thus helped. Large quantities of clothing sent from Constantinople have been distributed here and in the towns and villages throughout the province. Over 1,000 thick wadded quilts have been manufactured by women and girls, who are on our relief rolls, and distributed. Extreme destitution, coextensive with the bounds of the province, and embracing at least one-half of the Armenian population, exists.

Over 50,000 cold, hungry, suffering men, women and children lift a united voice for help. Thousands of widows and orphans still mourning the sad loss of husbands and fathers, remnants of decimated families and inmates of plundered homes, relate tales of woe that are heartrending. We are now assisting 30,000 throughout the province, but this number must be gradually increased to at least 40,000. In no other way can these people be kept alive. There is absolutely no hope that the present condition of the Armenians will be materially changed, unless, indeed, for the worse, until September, when the harvest will be garnered.

From Marash comes the following:

Last week we were helping 7,000 people in Marash and three neighboring villages. We gave them on an average one and a half piasters a week. We dis-

tributed in addition to money, clothing, shoes and bedding. Zeitoun refugees have begun to come to Marash. Our funds are inadequate for this large undertaking, and are nearly exhausted.

MICHIGAN ANNUAL MEETING.

The Twelfth Annual Convention of the Michigan Equal Suffrage Association will be held at Pontiac, May 20, 21 and 22, 1896.

The question of woman in government is forcing itself more and more upon public attention. Already three States have given women full citizenship, and several more are this year taking steps in that direction. The education of public sentiment is the most important factor in removing opposition. This Annual Convention affords an excellent opportunity for friends of woman's enfranchisement to gather information regarding the progress of the movement, and for honest opposers to measure the reasoning of its advocates. The former are urged to give the Convention the encouragement and strength of their attendance, and the latter are earnestly invited and assured of every courtesy.

The Convention is composed of the officers and past officers of the Association, the presidents and delegates of auxiliary societies, and individual members. Individuals may become members upon the payment of \$1.00. Delegates and visitors will be entertained free of expense.

Come; give and gain inspiration in this branch of work for the betterment of human conditions. MAY STOCKING KNAGGS, Pres. Bay City, April 24, 1896.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition was in press before the first had been out a fortnight.

AN ARMENIAN whose eyes are weak, but who is otherwise well, would like a place to do errands, run an elevator, or do any other work that does not severely tax the eyes. Worked three years and a half in the same place before his eyes failed, and can give recommendations. Would work for small wages. Address G. A., WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston.

TUTORING. An Armenian gentleman, who was graduated in good standing at Marietta College with the class of 1893, wishes to do tutoring or similar work. President Simpson of Marietta writes: "He proved himself a diligent and faithful student, of honorable, upright character, and enjoyed the esteem and respect of his fellow students and of the faculty. He is a fine scholar in Latin and French, as well as in several other branches, and would do good service as a teacher or private instructor." Address G. A. B., 16 Waltham St., Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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The Woman's Column.

Published Weekly at 3 Park Street, Boston, Mass.

EDITOR:
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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IGNORES THE WOMEN.

President Eliot, of Harvard, contributes to the *Cambridge Magazine* for May an article entitled "Equality in a Republic." In it occurs the following remarkable passage:

"In some respects, free institutions do certainly tend to equality. Thus, they make all citizens equal as regards the suffrage."

Nearly one half the citizens of the United States are excluded from the suffrage, and President Eliot is well aware of the fact, having more than once taken occasion to signify his approval of their continued exclusion.

Not long ago, President Eliot felt called upon to express severe disapproval of a prominent suffragist for an alleged inaccuracy. It would be hard, in the entire extent of woman suffrage literature, to find a more enormous inaccuracy than he himself has now been guilty of, in regard to a well-known matter of fact. President Eliot should pull the beam out of his own eye before he again tries to pull a mote out of his sister's eye.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE MAY FESTIVAL.

Among the new speakers at the Suffrage Festival on May 27, will be Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, who was one of the most brilliant stars at the Washington Convention; Dean Hodges, of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, whom all will be glad to hear; and Rabbi Blaustein, of Providence, a Russian Jew, a remarkably fine speaker and a strong advocate of equal rights for women. He has spoken several times for the Providence Woman Suffrage League, besides lending them his synagogue for a meeting. His subject at the Festival will be "The Modern Jewess." Other good speakers are expected.

A. S. B.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next and last Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. for the season will be held at the Woman Suffrage Parlors, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, May 12, at 3 P. M.

Mrs. ex-Gov. Claffin will be the lecturer of the afternoon. She will give her audience "Reminiscences of Eminent People," whom she has entertained at her elegant summer home in Newtonville, "under

the spreading elms'" which are the glory of the place. Hon. Henry Wilson, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe, John G. Whittier, and other world-wide celebrities figure in her narration. Mrs. Claffin is very happy in her descriptions, and brings her hearers into close touch with the distinguished persons of whom she has most affectionate remembrances. There will also be music and perhaps recitations, and the usual tea and refreshments at the close.

Members of the Association will please show their tickets at the door. Non-members are expected to pay an admission fee of ten cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

VOTED FOR THE WOMEN.

At the Republican County Convention, held in San Diego, Cal., April 18, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That this convention cordially favors the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, whereby it is sought to extend the elective franchise to all citizens, otherwise qualified, without distinction of sex, and we hereby pledge to it our support at the polls in the November general election.

WORK OF METHODIST WOMEN.

CLEVELAND, O., MAY 4, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

In Bishop Warren's Pastoral Letter, read May 2 at the great Methodist Conference now in session in this city, I find these statements regarding women's work in raising money:

For foreign missions women have collected one million, one hundred and fifty-three thousand, seven hundred and ninety-seven dollars; for home missions, seven hundred and eighty-six thousand, two hundred and sixty-five. All this during the last four years.

They have fifty-one deaconesses' homes, fifteen of which are in foreign lands. These deaconesses work without salary, and have held eleven thousand meetings, and have cared for six thousand sick people.

At this writing, the men are hotly discussing the seating of the four women delegates. A German minister, Rev. Dr. Jacob Rothweiler, told a reporter yesterday that "only those who like to shine and old maids wanted to be delegates. They have no right to be delegates."

It remains to be seen whether the women will be seated.

SARAH M. PERKINS.

A State Federation of Women's Clubs has been formed in Tennessee, with a membership of twenty-six clubs. Mrs. W. D. Beard, of Memphis, is president.

REV. FLORENCE E. KOLLOCK this week closed her six-months' connection with the Every-Day Church of Boston, where she has made herself much beloved, and went to Chicago to be married to Rev. Mr. Crooker, a Unitarian minister of Helena, Mont. Miss Kollock, during her twenty years in the Universalist ministry, has won hosts of friends, and they will unite in wishing her joy.

At the 398th monthly meeting of the masters of Boston schools, held at the Parker House on May 5, a woman for the first time was present and spoke. Miss Sarah L. Arnold, who is proving herself a worthy successor of Miss Lucretia Crocker and Mrs. Louisa Parsons Hopkins on the Boston Board of School Supervisors, addressed the assembled masters on "Observations and Suggestions on the Boston Primary Schools." Miss Arnold has been giving special attention to the primary schools for about a year.

PRINCESS BEATRICE, Queen Victoria's youngest daughter, has been appointed Governor of the Isle of Wight, the office previously held by her husband, Prince Henry of Battenberg. Not a word of protest has been heard from the opponents of woman suffrage. But whenever a woman is elected mayor of a Kansas city, these estimable persons are filled with acute anxiety to know who will darn her husband's stockings. Their solicitude about the husband's stockings is not allayed even if the Kansas mayor, like Princess Beatrice, happens to be a widow.—*Woman's Journal*.

MISS ALICE E. IVES has demonstrated a woman's ability to write a successful play. "The Village Postmaster" has had a great run in New York, and its popularity is quoted as fresh proof that a pure and wholesome play, if sufficiently bright and taking, can compete victoriously with any morbid melodrama. Miss Ives will be remembered as the author of an amusing little suffrage play that appeared some time ago. She designed all the quaint old costumes for "The Village Postmaster," and the New York papers give her the credit for its perfection of detail in costuming and staging.

MRS. ELLEN H. RICHARDS, of the Institute of Technology, was last year elected a trustee of Vassar. She found the college preparing to build a large drain to carry its sewerage to the Hudson. This involved great expense and a needless pollution of the river. Mrs. Richards persuaded the trustees, instead, to convey the sewerage to a farm belonging to the college, and use it to fertilize the land. This plan has been carried out most successfully, at one-sixth of the cost that the other project would have involved. Mrs. Richards' bright idea, in the actual amount of money saved to the college, is said to be the most valuable gift any Vassar graduate has yet conferred upon her *alma mater*.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

EMOTIONAL DR. BUCKLEY.

The admission of women as lay delegates to the General Conference of the M. E. Church continues to be opposed with virulence. Although nearly three-fourths of the local conferences have voted in favor; although women have been for years admitted to the local conferences; although women comprise more than two-thirds of the members of the M. E. body, and are therefore more than two-thirds of the laity; although a majority of the conference committee of this General Conference were in favor of their admission, Rev. Dr. Buckley is reported as saying, May 5:

The only time the Conference has ever undertaken so violent an act as it now proposes to do was before the war, when it bisected the church. That act has been condemned to-day by leading Methodists. If you admit these women in the interests of peace, it will be the peace of despair. It will disgrace the Conference, and stir up men to do as they please. Pause, brethren, before you commit this awful mistake!

The trouble with Dr. Buckley is that he is too "emotional." He lacks the "logical faculty" which he regards as the distinguishing characteristic of the male sex. The only "awful mistake" which has been committed seems to have been in making such a person the editor of a leading Methodist weekly paper.

Rev. Dr. Neely, of Philadelphia, who is leading the fight against the women, showed a similar inability to reason logically. He said that, although men and women are one in Christ Jesus, they are not one in the General Conference, and that it is a part of the Methodist constitution that the governing power is with the men.

Rev. Daniel Stevenson, president of Union College, Kentucky, spoke for the admission of the women. He said:

The time has gone by when anybody should be excluded from church offices on account of race, color or sex.

Ex-Senator James Harlan, of Iowa, said:

Ministers and laymen constitute the membership of this body. The whole matter turns on the question: Who are the laymen? The General Conference has decided that laymen are all those who are not members of the annual conferences. Women are not members of the annual conferences. Now, by what right or what interpretation of the law of the church do you intend to keep women out? The word "laymen" means non-professional, and in the Methodist church it means all members except those who are professional.

The reports describe a scene of the wildest confusion, during which Bishop Bowman threw up his hands, exclaiming: "Are we in Congress or in a Methodist Conference? Good Lord, brethren, can we not stop this hooting and howling?" Amid this bedlam a communication was received from three of the four women delegates representing the North Indiana and Ohio conferences, saying that, while they firmly believed that women had the right to be admitted to the Conference, they respectfully withdrew their rights in the interest of harmony.

Rev. John Coples, of Oregon, paid a glowing tribute to the self-sacrificing labors of the Methodist women of that young State. Other warm speeches were

made by President Harris, of the East Maine Conference, James F. Chaffee, of Minneapolis, J. R. Day, of New York, Rev. Dr. Emery Miller, of Des Moines, Judge H. R. Brill, of Minnesota, and others, for and against the admission of women. A dozen motions and amendments were offered. It was finally decided to recommit both the majority and the minority reports, with instructions to bring in a report submitting the question to the annual conferences. We may say with Whittier:

"Then sound again the bugles,
Call the battle roll anew;
If months have well nigh won the field,
What may not four years do?"

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

A WAY TO RAISE MONEY.

CHICAGO, ILL., APRIL 29, 1896.
Editor Woman's Column:

The great need in our suffrage work is money. Success would be near if we had money enough to organize all our forces.

Local societies are always glad of any suggestions in reference to new entertainments by which they can make money to carry on the work. I want to call their attention, through your valuable paper, to a cantata just published that will make a very popular entertainment. It is called "Our Flag with the Stars and Stripes." It was written by Mrs. Lydia Avery Coonley of Chicago, who is a warm friend of Susan B. Anthony, and a suffragist. Mrs. Coonley is a sweet singer, having recently issued a volume of poems of rare merit. The music of the cantata is composed by Geo. F. Root. "Our Flag" was prepared for entertainments by schools and choirs, but any suffrage society will make money and teach patriotism that introduces this first to a community.

The books are to be obtained for thirty cents a single copy, but a discount of one-fourth off can be obtained when copies are ordered in quantity for an entertainment. They can be had of the John Church Company, Cincinnati.

MARY E. HOLMES,
Pres. Illinois E. S. A.

WOMEN CENTENARIANS.

During the past month I have read in the newspapers of the celebration of the birthdays of five women who are one hundred or more years old.

The first of these in point of age is Mrs. Hannah Chard, of Ferrell, Gloucester, N. J., the oldest woman in the State. At the recent celebration of her 108th birthday, four generations of descendants were present, including three sons, the youngest of whom is sixty-six.

Mrs. Honora McCarty, of South Shaftsbury, Vt., celebrated her 105th birthday Easter. She was born in Ireland, but has been in this country many years. She distinctly remembers many things connected with the rebellion of 1795-98. She is in good health, helps in the housework, and last summer walked from her home to the village, a distance of five miles, to attend church service.

Mrs. Mary Skiffington, 25 Oak Street, Woonsocket, R. I., celebrated her 101st birthday Easter Monday. She is a native of Ireland, and is described as a vivacious

old lady, always ready to receive company. She sews, knits and reads, and can do so without glasses.

Mrs. Hannah Robinson, of Augusta, Me., lately celebrated her 101st birthday. Her health is good, and she was able to see her many friends who called, and to entertain them with many incidents of her past life. She has a daughter, Mrs. Sargent, aged 76.

At Lambertville, N. J., Mrs. Catherine McNeilly celebrated the 100th anniversary of her birth by giving a dinner party to her relatives and friends, who came from Wilmington, Philadelphia, Trenton and other cities to do her honor. Mrs. McNeilly enjoys good health, possesses all her faculties and has a remarkable memory. She was born in Stockton, N. J., on April 10, 1796.

During the month I have seen notices of the deaths of Mrs. Emily Robbins Talcott, of West Hartford, Conn., in her one-hundred and sixth year, Mrs. Martha Swan, of Lee, Mass., at the age of 103 years, and Mrs. Nancy Cooper, of Dober, Mo., 101 years old. Mrs. Swan was for many years a school-teacher, and was the oldest member of the Methuen Historical Society.

Forty years ago, a woman was old and wore a cap at the age of fifty. From present indications, forty years hence women will not be considered old until they reach the century mark.

F. M. A.

SHOULD WOMEN HOLD OFFICE?

George F. Talbot, in the *Popular Science Monthly* for May, is guilty of an unkind attack upon the remonstrants—at least, upon those numerous and highly respected remonstrants who hold public office. He says:

Women, during their physical and mental prime, are by their ruling instincts and their dominant sentiments assigned to duties which leave neither time nor faculty for any absorbing and responsible public station. It might be invidious to say that the best women are in this category of disability; it must be said, however, that the women whom men think the best—at least, the best to be wives and mothers of their children—are not eligible to public office.

This will be news to Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer, who is a School Inspector in New York; to Mrs. J. Elliot Cabot, who is an Overseer of the Poor in Brookline; to Mrs. Clara T. Leonard, who for years held a highly responsible public office in Massachusetts, and who lately published a fervent plea in behalf of women's holding certain important offices, although she is unalterably opposed to letting women vote even for the most unimportant officer.

The fundamental fallacy in Mr. Talbot's reasoning appears when he says:

An objection to employment in public office good as against four-fifths of the sex ought to be good as to the whole sex, just as if it were a question of enlisting them as soldiers.

In other words, because the mother of a young family could not conveniently accept a public office which would absorb the biggest part of her time, no woman ought to be eligible to any public office. Of course, then, no woman ought to be allowed to be a public school-teacher. By the same reasoning, no woman ought to be allowed to be a trained nurse in the hospital, a police matron in the jail, a

saleswoman in a store, an operative in a factory, or a domestic servant in some other woman's kitchen. In short, no woman ought to be allowed to follow any occupation which cannot conveniently be followed by the mother of a family of young children.

In the life of every normal woman, there are many years after her children are grown, when her mental powers are ripened by experience and not yet impaired by age. Many such women have shown that they can fill even "absorbing" public offices without detriment to their families, and with advantage to the State. This is especially true of positions involving oversight of paupers, of the insane and feeble-minded, and of dependent children. The number of women chosen to such positions is increasing every year. Again, there are many excellent unmarried women who can and do hold office acceptably. And, finally, there are many offices which demand no more time than multitudes even of young mothers now devote to church and charitable work—to say nothing of whist parties, pink teas, and "Associations to Oppose the Extension of Suffrage to Women."

Really, Mrs. Schuyler Van Rensselaer or Mrs. Clara T. Leonard ought to take George F. Talbot's education in hand. Even the "antis" could give him some enlightenment as to modern ideas.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

GERMAN WOMEN'S PROTEST.

A protest against certain clauses of the New Civil Code has been signed by 60,000 German women. Writing from Stuttgart to the *Englishwoman's Review*, Miss Constance Campbell says: "Just at present the great interest centres in the New Civil Code, now committed to the care of a Parliamentary Committee. For twenty years the first professors and lawyers have been working at it, but women have not found much favor in their eyes, and every one is doing what is possible to bring this fact to the notice of the authorities. Unfortunately, there are very few members of the German Diet who do not laugh at women's grievances.

The protest is as follows:

We protest against the fact that the future Imperial Civil Code should be on quite a different footing from the Penal Code, namely, in the point of difference between the sexes, which is a difference the Penal Code does not know.*

We protest especially against the fact that women, unless especially appointed by will, should be unable to act as guardians or take part in family councils.

We protest against the fact that married women should, by their marriage, be shut out from rights accorded to unmarried women.

*The Penal Code for Imperial Germany makes every woman responsible for any violation of the law, and punishes her just as it does a man. The Penal Code, therefore, recognizes that every woman is a responsible being, and accountable for the consequences of her every action. In the new Civil Code this equality of the sexes does not exist. The married woman cannot dispose of person or property without her husband's consent, and any business or contract which she undertakes without his consent can be lawfully annulled by him. She, therefore, has every duty of a responsible being without his rights.

We protest especially against the fact that the married woman's ability to act should be prevented because her husband's consent is necessary, or because his will can annul any action of hers.

We protest against the fact that a woman's property and earnings should be liable, according to law, to the administration, use and possession of her husband.

We protest against the fact that marriage and its consequences should be ruled differently for women than for men, and that women's property can only be placed on an equality with men's possessions by special arrangement.

We protest against the legal subjection of married women's property to their husbands as immoral, since it stamps marriage as a means of obtaining property for the man, and we would point to the fact that all civilized nations have either rearranged this matter in their modern laws, or are endeavoring to do so—for instance, Belgium, Holland, England, Scandinavia, America, Switzerland, Russia and Turkey.

We would direct attention to the fact that the same is also extant in certain German States, and that for them these clauses of the New Civil Code are a direct retrogression. We would direct special attention to the English law of 1882, "Married Women's Property Act, 45 and 46 Vic., Ch. 75."

We protest against the fact that German women are considered socially immature, when the women of other nations are ripe for more favorable conditions.

We protest against the fact that the necessity for laws which are less advanced than those of other nations is actually founded on the supposed inferiority of the German women, more than the half of our whole German nation.

LETTER FROM CLARA BARTON.

Miss Clara Barton, in a letter from Constantinople to the Red Cross officials, dated April 18, and received in New York May 6, encourages those who feared that her mission would fail on account of the opposition of the Turkish authorities, and shows that she has no idea of abandoning the work now so successfully inaugurated. Friends, misled by reports of the difficulties she was encountering, had urged her to return, and in reply she writes:

I have a body of relief agents on these fields, hundreds of miles away in the mountains, a thousand miles from me, that I could not draw off in six weeks. The best we could all do would be to abandon ten thousand poor, sick, suffering wrecks to a fate that ought to shock the entire world. Dying, sick, foodless, naked, and not one doctor and no medicine among them, whole cities scourged and left to their fate, to die without a hand raised save the three or four resolute missionaries, tired, worn, God-serving at their posts until they drop. The civilized world running over with skilful physicians, and not one there; no one to arrange to get them there, to pay expenses, take special charge and thus make it possible for them to go.

And we, seeing that state of things, holding in our grasp the relief we had been weeks preparing and organizing in anticipation of this, to turn back, draw off our helpers, send back the doctors already started, give all up, because somebody had said something, the press had circulated it, the world had believed it, our disappointed committees had lost heart and grown sore, struggling with an occupation rather new to them, and the people had taken alarm and failed to sustain them? Was this all there was of us? No purpose of our own? On 'change, like the price of wheat on the market? In the

name of God and humanity, this field must be carried, these people must be rescued, skill, care, medicines and food for the sick must reach them.

And it is a glad sight to my soul to think of Turkish troops taking these bands of doctors on to Marash. They have done it, and are at this very hour marching on with them to their field of labor. What does one care for criticism, disapproval or approval, under circumstances like these? Don't be troubled. We can carry it. We are fair financiers, not dismayed, and, God helping, can save our hospitals.

Miss Barton reports Dr. Hubbell's party at Marash, and Mr. Wistar's at Oorfa. She says it is impossible to describe the joy of the desolate people in welcoming the relief parties.

HEALTH PROTECTIVE ASSOCIATION.

The Ladies' Health Protective Association of New York has arranged for a convention of similar associations, to be held in that city on May 14 and 15. Delegates from associations in Brooklyn, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh are expected. A number of women interested in public affairs in other cities have been invited. Mayor Strong, Colonel Waring, Theodore Roosevelt, President Wilson, of the Health Board, Professor Felix Adler and Easton Hamilton are among those who will make addresses.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

The members of the November Club of Andover, Mass., will issue a special woman's paper in connection with the 250th anniversary of the town on May 20.

MRS. MARY CLARKE SMITH, organizer for the State of Massachusetts, will be at the suffrage headquarters, 3 Park Street, on Wednesdays and Fridays, from 10 to 4, and will be glad to see and consult with all active friends of the cause.

St. Louis has been officially chosen as the place for holding the next National Convention of the W. C. T. U., the cordial invitation of the city W. C. T. Unions being seconded by the mayor and the Business Men's Leagues. The dates of the meeting will be November 13 to 19.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE has a new book of poems almost ready for publication. After that she means to begin writing her reminiscences, a work to which her friends have for some time been urging her. She contributes to the May number of the *Cambridge Magazine* an interesting sketch of Dr. Samuel G. Howe.

MISS MAE ATWATER, twenty years of age, has begun the publication of a weekly newspaper at Hamlet, Stark County, Ind. Miss Atwater does all the mechanical work, besides editing and managing the paper. She is said to be the youngest woman journalist in Indiana, if not in the United States.

MISS KNOX, of Sunbury, Conn., entered her father's office at an opportune moment, to find him struggling with a pet lion, which had suddenly attacked him. She procured a long strap, made a noose, threw it over the lion's head, fastened the other end to a ring in the wall, and rescued her father. No one has yet suggested that she was "out of her sphere."

PROF. ZELLA ALLEN DIXSON, librarian of the University of Chicago, who has been spending some weeks in a tour through old Mexico and California, visiting libraries and making an exhaustive study of their methods, has lately returned. She travelled over 1,000 miles, and visited several hundred libraries, private as well as public collections, and has made a fine collection of library blanks and samples.

MRS. LAURIE-JOHNSTONE lately killed the biggest tiger ever measured in India. It was shot by her last month in the Aghat Reserved Forest, and was found to be twelve feet and one-half inch long—twelve and one half inches longer than the famous tiger killed by J. L. Shillingford in 1871. Mrs. Johnstone went on the tiger-hunting expedition with her husband, a gentleman friend and two ladies, all mounted on elephants.

MRS. SARAH WHITMAN, of Boston, the designer of the three beautiful windows recently placed in Trinity Chapel as a memorial to Phillips Brooks, is known also as a portrait painter, though her work of late years has been devoted almost exclusively to some wonderful effects in stained glass. This latest production shows remarkable skill in designing, the central window having a large cross of dark red glass, while below is a crusader's shield of white opal with a green laurel wreath in the centre tinted with gold. Mrs. Whitman is the teacher of the Bible class at Trinity.

APPEAL TO NORTH CAROLINA WOMEN.

HENDERSONVILLE, N. C., APRIL 30, 1896.

Dear Friends: "The spirit moves me, and I must speak." Cannot the question of woman suffrage be discussed in a calm and dispassionate manner? As it attracts so much attention, surely it merits a candid, impartial discussion by intelligent men and women. Violent denunciation is uncalled for. No cause can be advanced, by an exhibition of prejudice or ill-will. Especially would I address myself to the women of my own State, the large majority of whom seem strangely to misunderstand the honest efforts for good that the women suffragists of North Carolina are making.

The almost universal cry against us is the uncared-for home, the neglected husband and children. These evils are not confined to the homes of suffragists. Would it not be absurd to say that the man who studies the political questions of the day and casts his ballot for good government must necessarily neglect his business as a doctor, lawyer, farmer, or whatever his calling? Why is it less absurd when applied to women? Two hundred thousand married women in one State are daily working in mills. We hear nothing of their neglected homes. Many seem to think that the suffragists live at conventions, spending their time in agitating and speech-making, and affirm that each one is an office-seeker. How many thousands of men vote annually, who neither wish nor seek political preferment? Cannot a woman cast a ballot for what is right and pure without demanding reward? If I know my sex, they can.

Consider the injustice of putting the ballot into the hands of an ignorant, stupid boy of twenty-one, while at the same time withholding it from his sister who may be intellectually vastly his superior! Her sex compels her to remain forever a minor in relation to the government. Yet she has a right to ownership, may buy and sell, sue and be sued, inherit and transfer estates; she may be indicted, imprisoned, and punished with death. Surely this proves her profound interest in State affairs equally with man, and to deprive her of all authority is not only a grave injustice, but destroys her individual rights, which her natural relation to society confers upon her.

As for her physical debarments, I can best answer that question by quoting from the records as tabulated by Dr. J. H. Baxter during the Civil War, which show that out of one thousand clergymen nine hundred and fifty-four were physically disqualified for military service; of the same number of journalists seven hundred and forty, of physicians six hundred and ten, of lawyers five hundred and forty-four, while, on the other hand, of one thousand iron workers only one hundred and eighty-nine were disqualified, of tanners two hundred and sixteen, of farmers three hundred and fifty.

So you see of lawyers only a minority are qualified, of able editors only one-fourth, and of sound divines next to none. Of those who apply this standard to women we ask—are they prepared to abide by the consequences, namely, the distribu-

tion of suffrage according to physical ability? One able writer argues that, owing to woman's physical organization, there are times when she is unfit for anything like serious mental or physical work. Look at the thousands of school-teachers doing the severest mental labor, even more successfully than men. Thousands of women are doing the hardest kind of physical work—cooking, washing, scrubbing, and also attending to the mental and moral welfare of their children. This they do, not at stated intervals, but every day, year in and year out. We hear nothing of their physical or mental unfitness for it. Lucy Stone once said: "The soldier risked his life for his country, but in every instance some woman risked her life that the soldier might be born."

I believe that the majority of thinking men agree with the late Professor Boyeson, who once said, in speaking of the revolt of women: "I am aesthetically shocked at their rebellion, but my intelligence justifies and approves it." Truly, the evolution of the woman of to-day from the servitude of a few centuries ago is simply marvellous. In all civilized countries her footsteps are steadily ascending to the goal of her rightful place—perfect equality with man. Occupying as she does such an important relation to man, she should be recognized by the State as deserving a place of influence that shall be felt in national affairs for good. By natural right she is a citizen of the State, and as such she demands recognition by the laws of the land. Her influence would be exalting to politics, and salutary upon national and individual character. Her noble and refining virtues and intelligent political honesty would raise our nation in moral power and true greatness. Give woman the right to vote, and in all measures of State and national policy that look to the elevation of mankind she would rally with such devotion as only women are capable of, and would make their defeat impossible.

LILA RIPLEY BARNWELL.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

PROOF-READER.—A young woman who has had experience as a proof-reader and copy-holder is anxious to get such work. She is recommended by the matron of the Y. W. C. A. as absolutely honest and trustworthy, and as careful and painstaking in her work. Margaret Deland is interested in her case, which is a sad one. This notice is inserted in her behalf, without her knowledge. Address Proof-Reader, Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

AN ARMENIAN whose eyes are weak, but who is otherwise well, would like a place to do errands, run an elevator, or do any other work that does not severely tax the eyes. Worked three years and a half in the same place before his eyes failed, and can give recommendations. Would work for small wages. Address G. A., *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, 3 Park St., Boston.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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COLORADO SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.

The San Francisco *Examiner* has lately published letters on woman suffrage from the Governor of Colorado, from the editors of the principal Denver papers of both political parties. These letters are worth quoting in full. Gov. McIntyre says:

So far, the objections made to equal suffrage during the campaign preceding the election at which the ballot was given to women have not been sustained by the facts. The women do take an interest, do enter into the questions under discussion, and do take the trouble to vote. The only danger anticipated, and not yet proven to exist, is that they may be deceived by those having ulterior motives, by professing righteous and disinterested purposes. They are realizing that it is necessary for them to investigate the facts for themselves and not to believe all that they are told, especially keeping in mind that in politics, as in other matters, the source must be considered. The correctness of their purpose tends to counteract their inexperience. There are 80,000 women eligible to vote in Colorado, and about 65,000 voted at the last election.

ALBERT W. MCINTIRE, Governor.

The editor of the *Denver Republican* says:

Equal suffrage has been the law in Colorado for nearly three years now, and nothing could induce the intelligent people of this State to revoke that act if they had the power. Women appear to show as much intelligence and to take as deep an interest in political affairs, especially those that affect the general welfare, as men, and their influence is almost entirely cast for right and decency and good government. In all the elections held since the change was made, women have cast more than 40 per cent. of the total vote, and everybody admits that their presence in politics and at the polls has a purifying and elevating effect on our political methods, and has compelled the nomination and election of a better class of officials than male suffrage ever gave us. No evil effects, either to the women themselves or to our public affairs, are discernible, while the benefits of the equal suffrage law are innumerable.

WILLIAM STAPLETON,
Editor *Denver Republican*.

The editor of the *Denver News* says:

The result of woman suffrage in Colorado is quite up to the expectations of its conservative friends. In Denver and most other cities of the State women have generally voted—it is believed more generally even than the men. They mingle in the caucus and at the primaries with men, and it is noticed that since their advent

these political functions have been far more honest and orderly than of yore. The fact that they have the ballot has secured in Denver a far more rigorous execution of the laws against gambling and other like public delinquencies than was ever before known. On the whole, in my opinion, woman suffrage in Colorado has had a healthful and elevating influence upon the public service and municipal morals generally. Don't understand me that it has cured all the ills afflicting the body politic. It has cured some serious ones, and is rapidly exterminating others.

T. M. PATTERSON,
Editor *Denver News*.

TWO CONVENTIONS CONTRASTED.

The third Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast, which has just closed, was a striking contrast to the International Congress of Women held in Paris a few days earlier. Both had able speakers, and discussed questions of importance. Both had crowded audiences; but the California audience was courteous, attentive and warmly appreciative, while the Parisian audience drowned the voices of the ladies in hooting and uproar, and yelled with laughter when the foreign delegates made mistakes in their French.

The Frenchman regards himself as the most polished of human beings, and imagines California to be populated chiefly with bears and red Indians; but evidently the Frenchman, or rather the French boy, might take lessons in courtesy from the "wild and woolly West." Students in all lands are inclined to be riotous, but such behavior toward women, and especially toward women who were invited guests from abroad, would not be tolerated anywhere in America.

A. S. B.

GOOD NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The friends of equal rights for women in all parts of the country will rejoice in the action taken by the Republican State Convention of California, which has adopted an outspoken woman suffrage plank by an almost unanimous vote. There is little doubt that the Prohibition and Populist State Conventions will do the same; and it is not at all impossible that the Democratic Convention will join the procession. At all events, the Republican endorsement ensures a thorough discussion of the question at the political meetings and by the political speakers throughout the State, thus bringing the subject before the voters as could be done in no other way.

Miss Anthony and the California women, who have worked hard and sagaciously for months to bring about this result, deserve high praise as well as warm congratulations.

In California the tide of public sentiment in favor of the Amendment seems to be rising higher every day.

A. S. B.

MISS ELIZABETH U. YATES, who has been speaking with great acceptance in the California campaign, will close her series of conventions in that State in June, and will be open to engagements en route to the East in July and August. She is one of the most enjoyable speakers now on the platform, and has lectures on a variety of subjects besides equal rights. Her address is 1630 Folsom Street, San Francisco, Cal.

The biennial meeting of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, which will open on May 27, at Louisville, Ky., promises to be one of the most important in the federated movement. A large delegation of New England women will leave Boston on Monday, May 25. The official train will be in charge of Mrs. Alice L. Breed, of Lynn, Mass. A rate of one full fare going and one-third fare returning has been secured, which makes the round trip cost \$31.35.

MRS. EDITH J. ARCHIBALD, of Halifax, N. S., expects next summer to start a monthly paper, entitled *Equal Suffrage*. It will be the pioneer woman's paper in the Maritime Provinces, and will be issued at the low price of ten cents a year, in the hope of placing the paper in every home in Nova Scotia. The Halifax Local Council of Women, of which Mrs. Archibald is president, lately raised \$2,200 for the Armenian relief fund, by means of five-cent subscriptions.

MISS FANNIE EDGAR THOMAS has been made Officier d'Academie by the French Government, in recognition of her work in musical criticism. She is the first American woman to win this distinction. Miss Thomas has been in Paris little more than a year, and went there utterly without influence. Her success, therefore, in grasping the musical spirit of France and interpreting it as she has done, is the more remarkable. The recommendation of her work, sent to the Academy, was signed by such well-known names as Alexandre Guilmant, Ambrose Thomas, C. Saint-Saens, and others.

MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNSON is said to be the only woman who has held a commission from the Governor of Massachusetts continuously during seventeen years—since May, 1879. On that date she, with Mrs. Mary G. Ware, of Lancaster, was appointed upon the new board of prison commissioners. Mrs. Ware had been on the advisory board of women several years in prison work, and Mrs. Johnson had had a long experience in private work in prisons. After five years' service as commissioner, Mrs. Johnson became the superintendent of Sherborne Prison for Women. Concerning this institution Mr. Warren F. Spalding, secretary of the Massachusetts Prison Association, said recently: "The prison now stands among the first in the world for system, methods and results."

AN OBSTACLE.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

I was climbing up a mountain path
With many things to do,
Important business of my own
And other people's too,
When I ran against a Prejudice
That quite cut off the view.

My work was such as could not wait,
My path quite clearly showed,
My strength and time were limited;
I carried quite a load,
And there that hulking Prejudice
Sat all across the road.

So I spoke to him politely,
For he was huge and high,
And begged that he would move a bit,
And let me travel by.
He smiled, but as for moving!
He didn't even try.

And then I reasoned quietly
With that colossal mule;
My time was short—no other path—
The mountain winds were cool;
I argued like a Solomon,—
He sat there like a fool.

Then I flew into a passion,
I danced and howled and swore,
I pelted and belabored him
Till I was stiff and sore;
He got as mad as I did—
But he sat there as before.

And then I begged him on my knees—
I might be kneeling still
If so I hoped to move that mass
Of obdurate ill-will;
As well invite the monument
To vacate Bunker Hill.

So I sat before him helpless,
In an ecstasy of woe;
The mountain mists were rising fast,
The sun was sinking slow,
When a sudden inspiration came,
As sudden winds do blow.

I took my hat, I took my stick,
My load I settled fair,
I approached that awful incubus
With an absent-minded air—
And I walked directly through him
As if he wasn't there!

CHANGING IDEALS OF WOMANHOOD.

In a recent editorial I made the point that popular sympathy and appreciation are more and more with women who do and dare in their own behalf and in behalf of others, and that writers of fiction who enlist the sympathy of their readers do more generally than ever before describe that sort of woman. The sort of woman, that is, who can form and express opinions worth counting, and who is able and willing to take a citizen's full part in the public work of the world. As an evidence I instanced three books recently published by eminent conservatives with heroines of this type.

In contradiction of my point, Miss Agnes Blake Poor, in the Boston *Daily Transcript* of May 9, calls attention to the fact that Scott, Thackeray, Cooper, and Maria Edgeworth have each, in exceptional cases, drawn similar types of feminine character, while Hardy and Meredith describe women who are feeble and dependent on men. But these exceptions only prove the rule, which is otherwise.

It is true, as Miss Poor points out, that women of sense and courage are not alto-

gether lacking in older fiction; but it is also true that they were much more rarely described then than now. It is also true that in contemporary literature the "silly" type of woman is not yet altogether abandoned. But it is doubtful whether Hardy's morbid style of fiction will achieve permanent popularity, since his talents are devoted mainly to repulsive themes. The vast majority of Cooper's vanishing heroines did little else than shriek at the sight of a tomahawk, while in Dorchester, within sight of the home of Lucy Stone, stood until recently a house saved from the Indians by the heroic defence of one "lone woman," to whom, in recognition of her services, the Great and General Court generously voted—a "bracelet!" In spite of the historic fact of masculine tyranny and feminine subjection, God has never left Himself without witnesses. The model woman and wife commanded by King Solomon in a quotation from a writer ancient even in his day is still the suffragists' ideal. The majestic figure of Deborah, the lawgiver and judge of Israel and the leader of its armies to victory, forever puts to shame the puny efforts of "Man Suffrage" Associations to keep women in political subjection. Suffragists gladly and gratefully accept what Wendell Phillips has called the "glorious inconsistencies" of mankind. We see in Di Vernon and Jeanie Deans and "Miss Edgeworth's most brilliant and fascinating heroine" those qualities of womanly strength and independence and self-control which, under the impulse of enlightened patriotism, are destined to ennoble American politics and redeem the future of the great Republic.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE LAST FORTNIGHTLY.

The last "Fortnightly" of the season was an exceptionally pleasant one. Mrs. Livermore presided, and Mrs. ex-Governor Clafin gave interesting reminiscences and anecdotes of noted people, Charles Sumner, Henry Wilson, Emerson, Whittier, Henry Ward Beecher, Mrs. Stowe, Chief Justice Chase, Prof. Agassiz, Prof. Drummond, Elizabeth Stuart Phelps, James Freeman Clarke, John B. Gough, and others. As all these shared the graceful hospitality of the Clafins' home, "under the elms," her stories were alive with the charm of personal interest. One that elicited much applause was this, illustrating the ready wit of Prof. Agassiz and his truly American spirit. When, at a social gathering, some distinguished Englishman said: "I do not understand your public schools. How do you manage to keep your children from associating with those of the blacksmith and washerwoman?" and the circle of Americans seemed stunned into silence for the moment, Prof. Agassiz replied, "The glory of this country is that we have no washerwomen's and blacksmith's children, *as such*. They stand on their own merits, and our only anxiety is lest they may surpass our children in the public schools." She spoke touchingly of the grief of our great senator over Massachusetts' vote of censure, and drew a delightful picture of Whittier and Mrs. Stowe sitting up late to tell ghost

stories. This word of the gentle, brave, patriotic poet is most beautiful. Just before Whittier died, he opened his eyes with a smile, and said, slowly, distinctly, "My love to the world."

The rooms were fragrant with a wealth of delicate spring flowers, white lilacs and apple-blossoms, brought by our kind friend Mrs. Newell, of Weymouth, whose never-failing remembrance only varies with the season. Through the kindness of Mrs. U. S. Towne, three little girls, the Misses Marshall, contributed violin and vocal music, which was warmly applauded.

C. W.

MAY FESTIVAL AND MEETINGS.

The attractive announcements which we make this week should ensure a crowded attendance at the annual meetings and Festival of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, to be held during the first three days of Anniversary Week; and we trust that the friends of the cause will rally in force at all the sessions, and especially at the Music Hall Festival, always a social and delightful occasion, and with features of especial interest this year. Mr. Garrison is to preside, and we shall again, by a happy coincidence, have the pleasure of celebrating the birthday of our honored leader, Mrs. Howe, who will complete her 77th year on that day. Our staunch friend, Dean Hedges, of the Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge, will speak for the first time from our platform, though he has never failed to show his colors and bear his testimony when occasion has offered; a loyal service which we appreciate all the more when we note the apathy or hostility of a large majority of the Episcopal clergy. If physically able, Rev. Minot J. Savage will come, on the eve of his departure from Boston, to give us a parting word of faith and encouragement. Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, late of California, is widely known through her keen, witty and incisive verses, many of which, like her "Similar Cases," have been copied by the press throughout the country; but it is not so generally known that she is a great-granddaughter of Lyman Beecher, and a grand-niece of Mrs. Howe and Henry Ward Beecher, and that she is an unusually bright and able speaker. Rabbi Blaustein, of Providence, as we stated last week, is a Russian Jew, an eloquent speaker, and an ardent suffragist, and will speak on "The Modern Jewess." Miss Eastman, Mrs. Cheney and Mrs. Livermore are each a host in herself. Miss Adams, of Quincy, made a remarkably clever speech at the Young People's meeting last January, and Mrs. Bolles is known for her energetic suffrage work in Rhode Island. We also shall have as a guest Alfred Webb, Esq., late member of Parliament for West Waterford, Ireland, a lifelong suffragist who has just come from a visit to Australia and New Zealand, where woman suffrage is now an established fact.

Among the musical attractions will be an orchestra, whistling, with piano accompaniment, by Mrs. Chamberlain, and some exquisite songs by Miss Linn.

Do not forget that the number of supper tickets, owing to changes in the hall, is

limited to seven hundred and fifty, and that those who wish gallery tickets must purchase quickly if they would secure the best seats.

At the Young People's meeting we shall hear Miss Elva Hulburd Young, of the Senior Class of Wellesley College, who made an admirable speech in debate during the Referendum Campaign, and Mr. Kales, one of the two Harvard students who prepared the admirable "brief" in behalf of woman suffrage which we lately copied from the *Harvard Crimson*.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE MEANS PEACE.

The American Peace Society held its 63d annual meeting in Huntington Hall, Boston, on May 13. President Francis A. Walker, Edward Everett Hale and Lyman Abbott were the speakers. The subject was "International Arbitration." The call was signed by Robert Treat Paine as president. Strange to say, neither the cause nor the cure of the curse of War was so much as named.

Men are the belligerent sex. Everywhere throughout nature the male animal is the fighting animal. Consequently, a political society of men alone, from which women are excluded, cannot keep the peace. Every class that votes makes itself felt in the Government. Women are the mothers of men. They have periled their lives in giving them birth, and have spent years of toil in rearing them to manhood. Therefore they are more keenly aware of the cost and value of human life. Women, therefore, when enfranchised, will, as a rule, vote against war and in favor of arbitration. Man suffrage means war; impartial suffrage irrespective of sex is the only guarantee of peace.

Hon. Robert Treat Paine, the president of the American Peace Society, has recently announced his conversion to woman suffrage. We hope that his society will soon grow to see that women as voters will become the peacemakers of the world.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition was in press before the first had been out a fortnight.

ANNUAL MEETING AND FESTIVAL OF THE New England Woman Suffrage Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New England Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the VESTRY OF THE PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON, on Monday evening, May 25, and through the day and evening of Tuesday, May 26.

Monday Evening, May 25, at 7.45 o'clock, Young People's Meeting. No feature of Anniversary Week last year was more novel and successful than the young people's meeting, at which students or graduates of Harvard, Wellesley, Tufts, and Boston University declared their enthusiastic support of woman suffrage. This year we shall have several new speakers, including Miss ELVA HULBURD YOUNG, President of the Senior Class of Wellesley College, Mr. RAYMOND M. ALDEN and Mr. A. M. KALES, of Harvard University, Miss MARION SHERMAN, of the Emerson School of Oratory, and Mr. W. H. SPOFFORD PITTEINGER, of Providence, R. I. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, will occupy the chair, and there will be music.

Tuesday Morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock, Business Meeting for the election of officers, presentation of reports from the State Societies, etc.

Tuesday Afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, Mrs. MARY CLARKE SMITH, State Organizer for Massachusetts, will preside, and there will be addresses by Rev. Henry Blanchard of Portland, Rev. Fred. W. Hamilton, of Roxbury, Rev. John W. Day, of Hingham, and others.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

The Annual Festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations will be held in

Music Hall, Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 27, 1896.

MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WILL PRESIDE, and among those who are expected to be present and speak on the occasion are
Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Rev. George Hodges, D. D.,
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson,
Rabbi Blaustein,
Mary F. Eastman,
Alfred Webb, M. P., of Ireland,
John L. Bates, Esq.,
Rev. Minot J. Savage,
Miss Mabel E. Adams,
Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney,
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore,
Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles,
Henry B. Blackwell, Esq.,
and others.

ORCHESTRAL AND VOCAL MUSIC.

The prices of tickets will be as usual:

Supper Tickets, \$1.00; Lower Balcony, 50c.; Upper Balcony, 25c. and they are now for sale by Miss Wilde at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 3 PARK ST., and by the ladies of the different Leagues which have tables, namely:

BOSTON—Miss Mary Willey, Mrs. John L. Whiting and Mrs. Clara K. Hill, Miss M. Gilbert; BROOKLINE—Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger and Mrs. S. M. Grant; SOUTH BOSTON—Mrs. M. H. Evans, Mrs. Esther T. Boland and Mrs. G. M. Watson; EAST BOSTON—Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. N. Rogers, Mrs. Eben McPherson and Mrs. Sidney Peterson; CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. M. P. C. Billings; DORCHESTER—Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, Miss Annie E. Clapp; ROXBURY—Mrs. J. B. Bryant and Mrs. S. E. D. Currier; SOMERVILLE—Mrs. B. Pitman and Mrs. S. D. Field; EVERETT—Mrs. S. P. Moreland and Mrs. F. M. Fall; WEST NEWTON—Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. E. N. L. Walton; WALTHAM—Waltham Club; WELLESLEY HILLS—Mrs. Mary C. Smith; HYDE PARK—Mrs. Elizabeth Bass; WEYMOUTH—Miss Louisa S. Richards; CHARLESTOWN—Mrs. Ellen M. Lee.

The number of supper tickets is limited to Seven Hundred and Fifty. Prompt application should be made, therefore, by friends desiring tickets.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
JUDITH W. SMITH,
AMANDA M. LOUgee,

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
H. E. TURNER,
F. J. GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

A suffrage contest was lately held in the council chamber of the City Hall at Springfield, Ill.

Miss JANE ADDAMS, of Hull House, Chicago, has sailed for Europe. She will spend two weeks in the south of England, and several weeks in London. Thence she will go to the Continent, and during her journeyings will probably visit Norway and Russia.

CORSETS AND ELECTRICITY

A new objection to corsets has been discovered. In a California high school, where electrical experiments were being performed, the professor was so annoyed by the effects of the steel in the girls' corsets upon his delicate instruments that a rule was made forbidding the wearing of corsets in the electrical department.

Our editor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, sails for Europe to-day. She will probably be absent about two months.

MRS. MARY TURNER CARRIEL has been nominated by the State Republican Convention of Illinois as a trustee of the State University. Mrs. Carriel believes that women should be allowed to vote on "educational and moral questions," but is not in favor of full suffrage.

The reports in the Topeka *Daily Capital* show that about 2,000 women voted in Kansas City. Many women walked to the polls, some with their husbands and others without escort, while the equal suffragists had carriages going to all parts of the city to take the women to vote. At Cimarron, the election board was composed wholly of women. Mrs. C. A. Curtis was elected mayor by a small majority, as has already been mentioned.

At the forty-sixth annual convention of the Episcopal Diocese of California, which opened in Grace Church, San Francisco, on May 5, women for the first time were present as lay delegates. Last year an amendment to the canons was adopted, declaring that "any person of lawful age" might vote and be voted for as a trustee or vestryman. Since women could be trustees and vestrymen, why not lay delegates, asked the brethren; and it seemed good to some of the churches to send women. The women delegates were Mrs. Helen Maude, from St. Paul's Church, Bakersfield, Mrs. Helen M. Sexton, from St. John's Mission, Tulare, and Mrs. E. J. Hutchinson.

Rev. Margaret B. Barnard, of Chelsea, Mass., having satisfied the Committee on Fellowship of her fitness for the Unitarian Ministry, has been commended to the ministers and churches of the Unitarian denomination. The paper is signed by D. M. Wilson, chairman, and D. W. Morehouse, secretary. Miss Barnard has preached regularly for some time in Chelsea and elsewhere, including Salem and Marblehead. During the past year, she has preached in some of the oldest churches in this part of the country. In several cases, she was the first woman to occupy these pulpits.

The Republican State Convention of California, in session at Sacramento on May 6, adopted the following resolution by an almost unanimous vote:

Resolved, That this Convention favors the proposed amendment to the Constitution of the State of California, whereby it is sought to extend the elective franchise to all citizens of the United States, both men and women.

Miss Susan B. Anthony writes to the San Francisco *Examiner*:

"For the first time in the history of our half-century's agitation, the dominant party in the State of California has adopted a resolution, almost unanimously, indorsing a proposition to strike the word 'male' from the suffrage clause of the Constitution, and thereby secure to women the right to vote on equal terms with men. That there should be a body of almost 700 men, representing every section of the State, that should thus heartily vote that their party should open its campaign meetings and its newspaper organs to the discussion of this great question, is something of which to be proud.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS.

A movement has been started to open a woman's medical college at New Orleans, in connection with the Tulane University. There is a State law empowering the Tulane University to grant diplomas in medicine to women, but the bequest of Paul Tulane was for the higher education of white males only, as stipulated in his will. About two years ago there came to New Orleans a progressive woman physician, Dr. Mary A. Dight, who presented her diploma as a graduate of Michigan University, where she had taken a four years' course in medicine, and from the University of Minnesota, where she took a three years' course. In addition to this, she had had two years' study in the highest schools of Europe. She went before the State Board and passed a brilliant examination. Since then she has been practising her profession in New Orleans, refusing appointments to hospitals in New York and Philadelphia because she wished to devote herself to work in the South. She, with other ladies interested in the matter, represented to the administration of the University that many of the brightest girls in New Orleans desired to study medicine, and promised, if the University would consent to have the college as one of its departments, that they would raise the money. This was readily agreed to, and now they are planning to raise the proposed endowment. They have estimated that \$500,000 will form the equipment of a complete medical college for women, and Dr. Dight says the money will be raised.

In Wisconsin, a woman physician has recently been placed in the Mendota hospital for the insane, and the Oshkosh hospital has applied to have one appointed there also. The credit for this forward step is largely due to Miss Blanche Delaplaine, of Madison, who has been urging it for six years. She has collected facts and statistics from almost every State in the Union in support of it. Miss Delaplaine, some years ago, left her pleasant home in Madison, to reside in the hospital at Mendota, cheerfully giving her time and strength to make life a little brighter for the patients. The knowledge there gained of the needs of the inmates led her to the steps that have now borne fruit in a much-needed reform.

A class of sixty-four came up for graduation in the Department of Medicine at the University of Buffalo, N. Y., May 5. Three of the number were women. One of these, Dr. Mary Huntley, led her class, her name being first on the honor-roll. Miss Huntley is, however, not eligible to a hospital appointment, on account of her sex. Dr. Regina Flood Keys was also on the honor-roll. The other woman is a young French girl, and received her diploma amid salvos of applause from her fellow students.

AN ADVANCE STEP IN GEORGIA.

Dr. Sophia C. Davis has been unanimously appointed by the City Council of Augusta, Ga., as one of the city physicians to work among the poor, and especially among indigent women and children. This was done in response to the petition of a number of leading women of Augusta.

Hon. Martin V. Calvin writes from Augusta to the *Atlanta Constitution*:

Dr. Davis is a South Carolinian by birth, having been born in Edgefield County and resided there till her seventeenth year, when she was given a year at school in Emanuel County, in this State. Her father was Mr. Allison De Loach, a leading planter, and one of the most respected citizens of old Edgefield.

In 1873 Dr. Davis became principal of the school in which she received her final training, and followed the work till 1892. In 1891, yielding to an ever-present yearning, she determined to fit herself for active work in the field of medicine. She had been reading on the subject two or three years. In 1892 she entered the Woman's Medical College of Georgia, at Atlanta, and graduated from that institution in 1894. Meantime she visited New York City and took a special course in physiology and anatomy. Immediately after graduation, Dr. Davis entered actively upon the practice of her profession locating in this city. She has built up a good practice, and won for herself an enviable reputation.

I have known her a long time, and have observed her closely. I do not know a brighter or more womanly woman, wholly given to her high and honorable profession. I predict that she will make a professional record of which all her friends will be proud.

In electing Dr. Sophia C. Davis as city physician, I suspect that the city council of Augusta has taken the initiative in this particular department, in the South at least. The writer records this fact with a great deal of pride, for, if his information be not at fault, it was the Hon. Howell Cobb, a Georgian, while secretary of the treasury under Mr. Buchanan, who issued the order which gave position to the first woman employed in the public service at the national Capitol; it was the Georgia House of Representatives that first authorized the employment of women in the departments, and enrolled and engrossed bills under the clerkship of the writer's old and honored friend, Hon. Mark A. Hardin; it was the action of the Georgia House of Representatives, just referred to, that "opened new avenues of honorable employment to women" throughout the South—Alabama, Arkansas, Tennessee, Mississippi, and possibly other States following in her footsteps.

I am in a position to know that there are hundreds of "brainy," sweet, spirited girls in Georgia and the South who lack only the opportunity to win distinction in the learned professions hitherto supposed to be the exclusive property of men. Open the doors; help them to qualify themselves; let them come in. I would not restrict them to stenography, typewriting, crayon work, music, teaching, architecture or telegraphy. Let them enter not only the medical profession, but the law, if their ambition leads them in that direction.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.

Address, *Leaflet Department*,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

AN ARMENIAN whose eyes are weak, but who is otherwise well, would like a place to do errands, run an elevator, or do any other work that does not severely tax the eyes. Worked three years and a half in the same place before his eyes failed, and can give recommendations. Would work for small wages. Address G. A. WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston.

PROOF-READER.—A young woman who has experience as a proof-reader and copy-holder is anxious to get such work. She is recommended by the matron of the Y. W. C. A. as absolutely honest and trustworthy, and as careful and painstaking in her work. Margaret Deland is interested in her case, which is a sad one. This notice is inserted in her behalf, without her knowledge. Address Proof-Reader, Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

Anniversary Meetings next week. See
notice.

Our space this week is largely devoted
to the inspiring news from California. Let
every suffragist read and rejoice in the
glorious possibility that the day of woman's
jubilee is at hand.

Mrs. SOPHIA H. SNOW, of South Meriden,
Ct., has written "The Reed Song"
for the St. Louis National Republican
Convention.

Mrs. FLORENCE HOWE HALL gave a
lecture on "Equal Rights," at the Church
of God, Philadelphia, Penn., on Sunday
evening, May 10, under the auspices of
the County Woman Suffrage Society.

MISS EMMA L. MONROE, a little woman
of only fifteen summers, has now full
charge of the Attalia Beacon (Alabama).
She is the youngest editor in the State,
and conducts her paper admirably.

MISS MARIAN T. HOSMER, who is
pleasantly remembered in this State for
her work for the Massachusetts Woman
Suffrage Association, was one of the
forty-seven recent graduates in the woman's
law class of the University of the
City of New York.

DR. GRACE E. CROSS, of South Boston,
contributed to the recent "Woman's Edition"
of the *Baltimore American* an ap-
preciative account of the unveiling at the
Shurtleff School of the bust of Lucy Stone,
whom she truthfully describes as "the
embodiment to all who knew her of sweet-
ness, justice, courage and patriotism."

MRS. ADDIE E. PROVANCAL, of New-
port, Vt., would be glad to receive orders
for knit lace, and silk or woollen quilts.
She is a worthy woman, and has been for
many years a cripple. She has no other
means of earning a subsistence for herself
and her children, and the past winter has
been a hard one for her.

MRS. SARA WARD-CONLEY designed
the building that the women of Tennessee
are making ready for the coming Centen-
nial Exposition. She took the Hermitage,
the famous home of Andrew Jackson, for
a pattern, and idealized it by adding sug-
gestions of ancient Grecian architecture
in the Woman's Building. There will be
numerous small apartments in the struc-
ture for the classified exhibits of woman's
work, while the central part of the inter-
ior will be elevated to a large rotunda,
with a grand staircase leading to the
right and left of the upper floors.

THE CALIFORNIA VICTORY.

The hearty, enthusiastic, well-nigh unanimous endorsement of the Woman Suffrage Amendment by the Republican State Convention of California last week marks an era in the woman suffrage movement. It is the first time that the Republican party of any State, in advance of the election, has endorsed a pending Constitutional Amendment enfranchising women. The way it was done, as detailed below, is even more significant. It was not by management or intrigue. It did itself. It is the first public recognition of the fact that a majority of the Republican voters of the North and West are in favor of woman suffrage.

That the Populists and Prohibitionists, in their approaching State Conventions will take similar action, there is little doubt. Nor is it unlikely that the Democrats of California will fall into line. "Nothing succeeds like success." In that case we shall have reason to hope that the popular verdict will ratify party action. Meanwhile it is well understood that the women have made no bargain, and have proclaimed no allegiance in advance to any political organization. The parties have come to them, not they to the parties. As American citizens they have political principles, and in due time will form party affiliations. But until they are legally recognized as having opinions worth counting, they bide their time. None the less is it true that the party which champions and secures the rights of a disfranchised class will earn the gratitude and enlist the sympathy of the class enfranchised. It has always been so in the past, and we see no reason why it will not be so in the future. In view of this historic fact, every party in California will be wise to place itself right on the record.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

HOW THE CONVENTION WAS CARRIED.

The course adopted by the committee of women who went to the California Republican convention in behalf of the woman suffrage convention is worthy of consideration by workers in other States. In the San Francisco *Daily Call* of May 10, Mrs. Ida A. Harper, chairman of the press committee, says:

The nine days' talk in regard to the action of the Republican convention in adopting a woman suffrage plank has not yet ended, and the committee of women who went up to Sacramento are besieged with inquiries as to how it was done. The only answer to be made is that "it did itself." We established headquarters on the third floor of the Golden Eagle Hotel, opened our parlor, and lighted a cheerful fire in the grate; the ladies of Sacramento sent in quantities of flowers, we spread out our literature, put our boxes of badges on the centre-table, and then sat

down in our rocking-chairs and waited. We had decided not to go down into the lobby to "buttonhole" the delegates, but to stand on our dignity and let them come to us. There were no other headquarters on that floor, and they would have to make the trip on purpose to see us. Suppose they did not come!

But in a short time a prominent editor appeared, and then the rush commenced. From Tuesday noon until the close of the convention there was a steady stream of delegates, in twos and threes, and in whole delegations. Sometimes a chairman would come up and say the others were too busy to call, but had sent him for badges for the entire delegation. Wednesday morning 250 delegates were wearing woman suffrage badges, and our supply was exhausted. At least fifty more could have been used.

Only once did we go to the floor below, and that was when we were invited to address the platform committee. I wish I could picture that scene. In the small room, seated or standing around the table, were the seven men who held the fate of this question in their hands. At one end of the table stood Miss Anthony, the light from above shining upon her silver hair till it seemed like a halo around her head, and she spoke as no one ever heard her speak before.

On the face of every delegate was an expression of the deepest seriousness, and before she had finished tears were in the eyes of more than one of them. She was followed by Miss Shaw, who stood there the embodiment of all that is pure, sweet and womanly, and in a low, clear voice presented the cause as no one else could have done. As we were about to leave the room, the chairman said, "Ladies, we will take the vote now, if you desire." We thanked him but said no, we would withdraw and leave them to consider the matter at their leisure.

Within a very few minutes we had their decision—six in favor of the resolution and one opposed, Kidder, of Grass Valley. We violate no confidence in giving his name, as he went down into the lobby and publicly proclaimed the fact. Here I want to call attention to one thing. Eight women knew of the favorable action of the committee by nine o'clock, but although we were besieged by reporters and delegates until nearly midnight we gave no sign, and the Wednesday morning papers could only say that it was probable there would be a woman suffrage plank. It is said that women cannot keep a secret, but this is one of those many ancient myths that take a long time to die.

How were we treated? Just as ladies are treated who hold a reception in their drawing-room. Not one discourteous word or action during the entire convention, only the most profound respect. There was more than respect; there were hearty encouragement and helpfulness, and more compliments than we cared to hear. We would not have it understood that we believed implicitly all that was said to us, but the final action of the convention spoke louder than words.

The convention hall was clean, cool, and beautiful with flowers and bunting. There was no smoking and no disorderly conduct. There were many women present, and the surroundings were much more agreeable than at the majority of mass-meetings for various purposes which women attend without any comment.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

A CONSERVATIVE.

BY CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

The garden beds I wandered by
One bright and cheerful morn,
When I found a new-fledged butterfly
A-sitting on a thorn,
A black and crimson butterfly,
All doleful and forlorn.

I thought that life could have no sting
To infant butterflies,
So I gazed on this unhappy thing
With wonder and surprise,
While sadly with his waving wing
He wiped his weeping eyes.

Said I, "What can the matter be?
Why weepest thou so sore?
With garden fair and sunlight free
And flowers in goodly store!"
But he only turned away from me
And burst into a roar.
Cried he, "My legs are thin and few
Where once I had a swarm!
Soft fuzzy fur—a joy to view—
Once kept my body warm!
Before these flapping wing-things grew,
To hamper and deform!"

At that outrageous bug I shot
The fury of mine eye,
Said I, in scorn all burning hot,
In rage and anger high,
"You ignominious idiot!
Those wings are made to fly!"
"I do not want to fly!" said he,
"I only want to squirm!"
And he drooped his wings dejectedly,
But still his voice was firm;
"I do not want to be a fly!
I want to be a worm!"
O yesterday of unknown lack!
To-day of unknown bliss!
I left my fool in red and black;
The last I saw was this—
The creature madly climbing back
Into his chrysalis!

WOMEN SUPERIOR TO MEN.

Rev. Mr. Lane, of Alameda, Cal., is one of the many clergymen in that State who are lending a hand in support of the pending woman suffrage amendment. At the request of the Political Equality Club of Alameda he addressed a large audience on "Civil Government—Not a Political, But a Divine Right." He set forth with power and eloquence woman's equality with man in all the avenues of life, and even claimed superiority for her in moral and spiritual development, as demonstrated in the church and home. He said he had seen a beautiful home without a man in it, but he had never seen a home without a woman in it, and that the government without the woman was like the home without the woman—that he could conceive of a good government with woman alone, but not with man alone.

To this some of the members of the club took exceptions, and protested through the *Daily Argus* that they do not claim, nor care to have it claimed for them, that woman is superior to man.

While this is an effective position for women to take, facts sustain Mr. Lane's assertion in regard to the home, and go far toward justifying his conception of a good government with women alone. The ideal home, of course, includes a man and a woman on terms of equality, "self-reverent and reverencing each;" but real homes, both beautiful and good, exist in

every community without a man in them. On the other hand, although wealthy unmarried men frequently set up well-conducted domestic establishments, a home in the true sense, including a family, is rarely found without a woman in it. The father who keeps house and provides for his family and cares for his children, unaided by a woman, is a *rara avis*; but the mothers who have done this single-handed are a multitude, from the mother of Washington to the mother of Garfield. The difference in the efficiency of men and women in this respect is especially marked in the farming and laboring classes. If the mother dies leaving a number of small children, the father is at his "wits' end" if there is no woman relative that he can call upon. Not one man in ten thousand will keep up the home, take care of the children, and do his work to provide for them, year after year, alone, or even with the help of a "hired girl." He simply declares it impossible, and the home is broken up and the children are scattered, or he marries again.

If the father dies, the woman girds up her strength, carries on the farm, continues her husband's occupation or finds one for herself, and keeps house. She cares for the children, cooks and sews for them, nurses them when sick, guides, guards and comforts them, makes a home for them, sends them to school and college, and brings them up as they should go. She will "get along somehow and keep the children together," and in carrying out this heroic resolve she exercises qualities and abilities of the same nature as those which are needed to administer the government and finances of a nation.

All this may not be evidence of superiority, but it is fact; and doubtless Mr. Lane had it in mind. A certain little coming woman, born to a belief in the equality of the sexes, is through experience and observation becoming convinced of the superiority of girls. She says of her school world: "The girls behave better than the boys; they sing better; they read better; they do their arithmetic better; the boys beat the girls only in making faces and other silliness."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

FRESH TROOPS.

In every organization which is doing good work, it is desirable to enlist young people. The churches have their Christian Endeavor societies, Epworth Leagues or Unity Clubs, the W. C. T. U. has its Y's, and last year the New England Woman Suffrage Association made a successful attempt to call out its "fresh troops."

A special meeting for young people has been arranged by the New England Woman Suffrage Association, to be held in the vestry of Park Street Church, Boston, Monday evening, May 25, at 7.45 o'clock, with an attractive programme consisting of short speeches by college students, varied by vocal and instrumental music.

If every person who believes in woman suffrage will make a vigorous effort to show her colors by urging at least two young people to join our ranks, it will give us new inspiration for the future.

HARRIET E. TURNER.

WOMEN'S CLUBS AND THE CHILDREN.

On the afternoon of May 9, the members of the various women's clubs of Chicago met and listened to papers and addresses bearing upon the great problem, what to do for the children. How to make good citizens of the boys and girls growing up in the congested districts of the city, how to provide for a betterment in their education, what means to bring forward for the recreation and health of the little ones, were all discussed, and members of the audience contributed liberally to the suggestions offered.

Mrs. Laura J. Fixen, speaking of the "State Care of the Child," said that there are at present in the poorhouses of Illinois 400 or more children, and in only one of them are these children employed in any form of work. This is one of the greatest curses of the poorhouse system, as it teaches the child habits of indolence.

Miss Mary McDowell, of the Chicago University Social Settlement at the stock yards, urged the establishment of public playgrounds at stated distances throughout the city for the use of such children as are deprived of private playgrounds. Mrs. Josephine H. Zeman, of Hull House, whose labors are principally with the Bohemians in the territory adjacent to the House, pleaded for the better education of the foreign-born child. Other phases of the subject were presented by other speakers.

In the evening a mass-meeting was held in Central Music Hall, Superintendent A. G. Lane, of the public schools, presiding. Miss Edith Nelson, president of the Teachers' Club, dealt with the "Restless and Unruly Child," and in conclusion suggested that a school for incorrigible children be established in Chicago.

State Factory Inspector Florence Kelley told of "The Working Child."

Miss Florence Haythorn, of the county jail, spoke on "Children in Jail."

Mark Crawford discussed "The Criminal Child."

Prof. A. S. Small gave his views on "Necessary Legislation for Children."

The following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, 1. That it is the sense of this meeting that children should not be reared as paupers under the degrading influences inseparable from residence in poorhouses, but should be placed in suitable institutions for children, or in private families.

2. That all children committed to any institution, and supported in whole, or in part, by public funds, should, during minority, be under the supervision of some State or county official regularly appointed for that purpose, unless legally adopted in a suitable family.

3. That it is a blot on the humanity of the people of the State, and of this city especially, that no suitable place of detention is provided for juvenile delinquents, and that for lack of it the unfortunate children, often more sinned against than sinning, are forced into associations with the most debased class of criminals, and are thus trained in crime instead of being saved from it.

4. That we call upon the members of the next Legislature to enact laws prohibiting the retention of children between three and sixteen years of age in any poorhouse in the State; forbidding the confinement of children in jail and bridewell in association with adult criminals; authorizing the establishment of parental schools, that, through proper restraint and training

before habits are fixed, wayward and truant children may be saved from becoming criminals; extending to the children engaged in mercantile and other occupations the same protection as to the children engaged in manufactures.

Having put their hands to the plow, it is to be hoped that the women's clubs of Chicago will not turn back until the reforms suggested are accomplished. It means years of earnest, persistent, aggressive work. The farther they investigate, the more they will find to do. The abuses to which dependent children are subjected in poorhouses and other refuges is a blot upon civilization. There are honorable exceptions, but the outrages occasionally revealed show the crying need of continual, intelligent oversight of every place where children are congregated, by mothers who understand the meaning of indications. Instances are not wanting where little girls from ten to fourteen years of age, inmates of poorhouses, have been debauched. They are not always safe when placed in families, as a flagrant case recently brought to public knowledge in Connecticut proves.

No more valuable study and work can be undertaken by women's clubs everywhere than the careful looking after the welfare of children. Beside the ever-present, living "child problem," the philosophy of Goethe and Browning, the characteristics of decayed languages and of ancient bric-à-brac, and kindred subjects, pale into insignificance.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP VAUGHAN FOR WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

ST. MARY'S ANNUNCIATION, {
CAMBRIDGEPORT, MASS. MAY 11, 1896.
Editors Woman's Journal:

The London *Tablet* of May 2, 1896, announces that Cardinal Archbishop Vaughan of England has declared himself in favor of the extension of the franchise to women. Writing to the woman suffrage committee, this great, learned, Catholic prelate says: "I believe that the extension of the Parliamentary Franchise to women upon the same conditions as it is held by men would be a just and beneficial measure, tending to raise rather than to lower the course of national legislation."

THOMAS SCULLY.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph, taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition was in press before the first had been out a fortnight.

ANNUAL MEETING AND FESTIVAL

OF THE

New England Woman Suffrage Association.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the New England Woman Suffrage Association will be held in the VESTRY OF THE PARK STREET CHURCH, BOSTON, on Monday evening, May 25, and through the day and evening of Tuesday, May 26.

Monday Evening, May 25, at 7.45 o'clock, Young People's Meeting. No feature of Anniversary Week last year was more novel and successful than the young people's meeting, at which students or graduates of Harvard, Wellesley, Tufts, and Boston University declared their enthusiastic support of woman suffrage. This year we shall have several new speakers, including Miss ELVA HULBURD YOUNG, President of the Senior Class of Wellesley College, Mr. RAYMOND M. ALDEN and Mr. A. M. KALES, of Harvard University, Miss MARION SHERMAN, of the Emerson School of Oratory, and Mr. W. H. SPOFFORD PITTENGER, of Providence, R. I. Mrs. JULIA WARD HOWE, President of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, will occupy the chair, and there will be music.

Tuesday Morning, May 26, at 10 o'clock, Business Meeting for the election of officers, presentation of reports from the State Societies, resolutions, etc. Mrs. Mary A. Livermore will preside.

Tuesday Afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock, Mrs. MARY CLARKE SMITH, State Organizer for Massachusetts, will preside, and there will be addresses by Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson of San Francisco, Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., of Portland, Rev. John W. Day, of Hingham, and others.

Tuesday Evening, at 7.30 o'clock, there will be addresses by Rev. Fred. W. Hamilton of Roxbury, Prof. Ellen Hayes of Wellesley College, Mrs. Helen H. Gardner of Boston, and other able speakers. A male quartette will render several very fine selections. Mrs. Livermore will preside.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE FESTIVAL.

The Annual Festival of the New England and Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Associations will be held in

Music Hall, Boston, Wednesday Evening, May 27, 1896.

MR. WILLIAM LLOYD GARRISON WILL PRESIDE,

and among those who are expected to be present and speak on the occasion are

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe,
Rev. George Hodges, D. D.,
Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson,
Rabbi Blaustein,
Mary F. Eastman,
Alfred Webb, M. P., of Ireland,
John L. Bates, Esq.,
Rev. Minot J. Savage,
Miss Mabel E. Adams,
Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney,
Mrs. Mary A. Livermore,
Mrs. Ellen M. Bolles,
Henry B. Blackwell, Esq.,
and others.

CECELIA ORCHESTRA, Miss H. W. Brown, Director.

The prices of tickets will be as usual:

Supper Tickets, \$1.00; Lower Balcony, 50c.; Upper Balcony, 25c.

and they are now for sale by Miss Wilde at the WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE, 3 PARK ST., and by the ladies of the different Leagues which have tables, namely:

BOSTON—Miss Mary Willey, Mrs. John L. Whiting and Mrs. Clara K. Hill, Miss M. Gilbert; BROOKLINE—Mrs. Barthold Schlesinger and Mrs. S. M. Grant; SOUTH BOSTON—Mrs. M. H. Evans, Mrs. Esther T. Boland and Mrs. G. M. Watson; EAST BOSTON—Mrs. J. W. Smith and Mrs. N. Rogers, Mrs. Eben McPherson and Mrs. Sidney Peterson; CAMBRIDGE—Mrs. M. P. C. Billings; DORCHESTER—Miss Annie E. Clapp; ROXBURY—Mrs. J. B. Bryant and Mrs. S. E. D. Currier; SOMERVILLE—Mrs. B. Pitman and Mrs. S. D. Field; EVERETT—Mrs. S. P. Moreland and Mrs. F. M. Fall; WEST NEWTON—Mrs. Abby E. Davis and Mrs. E. N. L. Walton; WALTHAM—Waltham Club; WELLESLEY HILLS—Mrs. Mary C. Smith; HYDE PARK—Mrs. Elizabeth Bass; WEYMOUTH—Miss Louisa S. Richards; CHARLESTOWN—Mrs. Ellen M. Lee—W. C. T. U. TABLE, Mrs. S. S. Fessenden.

The number of supper tickets is limited to Seven Hundred and Fifty.
Prompt application should be made, therefore, by friends desiring tickets.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
JUDITH W. SMITH,
AMANDA M. LOUGEE,

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
H. E. TURNER,
F. J. GARRISON,
Committee of Arrangements.

THE CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN.

CALIFORNIA PRESS FOR SUFFRAGE.

In a communication to the Daily San Francisco *Call*, Mrs. Ida A. Harper, chairman of the press committee of the California Woman Suffrage Association, says of the attitude of the press:

Not one prominent newspaper in the entire State has taken a stand in opposition to woman suffrage. That the question is receiving a considerable share of attention may be shown by the fact that during the past four weeks the Press Clipping Bureau has furnished about 700 clippings on this subject taken from the papers of California alone. Of these not half a dozen have been disrespectful, and not a dozen directly opposed. The city dailies have reported the meetings with the greatest fairness and have allotted ample space; and leading representatives among the suffragists have been received by the editors, without exception, with especial courtesy and cordiality. Two or three weekly papers in San Francisco have been somewhat insulting, but opposition to a cause may be of such a nature as to make for it more friends than enemies.

WOMAN'S CONGRESS OF PACIFIC COAST.

From Monday, May 4, until Saturday, May 9, inclusive, morning, afternoon and evening, the Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast was in session in San Francisco, Cal. This Congress commanded as respectful a consideration from the press as is usually accorded to a big political convention. The *Daily Examiner* gave good reports, the *Daily Call* outdid itself in generosity, and its accounts of the week's proceedings occupy over ten pages.

In Oregon, the Executive Committee of the State Equal Suffrage Association having for a long time been planning for a Congress of Women, to be held in Portland, Oregon, definitely announces June 8, 9 and 10 as the date of the Congress. All churches and societies of the Pacific Northwest admitting women to their membership are invited to elect two or more delegates. Miss Susan B. Anthony will be present.

The *State Capital* of Guthrie, Oklahoma, under the head of "Republican Victory" says, editorially:

The female vote was much larger than ever before here. In the first and fourth wards, where J. M. Brooks and W. H. Merten had awakened an interest, about 300 women voted for members of the school board. It was an attractive sight to see the best women in these wards out in their carriage electioneering and voting. It shows that, however much people may differ on the subject, woman suffrage adds zest and refinement at the polls. The first and fourth ward polls had a wholesome tone given to them by the women on Tuesday. Four hundred and twenty-seven women voted.

And elsewhere we are informed:

The good women of Guthrie came to the polls yesterday in no mistakable numbers. Their very presence had a good effect upon everything and everybody.

The Political Equality Club of Rochester, N. Y., sent a despatch to Susan B. Anthony, in San Francisco, saying, "Congratulations and thanks to all who aided in inserting a woman suffrage plank in the platform of the Republican party of California."

OPPOSED TO BIENNIAL ELECTIONS.

Senator Hoar is opposed to the Constitutional Amendment, abolishing annual elections. He has written for publication the following admirable letter to R. L. Bridgman, Esq.:

WASHINGTON, APRIL 20, 1896.

I heartily sympathize with you in a measure which, in my opinion, would go far to destroy what has been one of the greatest distinctions of Massachusetts as a self-governing State. The framers of the Constitution were doubtless not infallible. But they were the greatest Constitution-builders who ever lived on the face of the earth. They understood exactly how to secure constant government by the people within the proper domain of popular government, and to establish and clearly define the limits within which popular power and the will of majorities could not enter. They protected those individual rights with which no government ought to meddle. They secured absolute independence and permanence of the judiciary, whose judgment in declaring the inflexible law of righteousness, as applied to human controversies, must not be swayed by any power. They left what remained to govern, under the perpetual, constant and instant control of the people. The habit of exercising this power has been a constant education to the people of Massachusetts, especially to those who have come to her citizenship from other lands. It has made her and kept her the model Commonwealth of the earth. Her political and business interests are of vast importance and variety, second only to those of the nation itself. How are these to be discussed properly or profitably if we have electors but once in two years, and they are to come in the same year when national topics will require all the time which can be devoted for this purpose? So far as our debates upon the hustings are limited or diminished, discussion in the newspapers must take their place. Highly as I respect in general the newspapers of Massachusetts, to some of whom I am under such personal obligation, I cannot believe that such substitution will be a healthy one. We need both.

I have not, at this moment, time to enter upon the subject further. But I think the business men who desire to save the inconvenience and interruption to their business of having their workmen take a day for the State election every year, or have their time occupied by the campaign which precedes it, will find that they will lose more in other ways by a diminution in the intelligence with which the great working class, who are likewise the great voting class, will deal with the questions on which all business interests so much depend.

Very truly yours,

GEO. F. HOAR.

THE WOMEN MINISTRY IN MAINE.

While the subject of "Women in the Ministry" is still, in some quarters, a much mooted question, and in others not yet sufficiently evolved to be admitted into the category of the debatable, it is gratifying to those who are acquainted with the true status of the woman question, to note how satisfactorily this phase of it is settling itself, with no heed to the pros or cons of those who are dealing with it in a purely theoretical manner.

No more conclusive answer to the question of women's—*i. e.* of some women's as some men's—fitness for the obligations and responsibilities of the Christian ministry can be given than the answer which one will receive when spending a few days

in the fine old town of Norway, Maine. There, for the past thirteen years, Rev. Caroline E. Angell has served her church and the community most satisfactorily as preacher, pastor and friend of every good cause.

Rev. Miss Angell graduated from the Divinity School of St. Lawrence University, and brought to her work an unusual combination of essential elements of success. She had solid scholarship, real earnestness, fine sympathies, the intuitive gift, a genial social nature and magnificent physical powers. Thus equipped for her work, success was inevitable; and a wide recognition in her profession, which even the question of sex could not proscribe.

The happy prophecy which was made by the dean of her college, when this gifted woman left it to enter upon her work, has been more than fulfilled. To-day in the thirteenth year of her pastorate, Miss Angell holds an enviable position as minister of one of the most useful, harmonious, and solid churches of her denomination (Universalist) in the State of Maine. Loved and trusted by her devout and earnest people; honored and esteemed by her townspeople, regardless of denominational lines; called far and near to minister to the churchless in their sufferings and sorrows, Miss Angell is daily demonstrating her divine right to enter the ranks of those who are "called" to proclaim the Gospel of the living God.

FLORENCE E. KOLLOCK.

Even our German fellow citizens are gravitating towards woman suffrage. At Cleveland, O., May 11, at the annual Convention of the Lake Erie District North American Turnerbund, it was decided, after much discussion, that women be admitted to all of the societies. This was a complete surprise to most of the members, as it was thought the motion would be defeated, because the Committee on National Affairs had submitted a report in which it recommended that the proposition to admit women be left to the various societies. The matter will be brought up before the General Convention at Louisville, in June, for final disposition.

A Conference of the New York State Woman Suffrage Association was held in Lyons last week, May 14 and 15. On the afternoon of the first day, Thursday, there was a reception at the residence of the president of the Wayne County Society, Mrs. Ellen Rogers. Among those present were Mrs. Jean Brooks Greenleaf, the State president, and Miss Mary Anthony, from Rochester; Mrs. Mary Seymour Howell, from Albany; Mrs. Elnora M. Babcock, from Dunkirk; Mrs. Shepard, of Penn Yan; Miss Emily and Miss Isabel Howell, from Sherwood; Mrs. Crossett, from Warsaw; Rev. Mrs. Wright, from Brooklyn; and Miss Keyser and Mrs. L. D. Blake from New York.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

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THE SACRED DEAD.

BY JAMES RUSSELL LOWELL,

From Harvard Commemoration Ode.

I with uncovered head
Salute the sacred dead,
Who went, and who return not. Say not so!
'Tis not the grapes of Canaan that repay,
But the high faith that failed not by the way;
Virtue treads paths that end not in the grave;
No bar of endless night exiles the brave;

And to the saner mind
We rather seem the dead who stayed behind.
Blow, trumpets, all your exultations blow!
For never shall their aureoled presence lack:
I see them muster in a gleaming row,
With ever-youthful brows that nobler show;
We find in our dull road their shining track;

In every nobler mood
We feel the orient of their spirit glow,
Part of our life's unalterable good,
Of all our saintlier aspiration;

They come transfigured back,
Secure from change in their high-hearted
ways,
Beautiful evermore, and with the rays
Of morn on their white shields of expecta-
tion!

The officers of the late "Man Suffrage Association" ought to have been present as invited guests at the New England Woman Suffrage Festival in Music Hall last Wednesday evening. They would have made up their minds either to reorganize at once, or to abandon their futile efforts. For after all their expenditure of time and money, there was the army of suffragists, more numerous, alert and jubilant than ever; "not a wound in our faith, not a wound in our hope, and stronger than when we began."

From California the news which reaches us day by day is truly inspiring. The people of the Pacific Coast never do anything by halves. They seem to have become fully aware of the value of their great opportunity to place their magnificent State in the very van and forefront of political progress. A letter from Miss Anthony, in the *Woman's Journal*, describes the hopeful situation.

The Baltimore *Sun* is disturbed over the fact that, at the approaching election, Colorado women will vote for presidential electors. A long editorial is devoted to this matter, and the fear is expressed

That if the vote of Colorado proved to be the determining power in the electoral college, its vote would be challenged by

the defeated candidate, and the country be plunged at once into strife. Citations from old congressional reports are made by the *Baltimore Journal*, ending with the conclusion that there seems a possibility of other Western States doing as Colorado has done, and that, as the election of a president may thus at any time be made dependent on the voice of a coterie of States in which women will vote, it would be a prudent thing to challenge the vote of this State when the count is made by the Senate and House of Representatives in joint session—the same being done in a friendly spirit—in order that a judgment of the point involved may be asked from the Supreme Court.

Our contemporary seems ignorant of the fact that a precedent has already been established. The vote of Wyoming was counted for Mr. Harrison in 1892, and women voted in the election in that State. In three States, viz.: Wyoming, Colorado, and Utah, women will vote this fall. The "coterie" has ten votes in the electoral college. These votes cannot be challenged on the ground suggested by the *Sun*, because the Constitution of the United States leaves the defining of the qualifications of voters for presidential electors entirely to the respective States, and the principle has been established that Congress cannot go behind the official returns from the States themselves.

MRS. HOWE TO YOUNG PEOPLE.

At the Young People's Meeting held last Monday evening, Mrs. Julia Ward Howe, president of the Association, occupied the chair and made a graceful and appropriate extempore address. She said:

In introducing these young exponents of our cause, I am acting as a sort of grandmother to the meeting. I hope you will all agree with the little girl who said she thought that grandmothers were a "good plan." It ought to be so, for one generation is lifted on the shoulders of the one that goes before it. Mr. Bronson Alcott once said, at a meeting, that he was weighed down by the sins of the generations that had gone before him, and I sprang up and protested that I could not hear my ancestors thus maligned. I felt lifted up and inspired by the good deeds of my ancestors. When girls first went to college they had to endure dreadful prognostications by President Eliot and others. They were warned of "downward influences," and it was feared that they would "lower the standard of scholarship." These young men and women will show to-night how unnecessary were these forebodings. We need their presence. Hope springs eternal in the hearts of youth. They are filled with the splendid courage that conquers the world. They bring back the freshness of our ideals, grown dusty in our years of conflict. To-night we shall gather great hope and encouragement from their voices.

The Iowa State Stenographers' Association decided at its annual meeting, recently held, to admit women to full membership.

MRS. ALICE SAMPLE has been cashier of the Citizens' Bank at Attica, Kan., for the past five years.

MRS. MARY MORTON KEHEW has been re-elected president of the Woman's Industrial and Educational Union of Boston.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE was presented with a beautiful bunch of roses by Mrs. Mary Schlesinger at the Young People's meeting last Monday evening.

MRS. MARY E. KNOWLES, Past Massachusetts Department President of the Woman's Relief Corps, will deliver the Memorial Day address in Sanbornton, N. H.

MRS. MARIA ORWIG, formerly of Des Moines, Ia., but now of Chicago, has been selected chairman of the press committee of the National Household Economic Association.

MISS ELVA HULBURD YOUNG, the first speaker at the Young People's Suffrage Meeting last Monday evening, is the daughter of one of our ablest advocates, Representative Young, of Springfield, Mass.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON sent from Chicago two able papers to the Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast, which were read and discussed. The subjects considered were "The Beginnings of Government," and "The People."

MRS. VIRGINIA FRAZER BOYLE, of Memphis, has been awarded the first prize of \$100 for the best poem on Tennessee, to be read at the inauguration of the Centennial. The title of Mrs. Boyle's poem is "*Tiens ta Foy*"—in English, "Hold to the Faith."

MISS JANE STONE, a Philadelphia young woman, has gone into the oil business in the newly discovered petroleum fields in East Tennessee. She makes her own leases. It is her purpose to drill ten wells before fall, and she has contracted for 100,000 feet of lumber for derricks.

MISS SARAH THRESHER, who has been registrar in the New England Conservatory of Music for years, and who was secretary in the College of Music, Cincinnati, under Theodore Thomas, is contemplating opening a home school for young ladies in this city. Miss Shillaber, daughter of B. P. Shillaber, well-known as "Mrs. Partington," will be associated with Miss Thresher.

MRS. JOHN H. MILLER, of Syracuse, N. Y., has invented a fireman's cap. It is made of fine strips of asbestos, and is held in place by a rubber band, making it airtight. There is a strip of mica before the eyes, and a silk sponge through which no smoke can enter, but which admits air in plentiful supply, fills an aperture for the mouth. It is claimed that with this contrivance a man can work for an hour in a stifling smoke, and that its use will be of immense advantage to firemen.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

IN MEMORIAM.

OHANNES CHATSCHEUMIAN, a young Armenian student of rare promise, who had won the love and admiration of all who have known him, passed away May 16, eminently qualified by ability and attainments to become a leader of his oppressed and persecuted people. His death seems one more tragic episode in the sad national catastrophe of disaster and ruin. In the *Christian Register* of May 21, Rev. S. J. Barrows says:

"It was in Athens four years ago that I first heard of the brilliant young Armenian, Ohannes Chatschumian, then studying at the University of Leipzig. He was loved and admired by his countrymen, who saw in the young theological student a future bishop of the Armenian Church. When he was elected to represent this ancient church at the Parliament of Religions in Chicago, our pathways met. It seems strange, perhaps, that one born under the shadow of Ararat should find a new adoption into love and sonship in the New World. There were oceans and continents of time, space and history between him and those he loved most deeply here; but these distances became metaphors, not realities. The inspiration of life in the New World was wonderfully stimulating to him. I marvelled that he could accomplish so much in one short year. He would learn a language in a few months. He could speak several and read in ten or a dozen. He took a course at the Cambridge Divinity School. He studied the movement of social science and philanthropy. He visited institutions, studied methods, read enormously, and wrote with rare industry, and all not for private ambition, but for the good of his country. Its sorrows lay heavily on his heart. Long before the hopeless and unrequited massacre at Sassoun, we had known of the terrible oppression of his people. This cast a shadow over his life, and colored his thought and emotion.

"He had returned to Leipzig to take his Ph. D. Just how, with his liberal faith, his expanded views, his broader culture, he could best help his country, was a problem he was soon to face, though his knowledge, his piety, and his literary gifts had early been laid on her altar. This question Providence took out of his hands."

WOMEN ON JURIES.

In Colorado women are now eligible for jury duty unless, as in the case of men, there is good ground for exemption. Ellis Meredith, a brilliant newspaper woman, comments as follows, in the *Denver News* of May 10:

I sat alone in the jury-box,
A "provisional juror," too;
And I had been badgered and lashed and probed
To find out how much I knew.
A gentleman took me in hand at first,
And praised my intelligence,
But afterwards held me up to scorn
As a man without common sense.
Another gentleman proved me a fool
And a liar—conclusively—
But afterwards said that the jury-box
Was exactly the place for me.

The judge gave a long, hypothetical charge. In a brilliantly positive style it sounds like "Alice in Wonderland," And Browning and Thomas Carlyle. But in spite of these troubles I took my seat, Serene, quite happy and cool; I knew that my chair would be wanted soon For another and bigger fool.

"I see," said the man to the woman, "that the question of women jurors is agitating the public mind. Of course you believe women should serve on juries?"

"Of course," said the woman, gravely.

"I knew you would; all of you new women are crazy to do all the things that men do."

"I thought men never sat on juries when they could lie out of it?" said the woman.

"That is a rather bald way of putting it, but still it remains a fact that reputable men dislike jury service above all things; it remains for women who are fond of being sensational to take it up. Of all the disagreeable things a man can be called on to do, there is nothing that is much more disagreeable than jury duty, but you women never know when you're well off. You want to be mannish at any cost."

"What did you call this service?" asked the woman.

"Jury duty, do you mean?" said the man.

"Yes; I thought you said something about the word duty. I believe serving on juries is one of the duties of the citizen, isn't it?"

"Certainly; to pay taxes, to bear arms, to serve on juries, to vote—"

"Not wisely, but too often," murmured the woman.

"These are a few of the duties which devolve upon the citizen," finished the man. "I suppose you will be content when you take them all away from us?"

"I thought you just said that jury duty was something every business man got out of if possible? Do you think it manly to evade your duty just because it is disagreeable?"

"Great Scott! You can't expect well-to-do-men to let their business go to rack and ruin while they draw a dollar and a half a day for listening to other people's squabbles. That isn't common sense."

"It must have been in a Fourth of July speech that I heard something about the jury system being the bulwark of our liberties. The bulwarks of our liberties in this country are not in a very good state of repair these days, it seems to me," said the woman.

"Well, perhaps you will be good enough to tell me how women serving on juries are going to help the country."

"Oh, no," said the woman, "I don't think women will materially improve matters; the jury system itself needs overhauling, it seems to me. It is a very old custom, but the modern jury is by no means to be compared with the kind of juries they had in Athens in the days of its glory."

"When prisoners were tried by all the people in 'convention assembled,' as Aristotle was?" said the man.

"Yes, and very much later; the English jury did not consist of just twelve men, neither was it necessary that their verdict should be unanimous. At the time of Henry II, the brilliant idea of trying cases before men who didn't know anything whatever about any of the questions involved had not occurred to the people. The sheriff chose four 'knights of the shire' who chose twelve more knights 'who were fully conversant with the case'—this was in civil procedure—and they tried it; if they couldn't agree, more jurors were chosen and added to the original number but whenever twelve men did agree they brought in their verdict and it was accepted. They believed in the rule of the majority in those days."

"I don't remember when the unanimous jury of twelve was first instituted," said the man, "but I know it was an English custom."

"Yes," said the woman, "it was first established by Edward III., and ever since then it has been the cause of no end of trouble. The judges used to starve the juries into finding unanimous verdicts."

"It was Pope who wrote:

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign
And wretches hang that jurymen may dine.
or something very like that," said the man. "Yes, I've seen cases where the one obstinate man would keep the eleven locked up until they'd agree to anything."

"Do you remember the McLaughlin case? They got one juryman the first day; he had to swear that he was not a member of Dr. Parkhurst's church, of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, of the Society for the Prevention of Crime, of the Society for Ethical Culture, of the University Settlement, of the City Vigilance League, of the Church Temperance Society, of the American Sabbath Union, of the New York Sabbath Committee, of the National Christian League for the Promotion of Personal Purity, of the Society for Improving the Condition of the Poor, or of any Good Government Club. Do you think that kind of thing is calculated to bring the jury system into respect?" said the woman.

"Well, no," said the man. "But still I don't see how making women serve on juries is going to improve matters, and it will certainly be very objectionable to nice women."

"Oh, I'm perfectly willing to admit that, but women are so used to putting up with things that are disagreeable just because they happen to be their duty, that that could hardly be called an argument. There are lots of things about the house that a man wouldn't do because they are disagreeable, and so the woman has to do these disagreeable duties. But there is this to be gained by making women serve on juries: It would infallibly lead to a change in the system; men would recognize the necessity, and just as soon as any question is agitated it means that before long there will be a change."

The woman stopped to get her breath, and the man said, rather sneeringly: "Oh, yes; you women think you are the natural reformers of everything on earth, but you don't live up to what you preach."

"No, we take after our fathers," said the woman; "but just consider this jury question for a moment. The majority elects every officer in the land, from dog catcher to president; the majority decides most of our legislation. Two-thirds of the Senate can impeach the president of the United States—and I wish to goodness they would—or a cabinet officer or a chief justice; but in a case of comparatively far less importance the verdict must be unanimous, or else the taxpayers must bear the heavy cost of a new trial."

"It wouldn't be so bad," said the man, "if the jurors were drawn from a different set of people; why, a juror was rejected the other day in New York because it was just found out that he didn't understand English, and it was well known that he was a professional juryman, and had been serving for thirty years in that capacity in that very city."

The woman smiled. "Yes, it may be necessary to recruit the jury-box from the list of intelligent women taxpayers. But if you don't want to do that, how do you like the Scotch system?"

"I don't think I know what it is," said the man.

"Well, in Scotland they have fifteen instead of twelve jurors. One-third of these men are drawn from a special jury list of men of education and high standing; the other ten are drawn from the

ordinary ranks, but the majority, eight men, are competent to find a verdict."

"I can't say that I like the Scotch verdict, 'not proven,' though," said the man.

"It is not the kind of verdict one would prefer," said the woman; "but it is a more intelligent verdict in many cases than the hard-and-fast guilty or not guilty; it leaves a kind of stigma which makes it an object for the accused to prove his innocence if by any means he can do so. You remember Wilkie Collins' story, 'The Law and the Lady,' turns on that point."

"I'm willing to admit all that you say about the evils of the jury system as it is now conducted, but I don't see that women can do anything; for I don't suppose even you would claim that there is any real reason why women should serve on juries; in the interests of justice for their own sex, I mean," said the man.

"I've told you," said the woman, "that I don't want to be a jurywoman; I should hate every minute of it; in fact, I'm almost certain it must be my duty, I hate the idea so. Still, if you must know, if I had been on the jury that tried Mrs. Jane Shattuck in San Francisco, that jury would be out yet. I would never have brought in any verdict but justifiable homicide if I had stayed out till doomsday."

"I don't remember the case," said the man.

"Oh, yes, you'll remember if you think for a moment. Mrs. Shattuck shot and killed her daughter's betrayer when he refused to marry the girl. I don't believe any father or brother was ever found guilty of murder in such a case in this world. Take the case of Mrs. Phipps, of South Dakota. She had seven women on her jury; her husband was divorcing her on the ground of incompatibility; she didn't want the husband, but she did want her child. In order to get possession of it she was obliged to prove the unfitness of its father to bring up a child. It wasn't agreeable to her or the jurywomen or the jurymen or the judge, but, there was no 'hung jury' over the case. Phipps got his divorce, and she got her child."

"Well," said the man, disagreeably, "I've got my opinion of women who will sit in a jury-box and listen to all kinds of disgusting testimony."

"It's not well at all," said the woman; "but when it comes to that, I have my opinion of men and women who crowd court-rooms to listen to evidence which is unprintable; I've got my opinion of the men and women, and especially of the fathers and mothers, whose sons and daughters attended the Hayward and Durant and Parson Brown trials. I've got my opinion of the crowd that attended the trial of the murderers of Pearl Bryan. If the delicate sensibilities of women do not serve to keep them away from such scenes, then they're not too sweet and good for jury duty. If they must be in the courtroom, let them be of some use there! I don't approve of making public spectacles of trials. I saw the other day that in the Jachon trial, it was with great difficulty that laughter was suppressed and order preserved. That kind of thing strikes me as outrageous. However, that is what might be expected when we make a man swear that he is a fool before we permit him to serve as a juror in a petit larceny case."

"I agree with what you say, in a measure," said the man, "but still I can't see why you want to be a juror."

"I don't," said the woman.

ELLIS MEREDITH.

THE ADVANCING WOMAN.

At the Young People's Meeting, May 25, Mr. Raymond M. Alden, of Harvard University, said:

It is hardly worth my while to undertake to represent Harvard University on

an occasion like this. But I do represent a large body of students of that and every similar institution—a much larger body than is generally supposed. In our college debates on woman suffrage, I used to expect to be voted down by my audience. It is so no longer. The cause has been advancing rapidly among the students of American colleges. The student's attitude towards life is fearless. He has been taught to consider the abstract reasonableness of every question. This attitude is not so common in the outside world, nor even in the primary schools. We inherit our habits of thought and of life. We wear two buttons on the back of our coats. These were once useful to support a sword-belt. The sword-belt has disappeared, but the buttons remain.

In Holland, where the houses were built on canals, the gutter-pipes projected. So in Albany, N. Y., the Dutch settlers projected their gutter-pipes over the sidewalks, pouring water on the passers-by. This shows how strong are tradition and precedent. "We never have done this, therefore we must never do it." Students think, on the contrary, that what is right should be done. The opposition to woman suffrage comes from considerations of expediency. The student has not yet yielded to those. He has the courage of his convictions. In a college debating club, composed wholly of men, women were permitted to take part in the debates. As a result, at the end of the year a woman was chosen president, and two women as debaters. We hear much of "the new woman." No one ever saw the woman described. She may be defined as "the evidence of things unseen," but not as "the substance of things hoped for." Moral questions are fundamental. Shall we admit that the will of the people is the will of the worst? We have weathered the dangers of enfranchising hordes from across the sea, why not try the admission of women, the least dangerous of all? Every man has known the element of motherhood—the cool and tender hand of the mother quiets the restless boy—it needs to be applied to the State. Those who oppose the coming of the woman are like men who would erect bulwarks on our eastern coast to prevent the dawn from enlightening the world.

THE RADCLIFFE SCIENTIFIC CLUB.

The Radcliffe Scientific Club has done some admirable work this year under the management of its efficient president, Miss Helen Monroe, a member of the graduating class. Club meetings have been held once a month at the houses of the different members. Topics for the regular club meetings have been confined to a review of the different scientific courses given at Radcliffe College. This plan was found beneficial in two ways; the facts themselves were instructive, and the members were better prepared to choose their work for another year. During the past year Prof. Goodale, Dr. G. H. Parker and Mr. Torry, of Harvard College, have given before the club delightful talks upon their special subjects. On the evening of May 21, in the auditorium of Fay House, the Scientific Club gave its first open meeting. The large room was filled with their invited guests, who came to enjoy with them a most entertaining talk upon the "Contrasted Properties of Matter and Ether," given by Prof. A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts College. Prof. Dolbear assigned to matter nineteen different properties, these were wanting in ether,

therefore he concludes that ether and matter are not the same.

MRS. ALICE R. MOORE.
Cambridge, Mass., May 25, 1896.

PRESS POINTS.

Considering that women are the principal champions of prohibition, it was rather small business for the Maine Prohibitionists to throw the woman suffrage plank out of their platform.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger*.

Of all the denominations, the Methodist has the least excuse for drawing the line of sex. The denomination itself is young, having been born in the latter half of the eighteenth century. It has always encouraged women to take part in public prayer and exhortation. The demand for equal rights in what may be called ecclesiastical politics is only the logic of the encouragement always given to Methodist women to speak in meeting.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean*.

There is scheming enough in the political circles, if it were nobly planned, to exorcise selfishness, to direct and grapple every public question, and to save the nation. Force is not lacking; but we have much that is misused and unused.—*Pacific Ensign*.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Mrs. Frances S. Klock, member of the Colorado House of Representatives last year, has been elected president of the Colorado State Woman's American Protective Association.

The woman question is being debated in Appleton's *Popular Science Monthly*. There was an article in the May number by Hon. George F. Talbot, against woman suffrage, which will be replied to in June by Alice B. Tweedy.

Dr. Parkhurst expresses a belief that "the devil will be vanquished" by 1921, and the dates of July 4 or April 1 are suggested by a thoughtful sociologist. A little later in the year might give more time, say Thanksgiving, a very suitable day.

The Woman's Relief Corps of Blue Rapids, Kansas, will decorate the graves of their dead soldiers on May 29, instead of May 30. The reason they give for the change is that May 30, or Decoration Day, as now observed, has been given over to beer-drinking, horse-racing, dancing, and a general carousal—an insult to their dead.

Mr. Lloyd McKim Garrison, a grandson of William Lloyd Garrison, and son of Wendell Phillips Garrison, of New York, was married to Miss Alice Harrison Kirkham, Tuesday afternoon, at her parents' home at Hastings-on-the-Hudson. Mr. Garrison is a graduate of Harvard Law School.

In consequence of the decision of the courts in regard to the Leland Stanford estate, Mrs. Stanford has paid in full to the trustees of the university the \$2,500,000 willed by her husband. During these past years the university has suffered severely from lack of funds. Mrs. Stanford has cut down her personal expenses to the very lowest degree, and the officers have done the same, that the university might not be closed.

The Boer President, Oom Paul, was especially indignant with the slanderous pretence that Jameson and his outlaws went "to protect the women and children at Johannesburg." "Everyone knows," he said, "how careful the Boer is of white women and children. When we were discussing an attack on Johannesburg after the raid, the first thing we considered was how to get all the women and children out of the town if the inhabitants persisted in defying us. We arranged for six empty trains to be ready to take them out before we even considered our ultimatum. Tell that to the English people, and they will have, perhaps, a little better idea of the Boers."

Rev. Henrietta G. Moore, of Springfield, Ohio, and Miss Laura A. Gregg, of Garnett, Kansas, have been organizing suffrage clubs in Ohio. Miss Moore is a fine speaker, and Miss Gregg a splendid organizer, and their work has resulted in the formation of societies at Columbus, Xenia, Findlay, Lima, Sidney, Ottawa, Upper Sandusky, McConnellsburg, Urbana, Troy, Dayton and Ravenna. Miss Moore has concluded her work in Ohio for the present, but Miss Gregg is working in the northeastern section of the State, where the suffrage sentiment is strong and good results are anticipated. The work in Ohio was never in so promising a condition.

ANNIVERSARY MEETINGS AND FESTIVAL.

The New England Anniversary Meetings in Boston this week were interesting and profitable. They began on Monday evening with the Young People's Meeting, which was charming and admirable in all its details. Mrs. Howe presided with even more than her usual sweetness and grace, and the large audience was roused to enthusiasm by the vivacity of the youthful speakers.

On Tuesday morning the Business Meeting, though not large, in consequence of the rain, was earnest and harmonious. Mrs. Livermore presided with her accustomed tact and ability. The State reports were encouraging, the resolutions brief and emphatic. The spirit was hopeful and animated.

On Tuesday afternoon Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith presided and made the opening address. There were spirited speeches by Rev. Henry Blanchard, D. D., of Portland, Me., Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, Rev. John W. Day, Miss Anna Gardner, Rev. Charles G. Ames, and Henry B. Blackwell.

Tuesday evening Mrs. Livermore occupied the chair. It was a delightful meeting. Prof. Ellen Hayes read a story which was at once a prose poem and a prophecy. Rev. Fred W. Hamilton made a cogent and convincing speech. Mrs. Helen H. Gardener spoke with unusual force and fervor, while the whole was enlivened by appropriate songs by the Melrose Male Quartette.

The Annual Suffrage Festival on Wednesday evening made a happy culmination. The great Music Hall was crowded with guests. William Lloyd Garrison presided with felicitous force and eloquence. A full account will be given in the *Woman's Journal*.

WOMEN AND THE GENERAL CONFERENCE.

Our Methodist Episcopal exchanges come this week burdened with the reports of the debate on the admission of women lay delegates to the General Conference. Since the question was first raised in 1888, it has been debated in three General Conferences and voted upon twice by the ministerial and lay conferences, attended with a vast amount of discussion. Taking it all in all, there has been a deal of breath, energy and time wasted over a subject that for Methodists ought to have been settled by simply referring to Genesis 2:26 and 28—"let them have dominion over the earth," etc.

The *Western Christian Advocate*, that advance guard of all the advocates, says:

After fighting three days, the conclusion seemed as far off as at the beginning; and so both sides agreed to a recommital, with added powers, that common ground if possible might be found. The committee of thirty-one, after hours of patient and kindly conference, agreed on a basis which left both sides in *statu quo*, the women to hold the disputed seats, and a new amendment, framed by Dr. Leonard, to be sent around to the ensuing conferences; so that by next summer, the whole business may be settled. To adopt this compromise and to complete the vote on the new amendment consumed another session: so that four days, or probably one-sixth of the working days of the Conference, were devoted to this transcendent subject.

Now, if three-fourths of the ministers, voting next fall and spring, support the amendment, it becomes a part of the Constitution, and thereafter Methodist womanhood will have an unchallengeable right to General Conference membership. Bear in mind that the General Conference not only sends it down, but has adopted it; so that only the three-fourths ministerial vote is to be added. What a splendid vote it gave! Five hundred and twenty-three answered the call, of whom four hundred and twenty-five voted aye, and only ninety-eight no. It required two-thirds, which would have been only three hundred and forty-nine. So by this wide margin, by more than four to one, the General Conference has asked the ministers to join it in welcoming woman to the General Conference of 1900.

It may prove "in the long run" that the Conference was wise in taking this action. But it is a disappointment to many that it did not squarely meet the issue and settle it by seating the women who were elected lay delegates. To an outsider it looks as though it takes a long time for some of the Methodist brethren to "get educated up" to the point of understanding that a person who is a layman in the Sunday school, in the prayer-meeting, and in every other part of the church polity, is still a layman in the General Conference. However, there is much to be thankful for. The Methodist Episcopal General Conference has progressed greatly since it resolved that "Methodist women have all the rights that are good for them."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

Mrs. Charlotte Perkins Stetson, of San Francisco, was the guest of the New England Woman Suffrage Association this week, and one of the most attractive speakers at its Anniversary Meetings. On Wednesday evening she spoke for the appointed ten minutes on the principle of American Government. "The value of suffrage," she said, "does not depend on the elevation of society by the voter, but on the elevation of the voter by the right of suffrage. A representative government means the development and improvement of all classes represented, and we cannot afford to leave out any class, especially not the mothers of the whole people. You cannot raise public-spirited men from private-spirited women." It was a matter of regret that Mrs. Stetson could not have been heard at greater length and by larger audiences. We shall hope to welcome her again in New England.

ARMENIAN POEMS.

A volume of sixty Armenian poems, rendered into English verse by Alice Stone Blackwell, is now ready, and may be ordered from this office. Price \$1.25, postpaid; or the book will be sent as a premium for ten new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN. A second edition was in press before the first had been out a fortnight.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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JUNE.

BY HENRY W. LONGFELLOW.

Mine is the Month of Roses: yes, and mine
The month of marriages! All pleasant
sights
And scents, the fragrance of the blossoming
vine,
The foliage of the valleys and the heights.
Mine are the longest days, the loveliest
nights;
The mower's scythe makes music to my ear;
I am the mother of all dear delights;
I am the fairest daughter of the year.

Kate Field is dead. In her death we have lost one of the brightest minds and kindest hearts in America. She was pre-eminently gifted as a journalist. *Kate Field's Washington* was one of the ablest weekly papers ever published, unequalled in its versatility and sparkling combination of wit and sense. Such a paper ought to have been sustained. Miss Field died at Honolulu.

In Denver, Col., May 18, Mrs. Carrie Kistler, as chairman of the Republican County Central Committee, presided successfully over one of the most disorderly political conventions ever held in the State. Not for a minute did she fail to preserve order. Knowing that many of the delegates had been elected by fraud, she ruled that only uncontested delegates might vote. Her ruling was finally set aside on an appeal, and another chairman elected.

The Salinas (Cal.) *Index* gives a full report of a great meeting in that city, May 12, and says:

The *Index* is unequivocally in favor of woman suffrage, and will do all it can between now and the November election in favor of the adoption of the proposed eleventh amendment to the constitution of our State. This stand is not taken simply because woman suffrage is a plank in the Republican platform, but because we believe it to be just and right.

Mrs. Laura M. Johns, Organizer for the National-American Woman Suffrage Association, has completed her tour of Arizona, and has visited New Mexico on her way to Idaho. She has done good work in Arizona, having spoken more than fifty times during her organizing campaign, and established clubs in all the important

settlements of their most intelligent and progressive women and men, which means good results for the future.

In the sacred precincts of Westminster Hall, London, May 19, there was a unique exhibition. Two or three tables, spread out with a suggestion of light refreshments at a bazaar, seemed strangely out of harmony with the mighty proportions of King Rufus's Hall. But the tables really held quite a different burden. They were laden with a gigantic appeal from the women of Great Britain and Ireland to the House of Commons in behalf of woman suffrage. The appeal bore the signatures of 257,000 women—57,800 from London, 140,700 from the counties of England and Wales, 51,270 from Scotland, and 7,320 from Ireland. Three years have been occupied in collecting these signatures. The signatures were grouped in volumes according to their districts and counties, and the tables—presided over by four or five active and courteous ladies—presented a very interesting study of feeling on the subject in the different parts of the United Kingdom. The largest number of signatures seemed to come from Edinburgh and the surrounding districts, which were represented by a volume of giant bulk. For the rest of the United Kingdom, the signatures seemed to vary in proportion to the culture of the neighborhood. The poor neighborhoods sent up few signatures, while the rich and cultured neighborhoods sent up many.

THREE WOMEN MILLIONAIRES.

Miss Helen M. Gould, of New Jersey, has just sent one hundred thousand dollars to the sufferers by the cyclone at St. Louis, to be expended irrespective of race, color or sex. It is a noble gift, which should help to open the eyes of narrow-minded people, who regard capitalists as public enemies.

Mrs. Leland Stanford, of California, has given millions of dollars to found and endow the great co-educational university in California, which will be a perpetual guarantee of higher education on the Pacific slope.

Miss M. E. Garrett, of Maryland, has recently given the medical department of the Johns Hopkins University a princely endowment, on the express condition that all its advantages shall forever be shared by women.

These are only conspicuous illustrations of a great and significant fact in social evolution. The donations and bequests of women reach many millions of dollars annually. A compilation of these gifts would forever refute the charge that women are lacking in public spirit, or that they are inferior to men in large views of public duty. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MISS ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, our absent editor, has landed at Havre, and with her friend, MRS. ISABEL C. BARROWS, of the *Christian Register*, has gone on, via Paris, to Leipzig, Germany. They will return by way of London in order to confer with the friends of Armenia in England.

MRS. RHODA COX, aged seventy-seven, who lives near Richmond, Ky., wanted her sheep sheared, and finding no man who would do the work, went to the sheep sheds and performed the work herself. The job was neatly done, and the fifteen sheep were soon separated from their fleeces.

MRS. B. F. YOUNG, of Cincinnati, has passed the examination required by the U. S. Government for a first mate's license. She is the only woman with this distinction. She is thirty-nine years old, and has been with her husband on the Ohio and its tributaries twenty-one years. She is a Kentucky woman.

MARY A. WHEDON, of Fargo, N. D., is the managing editor of *Western Womanhood*, a woman's paper with a strong suffrage thread in it. In order to add to its interest it publishes the lives and faces of women who are actively at work for their sisters. It is a monthly journal devoted to the interests of women, especially throughout the West.

MINNIE HAUK (Baroness von Hesse Wartegg), the celebrated American prima donna, has been received as an honorary member of the Academy of Santa Cecilia, Rome. This is an unusual honor, granted to few artists. Santa Cecilia is the oldest musical academy in the world, having been founded by Palestrina. The Queen of Italy is its special patroness. Mme. Hauk celebrated the great event by singing a selection of modern classical music, by the greatest masters of Germany, France and Italy. The audience was select, invitations being issued to a favored few.

MRS. BERTHA M. DONELSON, of Nashville, originated and developed the plan of the Woman's Department of the Centennial of 1897. She drafted the constitution, and planned the entire work for both city and counties, organizing throughout the State "County Boards of Women Commissioners." Mrs. Donelson is a woman suffragist, a white-ribboner, and a Daughter of the American Revolution. Together with her husband and cousin, she organized the Ladiés' Hermitage Association, a patriotic organization, organized for the preservation of the Hermitage as a memorial of Gen. and Mrs. Andrew Jackson. Mrs. Donelson is familiar with organized work, has made a study of parliamentary law, and is a fine presiding officer. To the Woman's Board she is invaluable, bringing to it rare enthusiasm, and administrative ability as marked as unusual.

MEET IT ON THE WAY.

No use waitin' fer the wagon,
Loafin' life away;
Corn needs hoein';
Keep a-goin'
Meet it on the way!

No use waitin' fer the wagon,
Life is but a day;
Time is lackin';
Hay needs stackin'
Meet it on the way!

No use waitin' fer the wagon,
Hair is growin' gray;
Storm winds hummin';
Night is comin'
Meet it on the way!

—Atlanta Constitution.

THE WOMAN JUROR IN COLORADO.

An account of the first jury service rendered by a woman in Colorado was given in the *Woman's Journal* of May 16. Since then Colorado has been making history on the subject. The other district judges in Denver did not agree with Judge Johnson in regard to the eligibility of women as jurors, but no objection was raised when the jury of eleven men and one woman came before Judge Palmer. A case was given to them about five o'clock in the afternoon on May 8. At ten o'clock an agreement had not been reached, and the jury made a request that they be locked up for the night. A room was secured, with a smaller ante-room opening off the main compartment. To this room the woman juror was given the key and she locked herself in, while the men jurors were provided with sleeping accommodations in the large room. The next morning the lawyers were busily discussing this new phase of the question. Some held that the law which states that the jurors must be kept together had been violated, and that this would invalidate the verdict. Others talked of the probability of an appeal of the case to the Supreme Court, so that the decision might include a ruling on the eligibility of women as jurors.

When the court convened and the jury filed in, it was seen that Mrs. M. S. Warren had been chosen foreman. She reported the jury unable to agree, and the jury was discharged from further consideration of that case.

Mrs. Warren, who enjoys the distinction of being the first lady who ever served on a jury in Colorado, and probably of being the first and only lady foreman of a jury in the country, says:

What I would like to impress upon the women of Colorado is that they need not be afraid of finding anything objectionable in serving as a juror when associated with men. I have always found them uniformly kind and pleasant when associated with them in a business way. I did not go upon that jury for any prominence, as some people seem to think, but solely because I consider it a duty. I have just as much to keep me from such service as any man in the city, and just as good an excuse as any business man. I have my business, which demands my personal attention, as you see, and also two children at home who also demand my personal attention. I have a boy of thirteen and one of seven. I left my house in charge of my housekeeper, and my store in charge of my clerks. Of course, the small amount paid to a juror was no in-

ducement, as \$10 a day would not pay me for being absent from my business. I have now been in the court-room every day since April 1, and have not been excused once.

"Were you in possession of any previous knowledge as to the requirements of jury duty?" was asked.

No, I have had no one to tell me anything about it. I regard it as the duty of every woman to serve when called upon, and I think they will be called upon, for it is possible that their services may at times be needed. Since I have been in the court rooms I have seen that there are many cases where a woman can do a great deal of good. I went there with the intention of doing justice to every one, and have thoroughly considered the cases on which I have been engaged. On the present jury they accepted my presence as a lady, and I have been treated as such. Last night we were not together, nor were we technically separated. I was not with the other members, but was where we could converse, if necessary. I am ready to give my time when called upon and shall do so in the future.

On May 12, the district judges sat "in banc," while presiding Judge Johnson delivered a lengthy and able opinion in support of the eligibility of women for jury service. He held that the right to serve on juries is a constitutional right rather than a legislative privilege. The statute which confines jury service to the "male inhabitant" is copied from the territorial laws of 1868, when women were not enfranchised, and was intended to apply to the conditions then existing. By the adoption of the amendment to the constitution, wherein women are given the rights of franchise, every law heretofore applicable to male electors should by implication be applicable to female electors. The qualification of jurors has for its foundation the political status of citizenship, and to discriminate against female inhabitants of like political qualifications is contrary to the spirit, intent and purpose of our government. The word "male citizen" or "man" in the laws and statutes were all right so long as women did not hold elective franchise. Now that their rights have been broadened, the actual and literal words no longer apply literally and actually. Judge Johnson quoted numerous authorities in support of his position, and said, in conclusion:

It is not so much a question of right to the person called to sit on the jury, as it is a question of right to the persons in litigation, to be tried by their peers, or persons of similar conditions and circumstances in political life.

I know there is a sentiment among a large class of people, that women are not qualified by nature for jury service, and that it is but a travesty on justice and an imposition upon the courts, that a woman juror should be forced in, or allowed to sit upon a jury to pass upon questions of law and fact in a trial where a person's life, liberty or property is at stake. My answer to this contention is, that such objections have been overthrown completely by extending the right of franchise to women. That their rights at this time, as to property as well as social and political affairs, are upon as high a plane as are those of their brothers, and I am happy to say that by experiment they have cast their votes as intelligently as many men, and I have no doubt they will continue to participate in governmental affairs with the same intelligent character and precaution. While I regret to be

compelled to disagree with my brother judges upon this question, yet I conscientiously believe that in order to be consistent in our theory of government, and the operation of its laws thereunder, the right of women to serve upon the jury is firmly established and made so by the extension of the rights of franchise to them. I will state further that while these are my views, and while I am the presiding judge and have authority to retain this woman upon the jury, I am compelled to send her from this to the other judges, and my brother judges not agreeing with me, I have consented to excuse this lady at their request. Mrs. Warren, you will be excused.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

COLLEGE WOMEN.

Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer, ex-president of Wellesley College, who is now in Venice, has accepted the invitation of the American Missionary Association to be one of the speakers at the jubilee of the association in Boston next October. Her subject will be "Educational Equipment for Missionary Service."

Miss Sarah Folsom, a graduate of Radcliffe, is author of a bright and striking play which was recently presented by the Emanuel Club of Radcliffe College. The play is entitled "A Lover in Duplicate," and has a Radcliffe graduate for its leading character.

Miss Ellen M. Hayes, Professor of Mathematics in Wellesley College, has recently published a text-book in elementary trigonometry, which is primarily intended for the use of the Wellesley freshmen. Miss Hayes is also the author of a text-book on higher algebra which is in use there.

Miss Gertrude Coburn, a graduate of the State Agricultural College of Kansas and daughter of Secretary Coburn of the Kansas State Board of Agriculture, has been elected to the chair of domestic economy of the Iowa State Agricultural College, at a salary of \$1,200 a year. For four years, since her graduation, Miss Coburn has occupied a like position in the Stout Manual Training School at Menomonie, Wis., and declined a re-election.

JOAN OF ARC.

In *The World's Sunday Magazine* of May 17, will be found a fine reproduction of an English artist's picture of "Joan of Arc Asleep in Her Armor." Mr. Joy's picture is now on exhibition at the Paris Salon, where it has received great praise from both the public and the critics. It is one of the curious signs of the times that in literature and in art the life and deeds of the Maid of Orleans have been of late an inspiration to much new and original work. Mark Twain's unique biography, just published by the Harpers, is, one of the most fascinating volumes of the year. Reading people in all civilized countries have taken a fresh interest in Joan of Arc's character and achievements.

Cordial thanks, from the management of the suffrage meetings, are due to Mr. Augustus B. Bruce, the courteous, efficient custodian of Park Street Church, whose prompt and invariable helpfulness did much to lighten the burden of the committee in charge.

THE AMERICAN GOVERNMENT.

One of the most important results of the advocacy of woman suffrage has been to bring again to the minds of the people of America the principles of the American Government—the principles of the government under which we live, and on which we rest our claim to the ballot. I have found in the suffrage ranks very widely, and still more widely among those who are opposed, a singular lack of comprehension of the essential principles of a representative government. There is a point of view which many of us are taking, which seems to me about as dangerous to the maintenance of this country of ours as any idea which ever came into the human mind. You hear the claim constantly made that women are not fit for the ballot, in some way would injure the country through the exercise of the ballot. On the other hand, many claim that women would benefit the country by its exercise. It seems to me that this is a flat misconception of what the right of suffrage is. It has never been supposed that any class of people, not heretofore in the government, knew more about it than those already in power; or that they were any better, wiser and nobler, or that they were going to come in as a body of superior people and benefit anybody. The right of the people to participate in the government does not rest on the power of the participant, but on the necessity of every individual participating in the government for the sake of his own self-protection and self-development. Government does not consist in some people here doing something for some people there. Government is not a separate invention of Providence brought from some other clime. We all participate in the exercise of the functions of the government; those who do not are not in the government, are not citizens or members of the community. They are an alien class. As such they are not only injurious, but the most absolute enemies a country can have. Suppose half a million citizens were disfranchised; consider the difference to them. When a club is formed, a president, secretary and treasurer are instantly elected; and if you want work done, a committee is elected. That is organized government. It is the whole body which does the work through particular persons. What sort of club or organization would it be, if half of it, or more than half of it, were composed of associate members with no voting power? Now all we women are associate members, not active members, of the land in which we live. If this class who are so helpless were men, and because so disfranchised were lacking in the true political instinct, they would be deadly enemies to the community. But it is much worse for the community that this politically degraded class happens by a divine arrangement to be the mothers of the country. It keeps down the political instincts of the men of America, for you cannot raise public-spirited citizens from private-spirited women. In this talk of woman suffrage, there enters in the suggestion of a restriction of the franchise, which you hear called for on the other side—the restriction of the local expression of liberty, a restriction which would put into the world more people who could not take care of themselves, and therefore whom we should have to take care of. No human being ever was made who was fit to take care of another human being in that way. It is not possible to human nature to hold a position for another and hold it justly; the more ignorant, the more people need the ballot. Because they have the power, we have to bestir ourselves to educate them, lest they hurt us. Don't you ever believe that this country is going to be injured by the expression of the noble principles of human freedom; and don't

let us women, who are the last class to come into the exercise of the franchise, be the first to take it away from any one else. When we lived under a king, we believed in a monarchy. The man who spoke and worked against the Government, spoke treason against the Government, and was a traitor. We live in a government just as good and true as any monarchy ever made. When, awhile ago, some of us thought to make a better government, it was decided that that was treason. We have no right to be traitors to the principles on which our country rests. Let us believe in these principles and be ready to die for them if necessary. We shall then truly be of benefit to the community.

CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON.

A RINGING SPEECH.

I do not come here to-night with the intention of offering any advice to the old soldiers in this warfare. I do not suppose I could; and yet, after listening to some remarks, I am almost inclined to trespass on your time and offer a little. If I understand the young lady from Quincy aright, she advises capturing the enemy by loving and laboring with them. That would be a very dangerous thing to do. You would not make much progress with the men I have met in the State House in that way. I would on the contrary, tell them that the reason why they do not want the women to vote is because they are so conceited that they think they know more about the women than the women know about themselves, that another reason is the inherent selfishness of men. I would tell them that their chief stock argument is man's wickedness, and that this argument of the wickedness of man is no logical reason against the rights of women. And then you ought to begin to ignore them. And if all the women would ignore the men for seven days, an extra session would have to be called to put a stop to it. In 1689 occurred the first successful revolution, when Andros was driven out of Boston. It was eighty-seven years after that before liberty was manifested in the Declaration of Independence; and it took eighty-seven years more of constant agitation, before the great emancipation proclamation was issued, and the color line wiped out. Then I remember that it was back only half-way between the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, hardly forty-six years ago, when the first woman suffrage convention was held in the heart of this liberty-loving Commonwealth. The women's eighty-seven years are not up yet, but, unless all signs fail, before the eighty-seven years are completed, they will obtain the object for which they have so long labored. I agree that woman is entitled to the vote, not for any good that she may do, but because she has the same right as man to represent herself in the government that controls her. Yet I welcome that vote because I believe beneficent results will flow from it. There are some wrongs in this country of which we boast so much. In New York we had an investigation—one hundred and sixty millions of dollars had been stolen by the Tweed ring. New York is not alone; our own Legislature sits day after day ruling for the benefit of the whole people, and every scheme tried has worked unsatisfactorily. There is enough logic, enough of dollars and cents, but not enough moral sentiment. Because I believe woman's vote would bring this reinforcement to the help of our Government, I welcome it. The conflict between error and right has been going on for a great while, and it has been doubtful which would conquer. The reserve forces I see on the outskirts. Many a battle has been won by the reserve forces. When the men give up and cannot make a success, then women's votes

will come to the rescue, and there will be placed in the forefront of the battle a moral force, before which many evils will fade away.—*John L. Bates at Festival.*

The Women's Press Association of Texas has elected the following officers: President, Mrs. A. H. Mohl, of Houston; first vice-president, Mrs. M. R. Walton, of Austin; second vice-president, Mrs. W. D. Cox, of Temple; third vice-president, Mrs. Norval Wilson, of Austin; corresponding secretary, Mrs. Allie Wilson, of Lockhart; recording secretary, Miss Minnie Johnson, of Waco; treasurer, Mrs. B. N. Taylor, of Austin; executive committee, Mrs. M. O. Dean, of Fort Worth, Mrs. Winkle, of Corsicana, and Mrs. Dr. Debbs, of Fort Worth.

Mrs. Annie G. Murray, a member of the Women's Press Club, has written an article on Poets of the New England Women's Press Association, which appeared recently. A brief review of each writer's life and work was given, and the article is not only interesting, but valuable for its fresh information. The list of poets includes the names of Mrs. Cara Whiton-Stone, Mary Blake, Katherine Conway, Mrs. Grace L. Upham, Mrs. Cora Wheeler, Mrs. Kate Tannatt Woods, Mrs. Emily Selinger, Helen Winslow, Julia Ward Howe, Evelyn Sutherland, Alice Stone Blackwell and others.

The Woman's Journal.

Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

Miss Binnie Vinson, of the Kemper *Herald*, read a paper on "The Country Newspaper," at the recent annual meeting of the Mississippi Editorial Association.

The Woman's Journal of this week contains full reports of the suffrage meetings of last week, with other interesting matter, including the final chapter of Miss Barrows' fascinating papers on Greece—a delightful description of the Athens of to-day.

The far-famed Bourbon County, Kentucky, known throughout the length and breadth of the Universe for the seductive quality of its whisky, has adopted prohibition under the local option law of the State. All but one of the townships of the county voted in favor of prohibition.

The Cecelia Orchestra is composed of ladies and gentlemen. The first violins are Miss Mauser and Mr. Stanley; second violin, Rose Priestly; viola, Miss Goldsmith; cello, Miss Hale; bass, Mr. Wilson; cornet, Miss Mae Warren; trombone, Miss Hattie Gray; clarinet, Mr. Humphrey; flute, Mr. Gurley; pianist and manager Miss Hattie Brown. Address, 165 Tremont Street, care of MacCoy Music Co., Boston.

There is a young woman about twenty years of age, who resides in Paris with her parents, who has been the talk of the Parisians ever since the beginning of Lent. Her name is Mlle. Henriette Couédon. Like Jeanne d'Arc she sees supernatural visions and receives revelations from the Archangel Gabriel, which are of the most concrete kind, embracing everything from the affairs of State down to the most condensed details of personal fortunes.

Miss Emma C. Sickels has just been awarded a diploma and medal for heroism by the French Society of the Saviors. When the last serious Indian trouble arose in 1890, under Chief Little Wound, 6,000 soldiers, under Generals Miles and Schofield, were sent against them. Little Wound refused to meet agents of the Government, and death was threatened to all whites who entered the Bad Lands. Miss Sickels had been a teacher among the Indians, and to prevent what she knew would be the loss of hundreds of lives, she volunteered to go to Little Wound's camp and attempt to bring about a meeting between him and the Government. She was warned that her mission might mean her death, but she insisted upon going, and Gen. Miles gave her full power to act for the Government. Alone she entered the Indian country, induced two young Indians whom she had taught, to escort her to Little Wound's camp, and persuaded him to meet government agents. She returned and reported to Gen. Miles, made a second trip alone to the Indian camp, brought about a conference, and, as the result of her extraordinary work, the Indians left the Bad Lands and not a man was killed. The French society exists for the purpose of honoring those who by great personal bravery save human life. How many lives Miss Sickels saved at the risk of her own cannot be estimated, but the war which she prevented would probably have resulted in the extermination of the Indians and the death of hundreds of soldiers.

DEAN HODGES ON EQUAL SUFFRAGE.

At the Suffrage Festival Mr. Garrison, the presiding officer, said: "A most encouraging sign of the times is the growing interest of the churches in vital, current questions. Before the war, when ministers were silent on the sin of slavery, they pleaded that their single mission was 'to preach Christ and Him crucified.' Now it is dawning upon the clerical mind that Christ is crucified daily in the persons of men and women of to-day who are the victims of social and political wrongs. I have the honor of introducing a clergyman who has decided convictions on live questions and the courage to express them—the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., of Cambridge."

DEAN HODGES said:

For political progress in the past has followed sometimes an idea and sometimes a fact. In this country it has followed the idea of liberty. We began our life as a nation with a solemn statement of the political equality of man. And when our Civil War was over, and the question as to the political future of the negro was discussed, it was settled on the basis of this idea, the ground of natural right. This idea to-day is stronger than ever. Carried out logically it gives the ballot to woman, beyond a doubt. The only impediment is a dull prejudice which survives from the rude past, when strength of arm was the test of usefulness. When the best citizen was he that could strike the hardest blow, women were naturally ruled out. We are outgrowing that ideal, and as we put it out of our minds, the right of women to an equal place in the State with men comes in. It cannot long be tolerated in a civilized community that the three classes who are excluded from a voice in the conduct of those public affairs which concern the welfare of us all shall be criminals, idiots—and women. That women will be taken out of that discreditable classification is as sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun.

In England and elsewhere political progress, which with us has followed an idea, has been associated with a fact, with the fact of economic progress. In the course of evolution, year by year, new classes of people have come into the field of politics, and have taken their place in the public life of the community.

There was a time when the only people who were in politics lived in the king's court. Princes, priests and captains of armies governed the country. Merchants were as thoroughly disfranchised as women. But more and more the merchants came to be important people. They were rich and the princes owed them money, and the priests looked to them for gifts and legacies for churches and endowments, and the captains could not fight unless merchants gave their financial approbation. Thus they came into a position of political importance. In the sixteenth century they established the United States of Holland; in the seventeenth century they sat in the Long Parliament.

Men, however, who worked with their hands and made the things which the merchants sold, were of no account in politics. Before the reform bill of 1832 the industrial cities of England were without representation. Mill owners were as destitute of political power as women. But the mills grew bigger and bigger, the economic position of the manufacturer grew greater, and presently they too entered into the concerns of State. It was impossible to keep them out.

Meanwhile, the wage-earner, who up to this time had no part in politics, except in our own country, began to be of economic consequence. In his trade union,

he spoke in a voice which compelled attention. And, little by little, the suffrage was so extended as to take him in. He could not be neglected. His importance in the world of industry gave him a vote.

The same succession of events will inevitably appear in the case of women. The new forces which have transformed industry have given women a place in the daily work of the shop and of the market, such as they have never had since the world began. Silently, steadily, like the quiet forces which bring in the spring, a revolution has been going on about us. That has happened of which our forefathers did not so much as dream; woman has become an economic factor. It is absolutely a new thing, a fact of our own time. It has no precedent. Regret it though we may, the day has gone by never to return when it was the glory of a woman to be described in the language of the epitaph of queens in ancient Rome: *Domum servavit, lanum fecit.* "She stayed at home and darned stockings."

Now it is simply impossible that the economic change should come on without the corresponding political change. To believe in the possibility of woman remaining where she is, is to go in the face of all progress. As sure as the rising of to-morrow's sun, woman, who is now an economic factor, will presently become a political factor. She will enter into that large and empty space which is found near the top. Somebody said the other day, that in 1820, in bleak December, there landed on the shores of Plymouth Bay a little heroic company consisting of nineteen women, accompanied by sixty-two men and children.

When Harriet Martineau came here in 1840, she found only seven employments open to women. To-day women are everywhere. They have their part, and an increasingly important part, in all of the world's work. Mr. Carroll D. Wright has shown from the last census that in this country there are more than 800,000 women employees; ten years ago there were 500,000; twenty years ago, 300,000. In the mechanical and manufacturing industries of this country there is one woman to every four men; and besides there are great armies of clerks, stenographers and typewriters.

It is impossible that this economic change should go on without a corresponding political change. The granting of the suffrage to women is inevitable. We may deplore it, we may point out the evils that will result from it, we may vote against it and postpone it, we may have all the arguments on our side; but on the other side is the invincible logic of progress.

Woman is bound to enter into politics and to make her way into all other departments of our life. She will bear away our prizes in the colleges. She will entice our patients and our clients, and will cure the cases which we have given up, and will win the causes in which we present our ablest briefs. The Methodists who would refuse her credentials to delegates' seats in ecclesiastical conventions are sitting in Canute's chair, and must move back or be drowned. She will be our minister. And by and by she will be President of the United States, as she is already queen of England and empress of India.

When St. John saw the Holy City, the vision of the broad future, coming down out of heaven, behold, it was in the figure of a woman!

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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THE NEW WOMAN.

With strong, clear eyes and dauntless face,
With firm-poised figure, free and bold,
Mettled in mind for any race,
Proud of her right to dare and hold,
I watch her on her joyous way—
This girl with an imperial sway.

Gentle? Ah, yes, I've seen her so,
Gentle as any mating dove,
And full at heart of tender glow
That brightens to a siren's love,
While all her blossoming soul is rife
With the sweet fellowship of life.

Yet dignity and will are hers,
And fearlessness in bitter hours;
What wonder that her worshippers
Swear by her words, her smiles, her flowers?
Yet I, who feel her radiant youth,
Swear by her virtue and her truth.

—*Harper's Weekly*.

Miss Mary B. Hay, at a great convention recently held in Salinas, Cal., speaking of the sunflower color as representative of woman suffrage, said: "It is a good omen that the State flower of California is the yellow poppy. When the resolution committee at the Republican State Convention at Sacramento put the woman suffrage plank in the platform, only one man rose to voice an objection."

Mrs. Emma Smith DeVoe writes from Butte City, Montana, that she is organizing county conventions with great success. In Butte, which is the most influential centre, she has formed seven separate clubs with the following presidents: Mrs. Martha E. Dunckel, 32 1/2 Mercur Street; Mrs. Anna C. Nutting, Centerville; Mrs. Jessie Wathey, Washington Street; Mrs. Emma Corbin, 502 West Park Street; Mrs. Rose Schiller, 740 West Broadway; Mrs. Ruth Burton, 417 East Park Street; Mrs. W. E. Walker, Meaderville.

Lady Henry Somerset, on June 2, addressed the British Women's Temperance Association. She said in part:

An effort has been made to prove that if women had the ballot there would be a labor war. But nature gives antecedent proof that this is an imaginary danger. No instance can be mentioned in the States and provinces where women have the ballot where men have combined on one side and women on the other. The line of cleavage is along the line of temperament, personal interest, neighborly and

family ties, but not along the line of sex. Retreating from the position that every ballot must be backed by a bayonet, some of our opponents now maintain that women will vote for wars in which they cannot fight. But whoever has thought carefully concerning the recent crisis between our country and America, has observed that the voices of the women were for peace.

THE WOMAN JUROR.

The woman juror question has been agitating the minds of the people of California, where a suffrage amendment is pending. Rev. Anna Shaw presided over the question box at one of the sessions of the Woman's Congress there, and this is what she had to say on this burning topic:

Here is a question that is not new to me. I have had it in the question box all over the State at least fifty times. It is—"What would you do if on a jury and, owing to a disagreement, you were locked up with eleven men over night?" That is a question that seems to worry the male sex all over your State! What appeals to me is the question of what would become of one man who happens to get locked up with eleven women over night? My sympathies go out to that man. If he were the disagreeing party he would get talked to death before daylight. The fact of the matter is, the man who is fit to be on a jury at all is fit to be with a woman in any place, at any time that their social and political duties may demand. I believe we should not only have women jurors, but women wardens of jails, women in station-houses and women officials in court-houses; women—good women—everywhere that there is sick, suffering or defective womanhood.

There is a whole lot of good common sense in that.—*Denver Daily News*.

WASHINGTON CITY MISGOVERNED.

In violation of the principle of representative government, the men and women of the District of Columbia are all alike disfranchised. Since 1878 the city has been governed despotically by three officials appointed by the President and confirmed by the U. S. Senate. Notwithstanding the skill and taste displayed in the care of the fashionable and business thoroughfares, and very heavy taxation, a thickly populated square mile of territory is without a single schoolhouse, and two-thirds of the colored children and a great number of white children cannot be enrolled for lack of seating accommodations. "The present unseated pupils above the first and second grades," the board of trustees say, "would fill five new buildings." While the taxes levied in a single year, 1893-4, were nearly four million dollars, and while miles of expensive pavement have been provided for the beautiful "Northwest," it is said that "only four blocks from the door of the Capitol the iron curbs of sewer manholes stand eight inches above the centre of the rough unpaved streets. The poor, in the vicinity

of swamps that should have been drained, die off like infected sheep, and thousands of children run idle in the streets, while their parents are helpless to save them from contact with vice. Capitalists secure attention, but the poor have none." If ever woman suffrage was needed anywhere, it is to-day in Washington, D. C. If ever the evils of a paternal government were apparent, it is in that heavily taxed and misgoverned city.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

CLUB WOMEN AT SALEM.

Seventeen hundred club women went to Salem June 9, to the annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. The meeting was held in the Universalist church. As the procession moved thither, it looked as if business in that historic city was suspended, for the doors and windows of shops and houses held many interested spectators of the seemingly endless throng of mackintosh-clad and umbrella-armed women. The church was crowded in every part.

Mrs. Howe was reelected president by acclamation, the entire assembly rising and giving her a Chautauqua salute. Other officers were elected as follows. Vice-presidents, Miss O. M. E. Rowe, Mrs. May Alden Ward, Mrs. Electa N. L. Walton, Mrs. Harriet E. Bean; secretary, Miss Florence Everett; assistant secretary, Mrs. Mary E. Mason; treasurer, Mrs. Adelaide N. Blodgett; directors (for three years), Miss Helen A. Whittier, Mrs. Anna D. West, Miss Etta M. Glidden, Mrs. Jennie T. Pullman, Mrs. Alice M. Silsbee.

Rev. Miss Blanche A. Wright was installed as pastor of the Universalist Church at Livermore Falls, Me., before a large congregation May 20, Rev. C. A. Hayden preaching the sermon.

The interests of women in college affairs are receiving much attention in *Harper's Bazar*. The issue of May 23 contained articles on "Barnard College," by Anna Nathan Meyer, and "The Women's College Alumnae Associations," by Carolyn Husted. These articles are illustrated by portraits of Miss Emily James Smith, dean of Barnard College; Miss Marion Talbot, president of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae; Mrs. John A. Collier, president of the New York branch; Mrs. Moses Smith, president of the National Mt. Holyoke Alumnae; Mrs. John H. Westcott, president of Bryn-Mawr Alumnae; Miss Georgia M. Penfield, president of Evelyn College Alumnae; Miss Anna Henbeck, president of the Alumnae Association of the woman's college at Baltimore; Miss Elizabeth B. Cheever, president of Smith Alumnae; and Mrs. Wm. C. Adams, president of the New York branch of the Smith Alumnae Association.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE SUFFERING ARMENIANS.

The following letter, lately received, describes the situation in many parts of Turkey. Every mother's heart must long to send some help, however small:

My dear Friends: I can scarcely get home from the church because of the groups which constantly surround me, with their tattered garments and untidy appearance and famished-looking faces. One said to me: "I have five children; husband killed;" another, "We are all naked." I could have concluded as much from her appearance. Many asked: "May I come to see you?" I have to refer them to the committee. If I go down-stairs or appear on the veranda I am assailed by crowds of these poor things who want to see me. If I allowed them to come freely to me I could do nothing else. Every one has lost from one to five near relatives.

A native woman and one of our young lady teachers are going from house to house as Bible readers. This woman for many years cared for a paralyzed husband who was so helpless that he could neither walk, feed himself, or talk, and who died a few months ago. Her only son, a fine, manly young fellow, the support of the family, was killed in the massacre. She cannot read, but she can repeat whole chapters by heart. She is so much respected for her Christ-like living that all will listen to her. In one house yesterday they found seven women, all widowed, and the children naked, while their ragged garments were being washed. One of our young married women had a good sewing-machine, which, with all else, was taken at the time of the plundering. A Moslem neighbor now offers to sell her this machine for six or seven medjis. As her husband was killed and her mother is also a widow, she needs this to help support the family. Is it not a shame that she can get in no other way that which is her own?

We have cut, tied up, and marked 555 garments within three or four days, and have also kept on with the bed-making. We have many beds made, and next week shall begin to give them to the Gregorian Armenians. We have just given out fifty beds to the Protestants, including pillows, mattresses, and covers. All beds are made substantially of wool and will last several years. We were hindered in the work of distributing, but this is well arranged now. There is a committee of four or five Gregorians appointed by their people, two of our efficient Protestants working with them. A third gives his time to investigating the needs of the people. On Friday sixty-two women were served for their families, and all but six of these were widows. The formal report will show the number of orphans aided. All cases are carefully investigated, and none served on simply their statement of need. Cutting of garments is done in our reception-room, and the beds are made in the church. To-day many clasped my hands and said, "Thank you." But I am only the representative of you and of all who are aiding us. It is an immense work even to partially clothe this people, now utterly naked from wearing two months their one suit. I rejoice that winter is not beginning. How to get work for the widows is my great problem. I turn it over in my mind early and late. Cotton work is the only thing I can see just now. I shall soon get all *olaja* (native cloth) looms running; have started these looms on home-made cloth.

Some one came, two days ago, to have me ask the doctor to see a woman who was very ill—in a strange state, brought on by the fear through which she had passed. Her husband had eighteen wounds, but is recovering. The doctor went, but early this morning her friends came for a wind-

ing sheet. A large family of little ones are left—the youngest but a few months old. It will probably die in a few days. Oh, the sacrifice of life as seen these days! Several, I have heard, have died from the effects of fright. The doctor says there is a good deal of sickness in the city. It is very windy and cold. I cannot get off the comforts fast enough for the thousands not yet aided. . . . I was called away just here to attend to a new baby, found without any covering. After considerable time I found a wet-nurse for the little Moses. I am trying to find some one to adopt it. But who wants to adopt any child these days? As I was going down-stairs I met the mother of the clerk of the post-office, and she said: "My husband, son and son-in-law were killed. The clerk is so badly wounded that he cannot yet move; our house was plundered; the clothes I have on are borrowed." This is but one. I turn from this distress to work up aid, as soon as possible. Since morning I have served seventy-five families.

WOMEN ATTORNEYS.

In the class of one hundred students that graduated on May 28, from the Kent College of Law, Chicago, were four women—Misses Grace Reed, J. Pyle Bowen, Jessie L. Davis, and Genevieve Melody. They have since been admitted to the Illinois bar. The Chicago *Legal News* of June 6 contains portraits and brief sketches of these bright young women. Miss Reed and Miss Melody are both Chicago girls, graduates of the high schools of that city, and teachers of several years' experience. Miss Reed completed the classical course in the University of Chicago, and obtained the degree of A. B. About eighteen months ago she was made principal of the Calumet Avenue Grammar School, where she now is. Miss Melody took a course in the Lake Forest University, and is now teaching in one of the high schools of Chicago. She expects to enter upon the practice of law in that city. That is also the purpose of Miss Davis, a farmer girl, a graduate of the high school of Sterling, Ill., and a teacher.

Miss Bowen is a Southern girl, whose home is in Houston, Texas. Her business has been the selling of real estate in the South. Finding that many of the questions involved in her transactions could only be properly solved by a person learned in the law, she resolved to take a regular course in a law school. It is her intention to return to her home.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE.

On one great continent, and its adjacent islands, the Anglo-Saxon race has obtained supremacy in the Southern Hemisphere. There women have attained or are fast attaining legal and political equality. In South Australia and New Zealand the victory is already achieved. Victoria and New South Wales are falling into line, and all the rest will soon follow. The Australian ballot will know no distinction of sex.

The *Woman's Journal* of this week quotes some interesting editorials from the daily newspapers of Adelaide, Melbourne and Sydney, the capitals respectively of South Australia, Victoria and New South Wales. These editorials all

recognize and admit the successful operation of woman suffrage in New Zealand and South Australia. They confidently anticipate its speedy adoption in all the other English speaking colonies south of the equator.

Few people understand the immense size of the region thus undergoing transformation into a higher type of civilization than at present exists. Here is the list of English-speaking colonies of the Southern Hemisphere, with the area of each. In the aggregate they cover nearly three million square miles, 370 times the area of Massachusetts.

Colonies.	Square Miles.	Capital.
New South Wales	323,437	Sydney
Victoria	88,103	Melbourne
South Australia	580,000	Adelaide
Queensland	678,000	Brisbane
Western Australia	978,000	Perth
Tasmania	26,215	Hobart Town
New Zealand	102,000	Wellington
<i>Total,</i>	<i>2,956,450</i>	

What adds to the prospective importance and value of the extension of woman suffrage over this vast domain, greater than all Europe, is that it extends from the temperate zone across the Tropic of Capricorn, almost to the equator. Our race will therein become acclimated to regions hitherto closed to civilization, but destined to become the garden of the world and the centre of human population and culture. This battle for a representative government of the whole people irrespective of sex, which Lucy Stone began in her brother's church in Gardner in 1847, and which crossed the ocean to Great Britain in the *New York Tribune's* report of the first National Woman's Rights Convention in Worcester, Massachusetts, in 1850, already encircles the globe. The practical application of the sublime principle of "the consent of the governed" to women equally with men, is the mission of the English-speaking people. It will eventually be adopted by all nations, and will carry with it the moral regeneration of the race. Peace, temperance, and social purity will become dominant social forces when the aristocracy of sex gives place to a government of the whole people, women and men, on a plane of equality,

"And the kindly earth shall slumber,
Lapped in universal law."

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

June 7, Rev. Leslie W. Sprague, as pastor, and Rev. Lila Frost Sprague, as assistant pastor, were installed at the New South Church, Tremont and Camden Streets, Boston. Concerning this double installation the *Boston Daily Transcript* remarks:

The installation of husband and wife as pastors of the New South Church is a noteworthy sign of the times. They are Westerners, of course. In regions where co-education prevails, it is not at all unusual for young people who have studied together to marry and work together in their professions. Lawyers and doctors in couples are more usual than ministers, but these also prevail to a limited extent. The wife of Rev. Lloyd Jones, of Chicago, can preach a good sermon and "supply" her husband's pulpit very well in his absence, and has done so many times. There are a number of women preaching in the Unitarian and Universalist churches who are married to men in other professions.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE REMONSTRANTS.

Every woman should ponder the statements made by Mrs. Charlton Edholm in her recent report of the Florence Crittenton Mission, published in the April *Philanthropist*. She says:

One evening we visited an aristocratic house of shame, and, as I stood in the doorway of that parlor, such a sight met my gaze as froze my heart with horror. There sat eight or ten of the most beautiful little girls I ever saw, and not one of them over sixteen years of age. There they sat, dressed in their little short dresses, just as mother dressed them, with their hair braided down their back, just as mother braided it to send them to school. And as I looked at them, I could think of nothing but a lot of little lambs waiting for the slaughterer's knife. And if some man had taken a knife and drawn it across the throat of every one and left her weltering in her blood on that splendid carpet, it would not have been one ten-thousand so bad as the fate she was waiting for. As I looked into the eyes of these beautiful girls, I thought of a little girl I have up in heaven waiting for me, and I pressed my hands across my throbbing heart and said, "Oh, God! what if it were my little girl!" Then my heart broke for the mothers of those girls. It seemed to me I could see them in their desolate homes, mourning for their children, and, like Rachel, they "would not be comforted because they are not."

I put my arm about one of these girls and said to her, "Child, does your mother know you are here?" And, oh, that cry of pain! sometimes I hear it in my sleep, and I wake up and don't sleep any more that night—as she said, "Oh, mother's heart would break if she knew I were here." Then I said, "Won't you tell me how you happened to come?" "Well, we lived on a farm in the northern part of the State, and there were a good many of us, and father had a pretty hard time to get along, and I thought if I could get a good position in housework in New York I could send most all my wages to papa. So I watched the New York papers and I saw an advertisement where they wanted girls for housework, and I wrote to the man and told him I wanted a good place, so I could help papa. And he wrote back and said he had a good place for me, and if I would come on a certain train he would meet me and take me right to the place where I was to work." And she said: "I did come and he did meet me and he brought me here and I've been here ever since." *I stand here in the presence of God to say that of the 200,000 erring girls in this land three-fourths of them have been snared and trapped and bought and sold as that little girl was.* For when that man placed that child in that haunt of shame, and the key was safely turned on her and she was a prisoner and a slave, he received his price for her, and how much do you think he received? What do you think little American girls are worth in the shambles of shame? Only \$25 to \$50. Why, you would pay more than that for a Poland-china pig. I said to her: "I don't believe you want to stay here." "Oh! no," she said; "this life is hell upon earth." Then I said, "Come with us to the Florence Mission. Hundreds of girls have been saved there and gotten back to mother's arms." Willingly she came to the Florence Crittenton Mission, and was lovingly welcomed by our dear "Mother" Prindle, who loves these girls as her own daughters.

There are bad women who take part in the purchase of these poor little girls. They do so because it pays. But these women are few, and they would be quickly dealt with by the vast army of right-

minded women, who are so earnestly striving for the only effective working tool—the ballot.

There are mistaken women, too, who join with men in a useless attempt to "regulate" this evil, instead of exterminating it. They, too, are few.

Women as a class necessarily regard this matter differently from men as a class. With joy we recognize that the women striving for righteousness find many of their best helpers among men. But the fact remains that this shameful institution is established, paid for, and politically protected by men for their own indulgence. Can we look to men as a class for its extermination? In the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* of April 4, a recent case in Albany is noticed, taken from the *Rochester Democrat and Chronicle*:

Six of the legislators of the State of New York were arrested by Captain Robert Davidson in the house of the notorious "Lil" Read. "Lil" was held to bond; the ten inmates released; and the "visiting legislators," who had given "fictitious names," were not called as witnesses. Their names have been kindly shielded from the public. And of these men, and such as these, must the women of the State, the pure, the noble and the best, beg and pray for the right to help to make laws for the protection of person and property!

Shades of our fathers! whether are we drifting? Only one of the number, "Lil" Read, is "notorious." Not one of the well-educated, well-to-do legislators who patronize her house is, like her, "notorious."

Oh women remonstrants, careless and indifferent women, such men as these are your representatives! It is you who are tying the hands of your sisters who are in dead earnest, who are seeking the only effective weapon by which a different class of legislators can be secured, and effective measures taken for the protection of our girls. Realize, I pray you, your responsibilities; you cannot escape them, however you may close your eyes. It rests upon you to put an end to the most cruel and wicked traffic which disgraces our age.—*S. E. B. in Woman's Journal.*

THE COLLEGE WOMAN.

President Charles F. Thwing, of the College for Women of the Western Reserve University, contributes a practical article on "The College and the Home," to the *Bazar* of June 6. President Thwing holds that what the young college woman shall do with her strength and time, and to what use she shall put her education "are questions to be settled upon the same basis that a young man of scholarly conditions would settle them upon. In general, let woman do whatsoever she is best fitted to do. Let absolute freedom of choice be hers." He enumerates law, medicine, ministry, editorship, architecture and teaching as professions wherein college education can well be applied. The two great problems of the home-cooperative housekeeping and child development—are fields in which the college-bred woman is specially qualified to render high service. Missionary, social, and philanthropic movements afford work for which he thinks woman is well fitted. In regard to the mother of young children, he repeats what all thoughtful, conscien-

tious women know, that "it will usually be wisest for her, for years at least, to find her field of service and her throne in the home." Finally, to one who remembers the prophecies of evil uttered only a quarter of a century ago in regard to the higher education of women, this declaration from a college president is significant: "No woman in America is so well fitted at once to be mistress of the home and faithful in performing the larger duties to humanity as the woman who is the graduate of the American college."

It was reported at the General Conference, at Cleveland, O., that the women in the Methodist Episcopal Church have in the past four years collected for foreign missions, \$1,153,797; for home missions, \$786,265. They have fifty-one deaconesses' homes, fifteen of which are in foreign lands. These deaconesses work without salary, and have held 11,000 meetings and have cared for 6,000 sick people. Mrs. Sarah H. Sawyer, editor of the Woman's Department of *The Christian Soldier*, published at Wilmore, Ky., in the interests of the M. E. Church, South, pointedly remarks:

Rev. J. M. Buckley said not one word in objection to the women collecting this money or doing this work, but he is very much in earnest in his desire to save them from the laborious task of "sitting in the conference."

The Woman's Journal

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

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"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., has a Canoe Club. Not long since the crew of one canoe saved a man from drowning. A canoe containing two men capsized; one man swam ashore; the other, who could not swim, was rescued by the young women.

The Young Women's Christian Association of Des Moines, Ia., organized a year ago, has a membership of five hundred, and the gymnasium classes have two hundred and forty enrolled. One of the special features of the Association is the noon lunch, which is partaken of by over a hundred business women every day.

The first intercollegiate contest in Wellesley College was the tennis match played recently between Wellesley and Radcliffe. Miss C. Humphreys, Radcliffe, '98, won, and, amid cheering on both sides, was presented with a banner bearing the names of the two colleges on red and blue backgrounds, and also a huge bunch of crimson carnations.

Miss Dora Regnier, of Wamego, has been awarded first prize in the first annual contest of the Kansas High School Oratorical Association. The Association includes the schools of Topeka, Leavenworth, Wamego, and Ottawa. The contest was held in Ottawa. A thousand Wamego people, with band and torches, met Miss Regnier at the train when she returned home.

Rockford College, Rockford, Ill., enjoys the distinction of being the first among the Western women's colleges to give a Greek play, and the first in the United States, with the exception of Vassar, to give a play in the original tongue. Professor Wright of the Greek chair of Beloit College, and other prominent educators, who were present, expressed great delight at the scholarly performance, and the distinct and correct enunciation of the Greek syllables by the young ladies. Selections from the "Medea" of Euripides were given.

During the great fire in Cripple Creek, Col., Miss Rose Murray and Miss Josie Kneeland saved a large amount of property from the fire which threatened the Masonic Temple. They were stenographers in a law office in the Temple, and were working at the typewriters when a large hotel across the street caught fire. They began, with the men in the office, to remove the books and furniture. As the fire progressed, the men ceased their work of rescue to fight the flames, and the young ladies were left to carry on the work. Securing a wagon, Misses Murray and Kneeland started loading books from the law offices adjoining, with the courage of veteran firemen. The plate-glass windows on the Second Street side of the Temple were shattered by an explosion of dynamite near by, and smoke rolled into the room where the young ladies were engaged in saving property. The intense heat finally drove them away, but most of the valuable contents of the offices had been saved when the fire that had started in the windows of the Temple was extinguished and the building saved. As thieves and vandals swarmed over the endangered district, the two young women armed themselves with revolvers, stood guard all night and protected the Temple.

A NOBLE WOMAN.

One of the notable women of Kansas is Mrs. Noble Prentis. She needs not her husband's "Noble" name (which he has honestly earned for himself), to endear her to Kansas people. They know her, for her own good works, as "noble Mrs. Prentis." She was elected at this meeting a delegate to the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Louisville, Ky. Mrs. Prentis is deeply interested in the charitable organizations of Kansas City, where she lives, especially in the Protestant Home for aged women. She gives much of her thought to this. One has only to see her at the Home dispensing kindly words and smiles, to understand her influence. Her heart going half-way, meets ready response in these lonely old ladies, to whom a friend means so much. Mrs. Prentis is also president of the Women's Council, and has charge of the women's department at the Chautauqua Assembly at Ottawa. Year after year she meets the women who come there from all over the State, and presides over the meeting held in White Hall and at the Council Headquarters, leading others to talk of their experience as wives, mothers, citizens, home-makers, club women—in fact, in all that will "make the world better." Just now she is inciting the women to attend the Chautauqua Assembly at Ottawa, June 15-30. We all know Ottawa, of old. Her lovely Forest Park Assembly Ground is dear to us. Her citizens are always kind, courteous and hospitable. A highly satisfactory assembly was the result of last year's work, and this year promises to eclipse even that.—*Henrietta Stoddard-Turner in Woman's Journal.*

LETTER FROM VIRGINIA.

While in Richmond last month, I had the pleasure of being present at the organization of a Woman Suffrage Society at the residence of Mrs. Anne Clay Crenshaw. Mrs. Crenshaw was elected president of the club. A constitution was adopted and plans for the fall canvass discussed. Mrs. Crenshaw is a sister of Miss Laura Clay, of Kentucky, and strongly in accord with her energetic and distinguished sister in her views as to the progress of women.

The particular objects of the Virginia Equal Rights Association at present are:

1. To have the colleges supported by State funds opened to women.
2. To have women appointed on the boards of our public schools and other State institutions.
3. To have women doctors placed in charge of the women's wards in our insane asylums.
4. To have proper arrangements for female prisoners in jails.

The publication of the clubs proceedings in the *Times* on the morning after it was organized, caused quite a sensation in the city.

Several questions appeared in the query column of the Sunday edition of the *Times* asking about woman suffrage, its objects, what books to read on the subject, etc. A few days after the announcement of the club, public curiosity had become so general that the *Times* sent a reporter

to interview Mrs. Crenshaw, and obtain from her more definite information about the suffrage organization than the query column could furnish. A long interview was reported, in which an interesting and intelligent account of the objects of woman suffrage and the urgent need for it in Virginia and the whole South was given.

During a stay of four weeks in the city, I visited the public schools, prisons and other institutions, and talked with women of all classes of society. I found that Richmond, like most towns nowadays, is a network of woman's clubs and societies. Women are taking an active part and making their influence felt in every department of life, except the one in which they are most needed—political affairs. The Richmond jail is a disgrace to a civilized country. There is no police matron; all the women prisoners being brought in and looked after by men. The whole place is full of foul odors; children and half-grown prisoners are confined with old and hardened criminals. A boy of nine years, some years ago, was sent to the Virginia penitentiary.

I found many young white girls employed as teachers in the public schools, and as typewriters in offices. No woman can at present hold office in this State, though some are employed as clerks to the officials. Among these girls there is a strong interest, but they seemed afraid to express their sentiments, as the men, who are their superiors in office, generally oppose such ideas.

ORRA LANGHORNE.
Culpeper, Va.

WOMEN HAVE THEIR WAY.

In Michigan, two towns, Decatur and Marcellus, seem to be under feminine control. In the former town, which has a population of fifteen hundred, all the town officers are said to be women. The leading physician of the town is a woman; one of the most popular pastors is a woman. Two women conduct the principal restaurant. The proprietor of the largest dry goods store is a woman; one of the best shoemakers is a woman; and there are women painters, harness-makers, florists and brokers. The postmistress of the town is also a woman. It is almost needless to say that the women have shut up the saloons of the town.

In Marcellus, the ascendancy of women is even greater, and it is proposed to change the name of the town to Marcella, in recognition of the fact. Out of a population of twelve hundred, two-thirds of the church-members are women. Five of the six school-teachers are women. Two members of the public School Board are women. The undertaker of the town is a woman. The favorite barber of the town is a woman, and a woman is the proprietor of the leading hotel. But it is needless to go on with the record. About forty women, altogether, are represented in professional or business life, and they are doing their work so well that everybody is satisfied. They have organized a Twentieth Century Club, in which they discuss still further advances for the sex. In the meanwhile, however, they are the power behind the throne, and little of which they do not approve is done.

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A WOMAN SUFFRAGE PLANK.

The following woman suffrage plank, presented by H B Blackwell and advocated by Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the National Republican Woman's League, was unanimously adopted by the platform committee at St. Louis, June 17:

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their coöperation in rescuing the country from Democratic mismanagement and Populist rule.

This places the national Republican party squarely in advocacy of equal suffrage, and invites the political coöperation of women.

IN MEMORY OF ABIGAIL ADAMS.

The Abigail Adams Chapter, Daughters of the Revolution, of Quincy, with imposing ceremonies, June 17th, erected on the top of Payne's Hill a cairn in memory of Abigail Adams, mother of President John Quincy Adams, to mark the spot where she, with her son, then a boy of seven years, watched the smoke of burning Charlestown, and listened to the guns at the battle of Bunker Hill.

In honor of this event, business in general was suspended throughout the city, and the public buildings and many of the business houses and private residences were decorated.

MRS. LIVERMORE A DOCTOR OF LAWS.

The graduating exercises of Tufts College were held June 17. The graduating class is an interesting one, because it is the first one to graduate women who have completed the four-year course. Women have received degrees before, but they have entered the college with advanced standing, having pursued a course in some other college. Thirteen women received degrees.

But another event which made Commencement Day a memorable one in the history of Tufts was the presentation of the degree of Doctor of Laws to Mrs. Mary A. Livermore, the first woman ever so distinguished by this college.

It is most fitting that Tufts College should thus honor Mrs. Livermore, who was present at the laying of its cornerstone, at its dedication, and who has always shown a cordial and practical interest in its success, while much of the pecuniary support given in its early days was due to her efforts. When her name was called, and she arose to receive the honorary degree of LL. D.—the highest honorary degree the college can confer—there was prolonged and general applause, which rose again as she resumed her seat, showing the delighted approval especially of the college alumnae, of whom nearly half of the great audience was composed; and that they were in full sympathy with President Capen when he said, "Tufts College has conferred honorary degrees on able and useful men; why not, then, on an able and useful woman?"

At the dinner afterward, where five hundred guests were seated, President Capen presented the honored guest as "Doctor Livermore," when handkerchiefs waved, canes pounded, and joyous, overwhelming cheers, twice and thrice renewed, broke forth as she tried to respond. She spoke and spoke at her best, with deep and tender earnestness, of the changed conditions that environ women in this latter half of the nineteenth century, and their increased responsibilities. She spoke of her attempt, with six other young ladies, to enter Harvard years ago, and of the refusal of her petition. "I rejoiced," she said, "when the doors of Tufts College were thrown open to women, and it is but a natural consequence of a broad and liberal foundation such as Tufts possesses."

She was heard with closest attention, and her words were answered at the end with another burst of applause, a real ovation that, veteran of the platform as she is, well-nigh overcame her.

No woman has more fairly earned this distinction than has Mrs. Livermore, whose whole life has been devoted to the study and promotion of the laws that help mankind. Tufts College has honored itself in honoring her, whose generous interest in all that can exalt or broaden womanhood, or open the doors to a finer liberty, is too well known to repeat.

WESTERN MASSACHUSETTS ALIVE.

We have cheering news from the itinerant committee of coöperation lately arranged to work in Berkshire County. It is composed of Mr. W. L. Haskel as *avant courier* on his bicycle; and Mrs. Mary Clarke Smith, always a welcome and attractive speaker, to follow. They have visited Pittsfield, Sheffield, Lee, Great Barrington, South Egremont, North Adams, Greenfield and Orange, finding cordial reception and earnest workers everywhere.

MRS. LIVERMORE's book, "The Story of My Life," will be published by A. D. Worthington, of Hartford. Mrs. Livermore has been making a compilation of some of her most popular lectures, rewriting some of them almost entirely for this book.

MRS. JULIA WARD HOWE went to Montpelier to speak at the annual meeting of the Vermont Woman Suffrage Association, and being guest of Rev. Edward Wright. The meetings were held on June 10 and 11, and on the last evening the church was packed to the utmost. Mr. L. F. Wilbur, of Jericho, is president of the Association.

MRS. MARK W. STEVENS, of Flint, Mich., has composed a march under the title of "Knights of the Loyal Guard March," and has dedicated the same to the Order. Mrs. Stevens gained a reputation by her book, "Six Months at the World's Fair," of which H. R. Pettingill, State Superintendent of Schools, says, "It is a most vivacious and discriminating description of the interesting sights and doings at the World's Fair."

A summer school will be opened at Wellesley this year, the season to extend from July 8 to Aug. 19. The school will be conducted by members of the Wellesley College faculty, and the classes will meet in College Hall. Through the kindness of the trustees of Wellesley College, the use of the college library and the zoological laboratory is secured to all students in the summer school. Courses will be offered in natural history, history and the modern and ancient languages.

HELEN KELLER, the marvellous deaf, dumb and blind child, will enter the preparatory school for Radcliffe College at the beginning of the fall term. This decision was reached last Saturday by Dr. Gilman, Principal of the Gilman Training School for Radcliffe, who for some time has had under consideration the proposition made to him by Miss Annie Sullivan, the lifelong friend and teacher of Helen, that her young charge be admitted to the elementary course that is the introductory step in securing the honors of an academic degree.

MISS C. H. LIPPINCOTT, of Minneapolis, Minn., has for ten years carried on a successful flower-seed business, extending all over this country and into Canada as well. She was the pioneer woman seed-dealer of the country and has built up the largest exclusive flower-seed business in the United States. In commenting upon her success the Tribune of her city says: "The fact that a woman has grown up so successful in business in a short time and in the Northwest, speaks another word for the energetic end-of-the-century feminine, who is ill-content to fold her hands and let others feed and clothe her, or, having a living to make, does not hesitate to go about it."

THE BOOK OF MARTYRS.

BY EMILY DICKINSON.

Read, sweet, how others strove,
Till we are stouter;
What they renounced,
Till we are less afraid;
How many times they bore
The faithful witness,
Till we are helped,
As if a kingdom cared!

Read then of faith
That shone above the fagot;
Clear strains of hymn
The river could not drown;
Brave names of men
And celestial women,
Passed out of record
Into renown!

THE VOTING MOTHER.

The right of suffrage for women has been claimed with unanswerable arguments, and is being slowly granted. The benefit of woman suffrage to the community has been enlarged upon these many years, and it is in many respects unquestionable.

The right of a mother to vote for the protection of her child is also a point strongly made, and one difficult to combat, but that the woman herself, and especially the mother, will be the one most benefited, is not often claimed. It is, however, one of the strongest grounds that can be taken.

Government by universal suffrage is most valuable, not for the preëminent excellence of its official forms, but because it makes better men. The governed man, the voiceless, voteless, powerless man, is less valuable as a citizen, than he who forms his mind and uses it in the free atmosphere of a fully representative government. Suffrage as a social function is educational and elevating to those who exercise it. A non-voting class, living with a voting class, is at a perpetual disadvantage; and where half the community vote and the other half do not, the vastness of their numbers in no way alters their relation, which is that of governor and governed.

A class which is governed has not the same knowledge of, interest in, or sense of responsibility to the country they live in, or the wise and just administration of its affairs; it is politically inferior, not only in the expression of judgment and will, but in possession of judgment and will, which comes only by such freedom of expression. When this voteless, governed, and, therefore, politically inferior class, are persons of such immense racial importance as the mothers of the community, it becomes a serious matter.

So long as the inferiority of the non-voting class can be confined to a certain proportion of the community, and perhaps exploited by the voting portion to some common service, it is not so hopelessly bad; but when the inferiority of the non-voting class is transmitted by heredity, driven in by education, and steadily supplied by association in the daily living of all the inhabitants, it means a great racial drawback.

The growth of true democracy with all that it means in mental and moral power and clarity, is incessantly thwarted by the

political condition of our mothers. They do not live in a democracy at all, but in a despotism.

We do not live in our government but under archaic forms long since passed away from the man's world. Our sons, our voting citizens, are all born of and reared by non-voting citizens, who cannot possibly be capable of transmitting the enlightened ideas, the breadth of vision, the power of calm judging, which come with the exercise of this social function in a free government.

The government by women in the family itself is too often but a despotism, mild, affectionate, full of privilege and "materialism," but not free and not just.

Thus we have a constant succession of young citizens growing up to assume the duties of representative government, entering upon the large social responsibility where the good of the whole and the rights of each must always be held in mind; yet each with his own mind inherited from a million subject mothers, trained carefully by the loving dominance of her who rules all the more despotically in the little world of home because she has no range in the larger one, and full to the brim of the inordinate pressure of close personal interest.

Thus it is that our politics lack so much of the large statesmanship which can legislate with far-seeing wisdom for all men and all time, and remain so largely a grab-bag where each man tries continually to turn things his way, that he may better provide for his own local, personal and family interest.

When all our women vote, that will mean that all our mothers will be practising citizens. When they have practised citizenship awhile, they will learn to be more patient with large, slow national evils, and not hope to do them up like a week's wash. They will be more patient with the mighty criminals of our time, who are often as helpless a product of circumstances as any pauper, and will not imagine that such criminals can be spanked and forgiven like the baby.

They will learn to understand social life and its processes as they do not now; also to understand men and their processes and be more intelligent friends with them; also to understand home life in relation to the world's life—and that means much. When we have voting mothers, we shall have wiser sons, better government and happier homes.—*Charlotte Perkins Stetson in Political Equality Laws.*

HOW THE CRADLE CAME TO ROCK.

It was an old wooden cradle, unpainted and heavy. It had held two generations of babies. Great-grandmother Donovan's babies had slept under its bright quilt while she spun flax on her little wheel beside it, not even stopping in her work as she now and then gave it a fresh movement with her foot.

Hardly was the last of these thirteen babies able to walk, when Grandfather Donovan began keeping house, and his ten little ones, one after another, kept the cradle rocking for many years more. Then it seemed to be through with service.

The children grew up, and went away.

The old house was very quiet. Grandmother Donovan and Uncle Robert, who never married, were all who remained in it. Years after, grandmother went into the attic one day after some herbs, when, happening to look across the room, she saw that the cradle under the eaves was rocking! It would swing rapidly to and fro for a little time, and then almost stop, when some unseen power would set it going again, just as it used to do when Great-grandmother Donovan sat beside it, years ago.

Grandmother always prided herself on her courage; but it was some time before she grew brave enough to cross the attic and find out what made the cradle rock. Then what do think she found? Three of the sweetest, plumpest little kittens you ever saw!

They were having a great frolic; and, as they rolled over each other and jumped up on the sides of the cradle, they kept it rocking quite as it used to do.

Tabby had had a sad experience with kittens. They had always mysteriously disappeared in a day or two, and she had learned to be very reserved concerning her domestic affairs.

Grandmother knew there were kittens somewhere, and the barn and shed had been carefully searched. She had even looked in sundry boxes and barrels in the attic; but nobody had thought of the cradle, the most natural place in the world for babies.

Perhaps Tabby had some dim idea that all the life which the old cradle held would be sacred; for she came up, rubbing confidently against grandmother's dress, and jumped, purring, in among the kittens, who scrambled after her.

Grandmother's face grew very tender as she looked down on the old dented cradle, with its faded patchwork quilt.

"Your babies are safe, Tabby," she said.—*Martha H. Pillsbury, in the Youth's Companion.*

RIGHTS OF MARRIED WOMEN IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The District Married Woman's Rights Bill became a law on June 1. Up to this time the women of the District have been living under the very worst features of the common law, features long since abolished in the mother country. For years Miss Gillett has worked for a change in the laws and has been backed by the District Suffrage Association, and all this prepared the way and helped the final triumph. This last season the united efforts of the federated societies were brought to bear upon the passage of the bill, under the leadership of Mrs Ellen Muzzy, attorney-at-law. Her well-earned success carries with it the gratitude of many who have been interested in the outcome, says the *Woman's Tribune*. The law gives a married woman the same control over her property and her business interests as if unmarried. One of its most important provisions makes the mother the guardian of her children equally with their father.

Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe celebrated her eighty-fifth birthday on last Sunday, June 14.

ARMENIAN RELIEF WORK.

A friend in Armenia writes:

You wish to hear much oftener than it is possible to write. We are so busy dispensing aid to our stricken people. You cannot begin to picture the situation—such destitution all about us. One widow came this morning who was in a family of seven, and there was only one quilt for all, and they all so shabby, having worn their one suit of garments day and night for more than two months. We cannot give any full sets of clothing, only on an average one apiece, so you see they must continue shabby except they can get work to earn and that is the hardest problem before us. We have purchased cotton in the husk and are giving it out for women and children to prepare by picking, cleaning and spinning for weavers. Three hundred or more are now engaged in spinning, weaving, etc. We then use the cloth in bedding and for garments. I am sitting now in our reception-room with six women cutting garments. A widow came to-day to ask to adopt the little foundling of which I wrote before. She is living with a sister, and the sister is to nurse the child, and she is to care for the child and it is to be hers. I was touched with her kindness. The women are both widows, and also two of their little brothers were killed, and they have large families of little ones, and, of course, their home was plundered.

Yesterday a man came to the house and insisted on seeing me. His face was puffed with erysipelas and his head was not yet healed of the wounds—"No bed, no food, no garments." I said "I will send some member of the dispensing committee at once to your house," and I turned to go up the steps, he caught hold of my foot and kissed my shoe and seemed reluctant to let me go—it was distressing indeed. Yesterday our committee reported ten cases of widows whose husbands and five sons in each case were killed. Another a crippled widow with seven children.

One wounded woman is yet a sufferer, and her arm in splints, but doctor says the hand will be saved despite the fact that the arm was two-thirds cut through, bones, cords and flesh, and that, too, in two places, by that awful sword, wielded in her home. Many are in prison, and their relatives ask us what we can do. Two men I know in prison lost their entire families and all immediate relatives in the holocaust in the Armenian church.

NEWS FROM CALIFORNIA.

The first woman suffrage convention held in Yolo County met in Armory Hall, Woodland, on the afternoon of June 1. From the report in the *Home Alliance*, of Woodland, the excellent weekly paper, owned, managed and edited by Mrs. S. A. Huston, the following account is condensed:

After the singing of a campaign song, Rev. F. Hinckley led in prayer. Mrs. E. C. Laugenour introduced Miss Mary Garrett Hay, who took charge of the convention. In her opening speech she gave many interesting facts relating to the progress of the equal suffrage movement.

Dr. J. T. Martin delivered the address of welcome. He dwelt particularly on what women had accomplished in the past in all lines of uplifting work, and the necessity of the ballot to increase their power and influence. Mrs. W. F. Warren, on account of illness, was unable to be present, but her husband, Rev. W. F. Warren, took her place and give a stirring and eloquent address on "Does the Wife and

Mother Need the Ballot?" A three years' residence in Wyoming had made him an ardent supporter of woman suffrage.

Mrs. Elizabeth Adams read a paper on "Does the Business Woman Need the Ballot?" which bristled with telling points.

Dr. Elizabeth U. Yates, of Woodland, presented a paper on "Does the Professional Woman Need the Ballot?"

The evening session was opened with a campaign song, and prayer by Rev. J. R. Compton. R. Nethercott in an earnest and spirited speech introduced the speaker, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, of Maine. The audience was very large, the largest, Miss Yates said that had greeted her at any place outside of the largest cities.

When Miss Hay called the convention to order the second afternoon, a much larger crowd was present than on the previous day. Rev. Dr. Grinstead, of Winters, led in prayer.

M. De Hurst read a logical and forcible paper on the subject, "Does the Taxpaying Woman Need the Ballot?"

The last paper of the convention, read by Dr. J. T. Grant, on the subject, "Does the State Need Woman's Ballot?" was excellent throughout. Miss Hay remarked that we ought to be very proud of the men who championed woman's cause in Yolo Country.

An immense crowd gathered at the evening meeting. Mr. J. I. McConnell in a brief address introduced Rev. Anna H. Shaw, the speaker of the evening. She spoke for nearly two hours and held the close attention of even the small girls and boys. Thus closed one of the most successful and enthusiastic conventions of the State campaign.

TEXAS TESTIMONY.

Dr. Leslie Waggener, of the University of Texas, says:

Twenty-five years ago the ability of a woman to master subjects thought necessary for a man's education was disputed. It was seriously questioned, at the time, whether the "female mind" could untangle the intricacies of pure mathematics, could appreciate the abstruse speculations of metaphysics, or could follow, step by step, the inductions of a scientific investigation.

It was contended in the educational discussions of that day, that one of two alternatives was necessary if young women were admitted to colleges and universities manned and equipped to prepare young men for the intellectual conflicts of life. It was asserted that either the standard of scholarship would be lowered, or that the young woman would be left hopelessly behind, and the experiment prove, as far as they were concerned, a dismal failure.

As everybody knows this, this raven prediction has on trial proved absolutely groundless. Whatever may be the distinction between a "male" and a "female" mind, it is not of such a character as to prevent young women from holding their own in intellectual competition with young men. The teaching of actual experience is that the scholarship of all of our higher institutions of learning has been raised, and in many cases the presence of young women in the classes has been the stimulus and the inspiration. In the University of Texas they are our quickest, brightest, most receptive and most appreciative students, and, considering their numbers, they carry off more than their share of honors. A training by which a young

woman is made able, if need be, to make her own living, secures for her the glorious privilege of being independent. She can marry or not, just as she pleases. It must be humiliating to a high-spirited woman to think that while a man can remain single if he chooses, she, owing to the way she has been educated, feels compelled to marry. There is nothing wrong in marrying. This is the right and proper thing for men and women. But let us make our daughters as free as our sons. If the latter can exercise a choice in the matter of marrying or not marrying, the former should be allowed the same privilege. But this is impossible unless the woman has the same chance of gaining a livelihood as the man.

A woman trained with men learns other things than those found in the text-books, or in the crucibles of the laboratory. Among these the most important, perhaps, is the knowledge she acquires of men. This knowledge is important because if she marry she must marry a man; and if she tries to make a living she must, most likely, compete with a man. It is this last hypothesis that I wish to emphasize. The fact that a woman has competed with a man in the class-room is a great help to her when it becomes necessary for her to compete with him in the occupations of life. The fact that she has outstripped him, perhaps, in the race for University honors, is a reason why she feels no trepidation when she contends with men for the substantial prizes of life, and the reason, too, why she captures them with the assurance of one to whom they rightly belong.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

Miss S. M. Pollard has farmed in Polk County, Minn., for ten years. She conducts her farm without help except during harvest, and has recently purchased another quarter-section.

In deciding on a place to go for the summer, take the children where they can relapse into savagery and dirt. The child who is kept "dressed up" all summer has been defrauded out of his birthright of freedom.—*New Orleans Daily Picayune*.

The elective pamphlet of courses offered at Radcliffe College for the year 1896-97, just issued, shows the rapidity with which that college is advancing. Several new courses intended primarily for graduates have been added, and the scope of the department widened.

Over sixty thousand German women have protested against the New Civil Code which a Parliamentary Committee are at work on. The signers protest against the limitation imposed on women in the matter of guardianship, also that the husband possesses and controls the wife's property, and her actions are subject to his pleasure.

A Club recently organized in Chicago, entitled the Mothers' Study Club, has for its object the advancement of educational interests among the deaf; and since the highest advancement in the education of the deaf is possible only through the gaining of speech, the Club stands heartily in favor of the oral method of training the deaf. Many of the members are mothers of deaf children.

Princess Angeline, daughter of Chief Seattle, after whom the city of Seattle, Wash., was named, died recently in that city. She was one of the celebrities of the North Pacific Coast. In the early '50s Angeline, at the peril of her own life, apprised the people of Seattle of an intended massacre, thus saving three or four hundred lives and endearing herself to pioneers and their descendants. She has been the subject of numerous magazine and newspaper articles.

A new chair is to be established next year in Mt. Holyoke College. Heretofore economics and civics have been reckoned a part of the department of philosophy and history. But next year instruction in political economy and the allied branches will be given by Miss Anna M. Soule, who is now taking a post-graduate course in such researches at Ann Arbor. Miss Soule has already attracted considerable attention through her papers on economic and political questions, and Mrs. Mead considers her a valuable addition to the faculty.

In London, bicycling is the craze among the ladies at present, having taken as great a hold there as in America. For weeks it has been the fashion to ride in Hyde Park between 10 and 11 o'clock in the morning, but by one of those inscrutable powers which act in a country where the tradesman—no matter what his means and position as a tradesman may be—must not be in evidence in the same places as are his swell customers, a change has been decreed and the ladies who ride a bicycle have taken up Battersea Park as their field of exercise.

A CANADA COLLEGE.

Miss Lucy M. Montgomery, of Cavendish, Prince Edward Island, Can., a student of Dalhousie College, has written an article for the *Halifax Herald* on the higher education of women, with special reference to her own college. Dalhousie College, Halifax, has never been barred against women. When the first application for the admission of a girl to the college was received, it was found that there was nothing in the charter of the college to prevent her admission. The girls are on equal footing with the men in all the privileges of the institution except the reading-room and the gymnasium. The girls take a prominent part in some of the college societies. In the Y. M. C. A. their assistance is limited to preparing papers on subjects connected with missions and reading them on the public nights; in the Philomatic Society they are more actively engaged. Girls are elected on the executive committee, and papers on literary subjects are prepared and read by them throughout the session. Once in a while, too, a girl is found on the editorial staff of the *Dalhousie Gazette*. No girl has as yet attempted to take a full course in law at Dalhousie, as the Barristers' Act stands ruthlessly in the way.

THE GROWING CAUSE.

Under the date of May 28, the Boston correspondent of the *Springfield Republican* writes: "The friends of woman suffrage have had a lively gathering this week, and the redoubling activity of the woman's clubs is doing more for their cause, and for the general emancipation of the sex, than the direct agitation can. Indirectly, everything—even the bicycle—helps on woman's cause; and Mrs. Howe, keeping her 77th birthday, may well congratulate her sisters on the progress made; although legislation still halts and shuffles over the question. Every gathering of philanthropic workers, like those who yesterday visited the Arcadian retreat of the McLean Asylum in Belmont, shows how much more active than formerly is the part played by women in everything except practical politics; nor was their influence in that field ever greater, directly or indirectly, than now. The disturbing interferences of the disintegrating A. P. A. owe a portion of their potency to women; and the same is true of various movements in city affairs here."

NEW DUTIES OF THE NEW ERA.

One forward step prepares the way for the next, and the next, and the next; one golden link leads to the forging of another, every effect becomes in turn a cause, every victory gained opens up fresh battle-fields.

Take as a starting-point the significant fact of universal education. Never before were schools and colleges so popular, never before was there such keen intellectual activity and such fullness of knowledge among the people. Growing directly out of this favorable condition is the emancipation of woman. It is seen that mind knows neither sex, color, race or previous condition of servitude, and woman has amply demonstrated her mental capacity and unique talents. Her age-

long slavery is forever at an end. Woman has found her tongue, she has discovered her worth, and is determined henceforth to occupy her rightful place in the life of the world.

Now see what follows: Man, who has heretofore been a law unto himself, slouching along at his own sweet will, is brought to a sharp, sudden halt; his habits, manners, and opinions are receiving a thorough overhauling, and he is asked to readjust himself to the new conditions. The elevation of woman makes imperative his own elevation, the new Eve must be matched by the new Adam. If he wishes to enjoy her companionship he must not lag behind in the march of progress. One of the most significant watchwords of the day is, "A white life for two." This is in accord with the Scripture, "The woman is not without the man, nor the man without the woman." The eighteenth century conception of woman as a pretty doll is fast giving way to more rational views. She insists upon cultivating her feminine nature—body, soul, and spirit—to the utmost, and with perfect logical consistency asks that he who is to be her life-companion be in all respects a true man. The time is at hand when the Blue-beards and the Falstaffs will be decidedly "back-numbers," when sheer animalism will be shamed out of existence, and when level-eyed purity on man's part will be the rule and not the exception.

Observe further, when man has thus become the moral equal of woman, then the perplexing question of suffrage will be quickly solved—in her favor! The only arguments still advanced against woman's political equality receive their force from the terribly mixed moral condition of society. Remove the remnants of barbarism out of the lives of men, and what possible objection can there be to extending to our sisters a share in the government? Depend upon it, it's man's wickedness and not woman's disability that has always stood in the way.

It does not require the mind of a prophet to see that when man climbs to the level of woman and in turn gives her the ballot, there being real affinity of soul between the two and therefore the best of understanding and the heartiest coöperation, wonders will be performed and a new earth created, wherein dwelleth righteousness.—*Chicago Vigilance*.

Mme. Clara Josephine Schumann, who died at Frankfort-on-the-Main, May 21, was one of the famous pianists of her day. She was born in Leipsic, September 13, 1819, and received her first lesson in music from her father, Frederick Wieck. She displayed remarkable musical gifts at an early age. In 1832 she played with Mendelssohn and Rakemann in Bach's triple concerto in D minor. She married Robert Schumann, the famous composer, in 1840, and much of his music owed its first reputation to her. She appeared at a concert with Liszt in 1841, and in 1846 she appeared at Vienna with Jenny Lind. She made her first visit to England in 1856, where she achieved a brilliant triumph. After her husband's death she removed to Berlin. Her last professional appearance in England was made about ten years ago.

The Woman's Column.

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THE SUFFRAGE STRAW.

It is difficult for those friends of suffrage who are not in the very front of the fray to share in all the enthusiasm for the shadowy success in platform platitudes at St. Louis, which is felt by those who have fought ingeniously and long to get any sort of suffrage plank into the Republican platform. Yet it must be said in praise of the phrases which have been thus given to the world, that even a sliver or straw is better than no plank at all, as a crumb is better than no bread. The slender suffrage wedge now inserted among the Republican planks may prove less innocuous than it seems to-day to those anti-suffragists who smile at it. The party is committed by it in phrase at least to promote the cause of "equal pay for equal work," in all public employments for women—the greatest industrial right claimed for women by the most ardent advocates of their political rights. Of course the absolute point of voting is dodged in the glittering generality of this, "We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness, and welcome their coöperation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule." Yet who knows? The bicycle has already taken women out into new and wide fields of freedom in dress and oxygenation of body and elasticity of spirit; and nobody thought ten years ago that by this time the wives of orthodox ministers and the daughters of politicians and the mothers and grandmothers of fashionable clubmen, as well as the sisters and the sweethearts and the aunts of the great voting masses of American citizens, would be threading their way among the street traffic of the city or speeding over all the landscape awheel. The suffrage sliver, like the bicycle microbe, may practically prove its unexpected power to work its way vastly farther than is now expected into the body social.

What the platform "favors" makes not a particle of difference to the women; their admission into wider spheres of usefulness is a condition, not a theory, which confronts not this country alone but all countries, and the platform builders did wisely in "favoring" what they could not help. As to what the platform "welcomes," the relevancy is not quite so clear. If it is meant that the coöperation

of women is welcomed at the polls, why could it not have been stated that the Republican party is in favor of female suffrage? If the Republican party welcomes the coöperation of women on an equality with men, why did it not say so?—*Boston Transcript.*

RADCLIFFE COMMENCEMENT.

Radcliffe graduates were aglow with enthusiasm at their commencement exercises in Sanders Theatre, June 23. It was the second time the use of the theatre in Memorial Hall had been allowed to the graduates by the faculty of Harvard, and the degrees now conferred by Radcliffe are equivalent to those conferred by the university.

Bishop Lawrence offered prayer, and Mrs. Louis Agassiz addressed the graduates. She said that in the midst of her higher education, woman must not forget her responsibilities. She should rather adapt the new means to the conditions of woman's life. Radcliffe must show that she is benefited by having her observation trained. Harvard has been slow to recognize Radcliffe, but that in itself was good discipline, and forced Radcliffe to prove woman's power. Then Harvard welcomed her. The presence of President Eliot and the college faculty attested to this, and the introduction of the former was greeted with applause.

President Eliot dwelt upon some of the indirect motives of the higher education of women. "It is a quarter of a century," he said, "since the college doors were opened to women. Since that time, where girls and boys have been educated together, it has become an historical fact that women have made rapid strides, and captured a greater number of honors in proportion to their number than men. Since the advent of women into colleges, the secondary schools have been better supported, and are more wisely directed."

The degrees were conferred by Mrs. Agassiz and Miss Irwin, dean of the college, to the graduates, as follows:

A. B., 9; A. B. *cum laude*, 9; A. B. *magna cum laude*, 12; A. B. *summa cum laude*, 2; degree of A. M., 8; honors in history, classics and literature, 12. Three holders of H. A. certificates received the A. B. degree.

Of the nine members who received the simple degree, four were ineligible for honor degrees on account of their transference to Radcliffe from other colleges—four years' attendance at Radcliffe being required for candidates for honor degrees.

These figures are interesting as showing that more than two-thirds of the outgoing class were graduated with honor—a percentage far surpassing that of Harvard College. The comparison is fair, inasmuch as Radcliffe and Harvard have, to a large extent, identical courses under the same professors.

Mr. Henry B. Blackwell, of the *Woman's Journal*, has sailed for England to join Miss Blackwell.

MISS ELVA HULBURD YOUNG, of Springfield, one of the speakers at our last Young People's Meeting, was among those who received the degree of A. B. from Wellesley College this week.

DR. ELIZA M. MOSHER, of Brooklyn, a former Vassar professor, has accepted the position of associate dean of the arts and literary department in the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

MISS ANNA L. HAWKINS, a recent graduate in the department of agriculture from the Maryland Institute School of Designs, has drawn a set of plans for the new High School building at Havre de Grace, Md., which have been selected from a large number of designs submitted.

MISS BOURNE, daughter of the late Hon. Jonathan Bourne, of New Bedford, Mass., has presented to the town of Bourne, as a memorial to her father, for whom the town was named, a beautiful library building to be constructed of stone and brick, at a cost of \$10,000, together with a number of valuable volumes. The edifice will be ready for occupancy by the 1st of November next.

MISS MARY PROCTOR, the daughter of Richard Proctor, the noted English astronomer, herself widely known for her achievements in that science, arrived in Chicago lately accompanied by her sister, Miss Agnes Proctor. They will sail from New York on a scientific expedition to the Land of the Midnight Sun, where a total eclipse will be observed at Bodo, Norway, on August 8.

MISS S. J. FARMER, the daughter of the famous electrician, Moses G. Farmer, and founder of the Greenacre assembly of philosophers and disciples at Eliot-on-the-Piscataqua, has been in Boston in consultation over the approaching session of the Assembly, with her chief supporters in this neighborhood, Mrs. Sarah C. Bull, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz, Miss Jessie May Mead, Mr. Henry Wood, Dr. Edward E. Hale and others.

MISS KATHERINE MORDANT QUINT, a daughter of Rev. A. H. Quint, has received the degree of A. M. from Dartmouth College. She was the first young woman accepted by the trustees for a postgraduate course, and her fine scholarship, in their opinion, amply justifies the new departure. Miss Quint's acceptance by the trustees was due wholly to her own exertions, and came about as the result of her petition to President Tucker, of Dartmouth College, asking for the privilege of taking a postgraduate course. Miss Quint is the first woman to be thus honored by this college, and receives it after but one year's resident study.

THE NATIONAL REPUBLICAN PLATFORM.

Thinking it important that the National Republican party should recognize the political power which women already possess, including in three States the right to vote for President and Congressmen next November, I accompanied the Massachusetts delegation to St. Louis.

The gold standard being the dominant question, there was a natural unwillingness to introduce any new issue. For an unequivocal declaration in behalf of the submission of woman suffrage by constitutional amendments by the States, as proposed by Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, or by a Sixteenth Amendment, as proposed by Miss Anthony, I found there was no chance whatever. On my way to St. Louis, I secured the promise of Senator Lodge that he would offer in committee a declaration which I had drawn in favor of the rights and interests of women, of equal opportunities, equal wages for equal work, and protection to the home; approving also of the admission of women to wider fields of usefulness, and welcoming their coöperation in rescuing the country from mismanagement and misrule. Mr. Reed of the Rhode Island delegation also promised me to vote for the resolution.

Arriving in St. Louis on Sunday afternoon I went directly to Forest Park University, some five miles from the centre of the city, where I enjoyed the hospitality of Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, and met Mrs. Catharine Waugh McCulloch, of Chicago. Next day Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake and Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt arrived. The Platform Committee were formally appointed on Wednesday morning. It met at once and appointed a sub-committee, to report on Wednesday evening. I had previously visited the State delegations and reached by interview or letter more than forty of the members of the platform committee. Through Mrs. Lillie D. Blake a hearing was promised us before the committee on Wednesday evening. But when the committee convened, Gov. Warmouth, from the sub-committee, stated the inability of the sub-committee to report until the following morning. Realizing that there was no time to be lost, Mrs. Blake promptly asked to be heard. Gen. Lew Wallace took the chair, and a most interesting hearing followed. Mrs. Blake, of New York, Mrs. McCulloch, of Illinois, and Mrs. Anna Sneed Cairns, of Missouri, presented a memorial and resolutions from the National-American W. S. A. Mrs. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y., spoke at length in opposition, and submitted a written argument from the remonstrants. Representatives of the National W. C. T. U. presented a memorial for prohibition signed by Frances E. Willard and its general officers. Mr. Darlington Mott, the Pennsylvania member, although personally a suffragist, spoke in opposition to adopting a woman suffrage resolution, on the ground that a majority of the women of Pennsylvania have not yet shown that they favor it. By great good fortune Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, president of the Women's National Republican Leagues, was present, and spoke in behalf of the Woman's Rights resolution prepared by me, with an ability and eloquence

which captivated and convinced the committee. I followed with an argument and appeal, and the committee then closed the hearing. Many members crowded around us to promise their support to the woman's rights resolution. On Thursday morning at 10 A. M., Mrs. Foster and myself attended the final session of the full committee. But no further speech from her was needed. The committee unanimously voted to put the woman's rights plank into the platform, of which it forms the concluding paragraph.

In the sub-committee of nine members Senator Teller offered and urged an explicit resolution for woman suffrage, but it received only his single vote. There were several suffragists on the sub-committee, who would gladly have voted for it, if they had hoped for its adoption by the full committee.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt was notified of the hearing on Wednesday evening but unfortunately she was detained at the Missouri Woman Suffrage Convention, and arrived after the Committee had adjourned, to our great disappointment.

Doubtless the opponents will claim that the plank is evasive and unsatisfactory. But while it does not in terms commit the party to woman suffrage, it does unmistakably signify its willingness to accept and welcome woman suffrage. It pledges itself to extend equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work, and protection to the home. The concluding paragraph is a direct invitation to the women of Colorado, Wyoming and Utah to resist the effort to secede, and it may have important practical results. In any case, it is a great mistake to suppose that voting is the only form of political power. Women are already a power in politics, and this plank is an invitation to women to interest themselves hereafter more than ever before. The fact that the platform committee of fifty adopted it unanimously is a striking evidence of progress.

For myself, I am more and more convinced that the appeal to National Convention for endorsement of woman suffrage should be made hereafter only by women and men who are in sympathy with its general position, and are willing to advocate the election of its candidates. Mrs. Blake's excellent speech, and those of Mrs. McCulloch and Mrs. Cairns, would have had more weight had they been identified with the Republicans. Mrs. Foster's position as a Republican added force to her magnificent appeal, and brought the whole committee to our side.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

ONE NEWSPAPER WOMAN.

The following interesting story is told of Mrs. Isabel Worrall Ball, the first woman ever regularly admitted to the press gallery of the Senate and House of Representatives in Washington, by Carolyn Halstead in the *Chicago Record*:

Mrs. Ball's record reads like one of Bret Harte's stories. She was born in a little double log cabin in Putnam County, Illinois, near the old Grove Meeting-house, where the cousin of Vice-president Adlai E. Stevenson used to preach. Raised in the thick of politics, her father being the well-known lawyer and politician,

James Purcell Worrall, she is as erudite concerning the doings of both Republican and Democratic parties as the best men among them.

She says herself: "Of the knowledge learned in schools I have a limited supply. The world has been my schoolroom, and men and women with eyes and ears and judgment enough to use them will get a liberal education in that way. Later, in Kansas, I herded my father's cattle, and saving the hire of a man, earned the money necessary for a course in the State Normal School. It was a wide, new world that dawned upon my wondering eyes, when, following my father, who had gone before us, we set our faces toward the western sun and followed it till it led us to Pawnee County, Kansas, away out on the prairies. The jack-rabbits and prairie-dogs had held almost undisputed possession of the territory to the west of us. For weeks I lived out-of-doors, on my mustang, racing over the prairies, herding cattle and living an ideal life with my father as my close companion."

A change then came over the spirit of this daring young woman's dream, for she was offered the position of "schoolmarm," with an abandoned saloon wherein to domicile the young idea, and where an occasional cowboy burst in upon her and her charges to inquire what she had to drink, and where the cry of a panther could be heard as he drank from the creek near by. Her career went on broadening from this point and she passed through all the gamut of positions from that of a clerk of the district court to a place in the State historical rooms, meanwhile finding time to marry Harry M. Ball—a studious, quiet and reserved man who thinks his energetic wife a marvel of cleverness. With him she went to New Mexico to live, where they led a wild life, often in danger from the hostile Indians. Mrs. Ball had taken to the pen, and found fine material in the scenes and dangers encountered.

In time she became the city editor of a Kansas journal, and after serving a fourteen years' apprenticeship went to Washington, D. C., to try her fortune. Success met her on every side, as her strong individuality, brilliancy and original way of viewing matters in general gained her immediate recognition.

Her early mingling in political matters has stood her in good stead, for she is in the midst of the American world of politics, and much of her work is done in the political arena. She is telegraphic correspondent for the *Topeka Capital*, writing to it every day, and that is how her name came to be chronicled in the annals of history. She fulfills the laws laid down by the committee on press privileges, and has been given a seat in the male press gallery, whose other occupants are uniformly kind and courteous to her.

The resolution submitted to the Republican Convention by Miss Susan B. Anthony reads thus:

Resolved, That the Republican Party in National Convention assembled hereby recommends that Congress shall submit to the Legislatures of the several States a proposition to so amend the Federal Constitution as to provide that the right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

The final plank of all relates to the rights of women. The party is not pledged to female suffrage, but it is to equal pay for equal work, the protection of the home and the enlargement of the sphere of woman's usefulness.—*Chicago Daily Inter Ocean* (Rep.)

EPISCOPAL WOMEN MAY VOTE.

Mrs. H. J. Boutell, of Detroit, Mich., writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

Who would have supposed that the conservative Episcopal church would grant to its women suffrage in ecclesiastical matters, before they are granted equality in the State? But such seems to be the trend of events, and there will soon be no ground for the statement that the church is opposed to the advancement of women. The recent action in this State is so important as a step in church history, and so likely to have a strong influence in future agitation for the ballot for women, that I beg space for the insertion of the published report of the proceedings:

It took a lot of argument to settle it, but the annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal church, diocese of Michigan, decided that women were just as good as men, and were therefore entitled to vote in church matters. Now the ladies of the church are the equals of their fathers, their husbands and their brothers.

The discussion lasted two hours. The matter was a special order for 10.30 o'clock upon the amendment to the canons offered the day before by Rev. R. E. Macduff, of Port Huron, and on the committee's report from the last convention. The majority report opposed the extension of the franchise to women upon constitutional grounds. The minority report was signed only by Mr. Macduff, who quoted from legal authorities in opposition to the majority report.

"What women are they," he demanded, "whose votes it is going to be unwise and unsafe to receive? Your wives, your mothers or daughters or sisters, or mine? What women are there in this grand old church of ours who are going to entangle our church in property affairs? It seems to me that this imputation against our women might be resented with something of indignation.

"I have had experience with women voting in the church. I was rector in Kentucky just before coming to my present charge. There women have voted since the organization of the diocese, and the plan has been anything but injurious. Our Easter Monday meetings, instead of being a struggle for a bare quorum of vestry men to reelect themselves, were large parish gatherings. It was not the 'bleached blonde' type of women who voted either. It was the steady, earnest mothers and wives, whose hands kept the home and rocked the cradle and ruled the world. That is the kind of women who will avail themselves of the suffrage."

Gen. Withington, of Jackson, the man who took the brunt of the fight for the women last year, spoke in support of Mr. Macduff, as did also Rev. William Prall, of this city, who thought that the legal opposition to the amendment was nonsensical.

Rev. C. L. Arnold, of Detroit, supported the majority report, urging possible legal complications and quoting Scripture.

"Among those who followed the blessed Master," said Mr. Arnold, "were many women, who ministered to Him and served Him and worshiped Him, but He did not appoint them disciples. No, God has given women their sphere, and throughout the history of our great church they have kept it. Let us not now change their condition, at least not until the laws of the State have been amended so as to make it legal without question."

Several other strong speeches were made. Elliott G. Stevenson gave his opinion as to the legality of the amendment by offering, in case the amendment was passed and any woman was refused the right to vote, to push the case and secure for her that right without cost to

her. The vote resulted in the clergy giving the women a majority of 8 votes, the vote being 28 to 20. The vote of the laity was 26 to 15 in favor of the minority report.

The majorities were declared not enough to carry the report, however, on the ground that being a new matter it would require a two-thirds vote to pass it. In the afternoon Bishop Davies announced that, on the advice of Elliott G. Stevenson, he would reverse his decision and declare the amendment allowing women to vote carried. This gave the women and their supporters a final and complete victory.

BROWN'S ANNEX.

Providence, June 20.—At a meeting of the corporation of Brown University President Andrews and Prof. Winslow Upham were granted leave of absence for one year. The following vote was passed:

There is hereby established a department of the university to be known as the Women's College in Brown University. The president of the university shall be charged with general supervision. The immediate charge, teaching, discipline, etc., shall devolve upon the dean. The accounts of the Women's College shall be kept separate from those of the university.

THE "WOMAN" PLANK.

It appears that the "Woman" plank in the Republican platform is largely a repetition of that in the platform of 1872, when Grant was nominated for his second term, with Henry Wilson, a believer in woman suffrage, for Vice-president. This was its form:

The Republican party is mindful of its obligations to the loyal women of America for their noble devotion to the cause of freedom. Their admission to wider spheres of usefulness is viewed with satisfaction; and the honest demand of any class of citizens for additional rights should be treated with respectful consideration.

In the platform of 1876, when Hayes and Wheeler were candidates, Mr. Hayes being an advocate of woman's voting, this was their plank:

The Republican party recognizes with its approval the substantial advances recently made toward the establishment of equal rights for women by the many important amendments effected by Republican Legislatures in the laws which concern the personal and property relation of wives, mothers and widows, and by the appointment and election of women to the superintendence of education, charities and other public trusts. The honest demands of this class of citizens for additional rights, privileges and immunities should be treated with respectful consideration.

Garfield is also reckoned among women suffragists, but in his platform there was no reference to the subject nor in any subsequent presidential platform till that of this year, and now it says:

The Republican party is mindful of the rights and interests of women. Protection of American industries includes equal opportunities, equal pay for equal work and protection to the home. We favor the admission of women to wider spheres of usefulness and welcome their co-operation in rescuing the country from Democratic and Populistic mismanagement and misrule.

That ardent woman suffrage advocate, the Springfield *Republican*, spurns this

plank and asks, "Supposing that any party should declare that the value of the voting of men was conditioned on their adherence to its particular faith and its support of their ticket. Then the absurdity would be seen without any trouble." —*Boston Daily Transcript*.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernotte, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mlle. M. Rossignol, 117 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mlle. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

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The Woman's Journal

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

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THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

This week's *Woman's Journal* brims with articles on the St. Louis Convention and the wrangle in the Missouri Suffrage Association. There is a spirited London Letter, a New Way of Raising Money, Dean Hodges on the Girl Graduate, a story by Rebecca Davis, and other good things.

In the San Francisco Sunday *Examiner* Mrs. Rix called the attention of the public to the shameful treatment to which female prisoners for vagrancy were subjected in the city prison. As a result of her "stirring up" on the matter, the prison cells are being scrubbed and whitewashed, and cots provided for the women to sleep on.

The State Woman Suffrage Convention of Idaho will be held July 1, 2 and 3, at Boise. The Association of this State has had no president or vice-president for some time, as both were forced to resign on account of ill health. It was found there was no way to elect officers to fill these vacancies save by a convention. The plans for the fall campaign will be laid at this time. Mrs. Laura M. Johns will be present. The prospects for victory in the Idaho campaign are bright and promising.

The Portia Club of New Orleans has several bills before the Legislature now in session at Baton Rouge. One of these bills relates to the repealing of the old law whereby a woman is not held competent to act as a witness to a will; the other bill provides that a married woman may negotiate bills, deposit money in banks and withdraw same. The bills were prepared by Judge E. T. Merrick. The Portia Club has invited the coöperation of all women to assist in the passage of these laws to improve the legal status of women.

At a business meeting held by Wellesley alumnae June 24, the matter of a memorial to the late President Shafer was discussed. The founding of a chair in mathematics had been advocated, but it was found that \$2,000 has already been donated for this purpose, so it was finally decided to establish a scholarship in mathematics as the memorial. The amount of fund which it will be necessary to raise was fixed at \$10,000, the income of which will constitute the scholarship. Already a part of this \$10,000 is pledged.

Some of the Japanese women have adopted a queer bicycle costume that is a combination of the bloomers with the native dress. It is neither Japanese nor European. Combined with the upper part of the kamona costume, the Japanese ladies clothe their nether limbs in what are neither knickerbockers, trousers, zouaves nor bloomers. The ludicrous effect is heightened by the girls' having the national habit of turning the toes in developed to its fullest extent.

The provisional programme for the fifteenth international Christian Endeavor Convention, issued by John Willis Baer, general secretary, presents a great array of topics, speakers and meetings. Over thirty evangelical denominations are represented by the speakers. The convention will be held at Washington, D. C., July 8-14. Among the speakers announced for the Christian citizenship meeting are Mrs. Ruth Baker, Boston, and Miss Jessie A. Ackerman, Chicago.

TO PRESIDENTS OF STATE SUFFRAGE ASSOCIATIONS.

1113 THE ROOKERY, CHICAGO, ILL., }
JUNE 20, 1896. }

I have been appointed by the National American Woman Suffrage Association to arrange for a hearing before the Committee on Resolutions of the National Democratic Convention, asking the insertion of a suffrage plank. The convention opens in Chicago, July 7th. It is desirable to have as many States as possible represented at this hearing.

Will the president of each State Equal Suffrage Association either come herself or send, with letters of introduction, one of the best speakers of her association to help secure a hearing, and if successful, to make a five minutes' speech? If possible, send Democratic women or nonpartisans.

The headquarters for suffrage workers will be at 15 Washington Street, Room 43, and each delegate should keep the headquarters informed of her whereabouts, so that she could be quickly summoned for work when needed.

If in each State the advice given by our national officers were followed and every man delegate to the Democratic Convention were interviewed and written to at once by the suffragists, we could be sure of having a stronger declaration as to the rights of women than has been made by any of the national conventions. Let us make a strong united effort to secure a frank, unequivocal resolution favoring the enfranchisement of women.

Yours very truly,
CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH,

LUCY STONE'S HUSBAND.

The president of the Equal Suffrage Club of Winnipeg, Manitoba, took advantage of the monthly meeting to tender the members of the club and their friends a reception. The parlors were handsomely decorated with yellow silk drapings, and on a large easel at the right of the president's chair was a picture covered from sight by a scarf of yellow and gold brocade. Between the hours of 3.30 and 5.30 a number of ladies gathered in the spacious rooms. The time was not wholly taken up in chit-chat, it being the aim of the suffragists to make every gathering tell in their cause. By special request Miss E. Cora Hind again read her paper on Lucy Stone, which was favorably received, and a request made that it become the property of the club and printed for distribution.

Dr. Yeomans then said she had procured a picture of Lucy Stone, which she would present to the club, trusting that her piquant and yet motherly face would be a constant inspiration to the members to follow in her footsteps of self-sacrifice, but before making the presentation she would read a letter from "Lucy Stone's husband." The *Free Press* had taken exception to this expression, and on Henry Blackwell being asked what he thought of the title, he sent this letter:

BOSTON, MAY 9, 1895.

Amelia Yeomans, M. D.

Dear Friend: "Lucy Stone's husband" is, in my view, a title of nobility—the highest and best to which I shall ever aspire. If ever in some future state of existence I have the good fortune to rejoin

her, I shall ask no better heaven than to spend another life in her charming, endearing and ennobling society. Meanwhile I shall do my utmost to secure equal rights and responsibilities for women. When such women as my wife, my mother, my sisters and my daughter, and the noble band of suffrage women are invited to make the political world better we shall be on the upward path, for in every department of human activity it is not good for man to be alone.

Hoping you will soon secure a free government in Manitoba wherein all citizens are represented irrespective of sex.

I am, yours truly,

(Sgd.) HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The picture was then unveiled, and there smiled down upon the gathering the sweet face of Lucy Stone. On behalf of the club Mrs. Geo. Mills made a graceful and sympathetic reply.

THE NATIONAL EDUCATIONAL ASSOCIATION.

The National Educational Association will meet in Buffalo, N. Y., from July 7 to 11. One of the many distinguished woman educators who will be present is Miss Estelle Reel, State superintendent of schools for Wyoming. About fifteen women have some part on the official programme as speakers or leaders of discussions. In this list Chicago has a large representation. Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, president of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, will speak on "Organization, a Social Ideal, an Educational Ideal."

Miss Flora J. Cooke, of the Chicago Normal School (Col. Parker's School), who has written a series of nature myths for children, which tell in a pretty simple manner stories about stones, sticks, water and plants, will talk on "The Place of Science in Primary Work." Miss Mary E. McDowell, of the college settlement at the stockyards, will tell of "The Children of Our Cities," and Miss Bertha Payne, also of Chicago, will describe the "Possibilities of a Kindergarten Club."

GOOD SENSE IN MICHIGAN.

At the annual meeting of the W. S. A. at Pontiac Hon. T. W. Palmer called out a large audience the last evening. He was greeted with the Chautauqua salute, and immediately put his audience in good humor by his characteristic, happy way of putting common sense ideas. He spoke as follows:

I was always a suffragist from the time when as a boy I used to wonder why my mother, who was a woman of education and refinement, could not vote as well as my father down to the present time. I need not refer to the great women of the past, for we all know that the great women of to-day fill with credit any and all positions intrusted to them. We have seen the growth and advancement of this idea. First came male suffrage, then the enfranchisement of the negro man, and now the enfranchisement of woman must soon follow. This idea of equal suffrage is opposed by three classes: The conservative, who dread the introduction of any new thing; the bigoted, who say with St. Paul, "Let woman be silent," and the vicious, who do not want good officers and good morals in politics. No wonder St. Paul said what he did of the weak, slavish women of Judea. If he were here now he would change his mind in the presence of the bright, accomplished, energetic woman of to-day.

The Woman's Column.

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OUR COUNTRY.

BY JOHN G. WHITTIER.

We give thy natal day to hope,
O country of our love and prayer!
Thy way is down no fatal slope,
But up to freer sun and air.

The fathers sleep, but men remain
As wise, as true, as brave as they;
Why count the loss and not the gain?
The best is that we have to-day.

The power that broke their prison bars
And set the dusky millions free,
And welded in the flame of war
The Union fast to Liberty,

Shall it not deal with other ills,
Redress the red man's grievance, break
The Circean cup that shames and kills,
And Labor full requital make?

Alone to such as fitly bear
Thy civic honors bid them fall?
And call thy daughters forth to share
The rights and duties pledged to all?

With peace that comes of purity,
And strength to simple justice due,
So runs our loyal dream of thee;
God of our fathers! make it true.

The State Democratic Convention of California gave 149 votes in favor of woman suffrage, to 420 against.

At the seventieth commencement of the Western Reserve University at Cleveland, O., among the honorary degrees conferred was that of LL. D. upon Thomas Wentworth Higginson, the eminent American historian of Boston. Harvard College bestowed the degree of A. M. upon Booker T. Washington, the able and devoted president of Tuskegee University, at the same time that Tufts College honored Mrs. Livermore.

Harold Frederic, in a dispatch to the New York Times, says:

The success of the Deceased Wife's Sister Bill on the second reading in the House of Lords possesses only an abstract sporting interest. It cannot possibly get to a vote in the Commons, even if the bishops do not succeed in drumming up a majority to kill it in the Lords on third reading. After reading carefully all the speeches of its opponents, one's mind remains quite blank as to why they really object to the change. The nearest approach to a practical argument continues to be the old point that, if the prohibition is lifted, single women will come to live

with their married sisters and poison them in order to secure the husbands for themselves. This theory, though stated now with less bluntness, is still entertained, and even the Archbishop of Canterbury allows it to be understood that he holds it.

AUSTRALIAN WOMEN VOTERS.

The Australian correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist sees changes for the better as results of woman suffrage in that country. He writes in the issue of June 25:

In April last for the first time women voted for members of Parliament in South Australia. The number of votes was raised from a little over 70,000 to nearly 137,000. There were no such startling results from the women's votes as some seemed to anticipate. The ministry, whose policy has so strong a socialistic trend as to be scarcely distinguishable from that of the "labor party," came back to power, and the women do not seem to have materially affected the *status quo* in politics. One result of womanhood suffrage has been to make parliamentary elections more orderly. This seems generally conceded. Another has been to introduce new kinds of political machinery. "Afternoon teas" and similar social functions are now made by enterprising Australian political woman effective electioneering agencies. Regaled by "the cup that cheers but not inebriates," political male orators are led forth by the sisters of their party to speak for the good of the cause. There are not wanting signs that the political female orator will be, if she has not already been, developed.

GOOD CITIZENSHIP.

Philadelphia school-children are to be organized into a "League of Good Citizenship," through the efforts of the ladies of that city. Each school in the city is to have a branch, and it is expected that before long every pupil in the city will be wearing the badge of the league. Each member is pledged to refrain from throwing refuse into the streets, not to injure or deface property, and to seek to influence the action of others along these lines. Each branch of the league is to meet monthly, the meetings to be under the direction of one of the teachers. It would be an advantage to every community to have this movement established in the public schools. One of the most glaring defects in the education and "bringing up" of the children of the day is their lack of respect for the rights of others. Anything that will tend to suppress the youthful vandalism from which unoccupied houses and suburban gardens and orchards suffer, ought to be welcomed and encouraged.

The woman suffragists of San Francisco and vicinity held a great mass-meeting in Metropolitan Temple, on the evening of June 26, for the ratification of the suffrage plank in the State Republican, Populist and Prohibition platforms.

GERTRUDE WARDEN is the author of a new novel called "The Sentimental Sex," said to possess especial originality and interest, to be published shortly by D. Appleton & Co.

MISS ALICE WALTON, Ph. D. (Cornell Univ.), gives in the July *Arena* a most interesting sketch of the work of the American School of Archaeology at Athens, for the current year. Miss Walton is a student at the school.

The color line has been broken down once more in our New York public schools by the appointment of a colored young woman, Miss S. Elizabeth Frazier, as teacher, says the New York *Independent*. She is in a school in which the pupils are all white, and is very much loved by the pupils.

The Northern American Turnerbund, which recently met at Louisville, has a "woman question." It was recommended by the committee that women be permitted to take part in the big carnival at St. Louis next year, which was carried, but they were denied admittance into the convention by a vote of 215 to 167.

At Morgan Park, Ill., there has always been determined opposition to women on the school board. At the last election the suffragists succeeded in electing Miss Addie Hovey by a large majority vote, she receiving 318 out of the 401 votes cast. Miss Hovey is a Northwestern University woman, and generally admired for her unassuming womanliness.

MRS. ELLEN C. JOHNSON, Superintendent of Sherborn Prison, has just received from the World's Columbian Exposition the bronze medal and a diploma, awarded, as the diploma recites, "for evidence of a model management in every detail." Mrs. Johnson has been superintendent for the past twelve years, having succeeded Miss Clara Barton in January, 1884.

The summer schools in this State will be held: Harvard, six weeks, from July 3; Wellesley, from July 8 to August 19; Martha's Vineyard, from July 13, two months; Clark University, from July 13 to 25; N. E. Chautauqua, at South Framingham, from July 20 to August 1; Institute of Technology, three supplementary courses during vacation; Amherst College, from July 6, six weeks.

MRS. HARRIET TUBMAN is expected to be present at the Conference of Colored Women to be held at Washington. Mrs. Tubman, well-known under the cognomen of "Moses," is the woman who led so many of her race out of slavery in the days before the war. Dr. Bartol says that her stories "have all the simplicity of Bible narratives." Now over eighty, she is living at Auburn, N. Y., and uses her own house as a refuge for distressed colored people. An effort is now being made to publish a small edition of the "Life of Harriet Tubman."

POOR CHILDREN IN CLOVER.

Grace Duffie Boylan writes to the Chicago *Journal* this pathetic sketch of "a few moments in clover:"

They came from the noisome alleys and squalid tenements along a mile of misery edging South Clark Street; and when they had been gathered under the early morning sky, and marshalled in ragged, straggling files up to the Polk Street railway station and into the long line of cars waiting to take them out for a holiday in the country, they numbered almost a thousand.

The Salvation Army officers were in command; but their ten regiments made up as strange an army as has ever been seen since the piper of Hamelin marched before his host. For they were little white-faced and destitute children, who had never seen a river running clear as crystal over its shining pebbles, or the sky bending like a dome of sapphire over their heads and down to touch the green and level land. The good women planned the trip to Momence a month ago, and not an invitation was declined. Not one did I say? There was just one. Little Giuletta Condi had beaten on the doors of the barracks at sunrise that very morning; and when they were opened had rushed sobbing to the pretty young captain to tell her that she could not go. The woman nurse with the striped dress and the cool hands had been all night sitting in the hot and poisonous air by Giuletta's mother's bed, she explained; and she had told her to hurry back, for if the priest did not get there in time it would be something for the poor mother to die holding fast to her little hand. All this between short, sharp sobs, that shook the frail shoulders and filled the soft, black eyes with bitter tears. The little captain comforted her as well as she could, and with the power born of long experience in just such sorrows. But Giuletta was the only one absent when the time for starting came. How they swarmed out of the yellow coaches and went over to possess the land that borders the Kankakee! The land, indeed! They had not been there five minutes before they were dabbling their pave-worn and grimy little feet in the water; and in an hour there wasn't a wild flower ungathered or allowed to blush unseen for two miles around. For the first time in their starved and wretched lives they knew what it was to be "knee-deep in June." Deeper, even, for the pink clover and tall grasses grew high, almost to the tops of some of their heads. That's what made the trouble. For a sniff of the air and a touch of the cool blossoms made little Paul Strauss an apostle of freedom. He called his brother, Johnnie, and told him of his great scheme. They wouldn't go back to the city, they'd just stay right there all summer!

"Eat," responded Paul, "what we eat in dat town? Nothin'! Look at dem cows; ain't dere no fish?"

Paul waved his hand oratorically toward the pasture and then toward the river.

Ten minutes before train time the officers in charge of the excursionists called the roll, and found 200 missing. Searching parties were unable to find them. Sharp whistles from the waiting engine brought no answer from the usually noisy throats. Finally a deserter ran crying into the excited camp:

"Dey're out dere, under de bridge," he yelled. "Dey's goin' to stay and be farmers!"

And, sure enough, behind the low abutments, and under the shadow of the bridge, were 100 children, while deep in the field of clover another 100 children lay hidden.

They wept and struggled desperately at being taken out, and pleaded with their captors to leave them where they were.

"I don't want to go back," cried a tall girl of ten or thereabouts, pitifully. "I

can be good here. Oh, I can be good here. Let me stay."

"What can you do, child; where would you stay?" asked the captain, kindly, and the girl went reluctantly toward the train.

Another, with an old face, pinched and eerie looking, under her tangle of hair, said sententiously:

"Ye'd better let hei stayed! She'd jes' starve here, an' in town she'll hev ter get so many woollopins first."

The tall girl heard her and turned around.

"Yes," she said, as if the argument was unanswerable. "An' I'd like to die when I feel so—so sort o' clean."

God pity her—and pity us all!

A WOMAN OF PUBLIC SPIRIT.

Mrs. Alice M. McComas, well known to readers of the WOMAN'S COLUMN as one of the untiring workers for woman suffrage, in California, contributes a fine report of the Woman's Congress of the Pacific Coast to the June number of the Los Angeles *Household*. The article is illustrated with portraits of Mrs. Sarah B. Cooper, Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, Miss Mary G. Hay, Rev. Anna H. Shaw and Miss Anthony. A picture of the winsome face of Mrs. McComas and of her home, "Sunny Slope," appear in the Boyle Heights *Criterion* of June 3. After speaking of Judge C. C. McComas, his sterling worth and the honor he has won, *The Criterion* says:

The Judge's wife, Alice Moore McComas, is known all over this State, and many other States, as a writer and platform speaker, and from her we expect to hear more, when her domestic duties take less of her time and her children grow out of the need of her present watchful supervision. She has always been greatly interested in the growth and improvement of Boyle Heights, and our citizens are gratefully indebted to her as the originator of the project for a park on the Heights. She was the first to see the necessity for a breathing-place of this kind in such a community as she believed this to be; and, after appealing to Mr. Workman, who responded to her request for the land, she took the matter to the city council. With a determination that surmounted all difficulties she persisted in her efforts with the council, interviewing the members individually, and speaking before the council, as a whole, until the appropriation of \$10,000 for the first two years was secured; this was the condition upon which Mrs. Hollenbeck and Mr. Workman gave the land which now belongs to Boyle Heights forever.

LAW PARTNERS AND LIFE PARTNERS.

At the recent commencement of the Law School of Indianapolis University, there were graduated with nearly two score of young men two young women, Miss Helen M. Parry and Miss Caroline Butler Hendricks. Both have unusual ability and charm. The latter is the daughter of the late Abram Hendricks, long one of the leading lawyers of Indianapolis, a cousin and the law partner of the late Vice-President Hendricks.

Together the two young women in question have succeeded in answering two classes of objections urged against the study of law by women. The first class of objectors say women ought not to study

law, for it will destroy their desire for marriage and domestic life. The second class cries, women ought not to study law because it is such a waste of time and money, as they are sure to enter domestic life and never practise their hard-earned and expensive profession.

On my table are wedding cards announcing the marriage of Miss Parry to a young attorney who was graduated from the same law school in the class preceding her own. Beside these cards is a much more significant bit of paper, bearing this legend:

We beg to announce that we have formed a partnership for the practice of law. The style of the firm is Orbison & Hendricks and the office is at 5 Etna Building, 19 1/2 N. Penn. St., Indianapolis, Ind.

This is signed, Charles J. Orbison, Caroline B. Hendricks.

As from a single surviving scale, the penetrating eye of Agassiz could construct a fish no longer known either in aquaria or museums, so from this significant bit of paper may a future student of sociology read the changes that characterize this interesting period of time.

MAY WRIGHT SEWALL.

Indianapolis, Ind., June 22, 1896.

WOMEN GRADUATES AT YALE.

The New Haven *Register* gives the following account of an important event at Yale:

In the rush and haste of Yale commencement a very interesting incident was overlooked. It was the occasion of the receipt of the first degree conferred by the university upon a woman. Yale admitted women into its graduate department three years ago, and Wednesday the first female members of the graduate department to complete their course were honored with diplomas.

There were four "co-eds" in the commencement procession, although there were eight who obtained degrees. The four were: Miss Mattie A. Harris, Lincoln College, '94; Miss Sarah M. Sherrick, Otterbein University, '95; Miss Alice E. Sawtelle, Colby University, '88, and Miss Kate H. Claghorn, Bryn Mawr, '92. Their appearance in the procession to the chapel was the signal for continued applause all along the line.

This, however, was only an echo of what was to come. When the young women appeared on the platform and were handed their diplomas by President Dwight, they were cheered heartily and long. Their appearance before President Dwight was marked by a slight difference in the reception of their diplomas from the style of the male recipients of degrees. They neglected to bow their heads and did not make the traditional Yale low bow, so familiar to all who witness the salutation of the Yale men to President Dwight. They simply courtesied, without removing their mortarboard caps. This was wholly on account of the trouble of removing their caps, but was permitted by the faculty. It has been learned that the reason that the other female candidates for a degree did not participate in the procession and exercises in the chapel was that they were timid and feared the boys would not take their appearance pleasantly, as there has been some opposition to co-education at Yale. After they saw the enthusiastic reception tendered to their sisters who received degrees they were sorry they did not march.

OREGON WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The equal-suffragists of Oregon have recently had a red-letter week, such as has never before been known in the history of the Pacific Northwest. It was worked up under the head of a "Woman's Congress," officered by the executive board of the Equal Suffrage Association, with an Assistant Advisory Council of 163 women, representing twenty different fraternal and philanthropic associations, each of which sent a delegation of its leading workers, essayists and orators to voice the sentiments of its constituents. With hardly an exception, the reports and essays were equal rights documents; and as for oratory, it was all on our side.

The speakers, reports, essays and musical numbers, aggregating 120, crowded into nine sessions of three hours each, were, without exception, able, excellent and in every way inspiring to all lovers of liberty and justice. Our national chieftain, Susan B. Anthony, was naturally the magnet around which the great gathering centred. She was assisted in every way by Sarah B. Cooper, leader of the suffrage campaign forces in San Francisco. These distinguished co-workers were our only outside talent, all the rest belonging to the Pacific Northwest, and mostly to Oregon.

The attendance was large, the small door fee in no way detracting from the crowds who thronged the ever popular edifice known as Taylor Street M. E. Church, of which Rev. Dr. Charles Edward Locke, the well-known Methodist divine, is pastor. Miss Anthony says we have had the best and most successful Woman's Congress she has yet attended, chiefly because we have taught the people that they must pay a reasonable fee at the door for the feast in store for them at every session. This fee of twenty-five cents for single ticket, and one dollar for transferable tickets, good for nine admissions, paid all expenses and left a handsome balance in the treasury, besides going far to discredit the "free show business," to which the public has heretofore been too generally addicted and educated, at the expense of the few leaders who have not only done all the work, but paid all the bills.—*Abigail Scott Duniway.*

RAINY DAY CLUB.

The N. Y. correspondent of the *Daily Advertiser* says:

One of the most practical of the recent feminine organizations is the Rainy Day Club which states its object: "We desire to establish through the agency of this club a distinctive, sensible dress for business women." Mrs. Bertha Welby, the secretary of the club, would like to see all business women dressed in a uniform, decided upon by the club, and distinctive enough to be recognized as such. The dress of to-day, she concludes, is an absurdity for busy women. "It is impossible for a woman to keep neat and clean, even in dry weather, and I believe a gown so constructed as to enable a woman to keep immaculately fresh on a dusty day and dry and neat on a wet day is going to add to her self-respect, as well as her comfort, and thus contribute to her highest and noblest advancement. My idea of a suit for a business woman is a light-weight skirt, reaching to the boot tops, two inches higher than we now wear, which

would bring the skirt too short to be injured by the most inclement weather. The waist I should leave to the taste of each woman, only stipulating that it should be without frills or furbelows."

Miss Maud Morrison, a prominent business woman in New York, who is even better known in the literary world for her masterly papers on "Lady Macbeth," declares herself strongly in favor of the "Rainy Day" dress, and is a bloomer advocate. "A pair of thick, black bloomers to fasten at the knee and come down long enough to make the skirt hang nicely, but not long enough to step on, are, I think, admirably adapted to the purpose. Over this a light dress skirt of reasonable length. Jacket and waist to please the wearer, strong, well-fitting shoes and leggings, and a hat that can stand rain, complete my ideal costume."

Mrs. Marie Merrick says: "I don't approve of the uniform part of it; that is, I believe every woman should consult her own taste in color, etc. But I emphatically do believe in a distinct rainy-day attire. Let it be composed of a short skirt, over knickerbockers or bloomers. And if one dreads attracting attention in this garb, I would suggest wearing as an outside wrap a light gossamer. Simplicity and neatness are the essentials of the proper costume, and neither of these can be obtained in the present mode of dress." Mrs. Merrick is a writer, lecturer and musician, as well as business woman, and although an active member of the Professional Women's League, Woman's Press Club, Woman's Republican Club, considers a membership in the Rainy Day Club something to be proud of.

Mrs. Emma Beckwith, who is an ardent club woman, from Sorosis down, and who is perhaps best known as the one-time candidate for the privilege of ruling Brooklyn as its mayor, is another prominent member of the club. The costume Mrs. Beckwith deems appropriate for New York's most erratic weather moods is as follows:

"The most essential item," she says, "is to have heavy cloth—men's suitings would be the best—so that the wind may have no effect on it. The skirt must come to the boot tops. 'Twould spoil the effect if cut either above or below. It should be of the divided skirt pattern, and exceedingly full in the extreme back to hide the divided effect. It should be buttoned on either side, with two large pockets under the laps. The waist should be plain and shoes well fitted. In cold weather knickerbockers should be worn under the divided skirts."

Miss Helen Varick Boswell, one of the leaders of the Woman's Republican Movement, believes in short skirts for rainy weather, but would not subscribe to the doctrine of a distinct uniform for professional and business women, as desired by Miss Welby.

Miss Katherine L. Lane, one of the officers of the Business Woman's Republican Club, thinks a change of costume necessary, but objects to the wearing of bloomers in the city. "But," she said in a recent talk on the subject, "although I insist upon skirts, I would like to have them for rainy weather short enough to be perfectly clear of all mud." The Rainy Day Club will hold its next conference the first week in September, when several prominent society women, now in Europe, will be present to give their sanction to the movement, and to decide, if possible, upon some one particular costume as the one to receive the approval of and to be worn by the members of the club.

MONTREAL WOMEN ACTIVE.

The Montreal Local Council of Women held their general quarterly meeting on Wednesday June 10, in the Y. M. C. A., the president, Mrs. Geo. Drummond, in

the chair. Outside of the general routine business, a discussion as to the best way in which the societies affiliated with the Local Council should become more acquainted with each other's work took up the greater portion of the meeting's time. Another subject of discussion was the delay which took place before lunatics could be sent to an asylum, consequent upon the time taken in the getting out of the necessary papers. There being no place for such persons during this time but the jail or police stations was also strongly commented upon. The Council appointed a committee who, with a committee appointed by the Montreal Maternity, will look after the better treatment of women in such cases.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple; but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernette, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mme. Rossignol, 117 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mme. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston Mass.

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THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Mrs. E. B. Shields has been elected a member of the school board of Hudson, O., for a term of three years. She was a candidate on the Republican ticket.

Mrs. Helen M. Gougar is announced to deliver the oration on the Fourth of July, at Hobart, Indiana, under the auspices of the Ladies' Reading Circle.

The July number of the *Arena* contains a paper by the well-known journalist, Kate Buffington Davis, on the unique and remarkable personality of the prophet of modern theosophy, Helen P. Blavatsky. Mrs. Davis discusses Madame Blavatsky and her teachings from the standpoint of a student.

The *Lotos*, New York, is issued in a double summer number for June and July, and offers an unusually attractive table of contents. All club women will be interested in the article on the great convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs at Louisville, by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall.

The first inter-collegiate game of basketball ever played took place in San Francisco last April, between the Leland Stanford, Junior, team and that of the University of California, both composed entirely of young women students of these institutions. A picture in *Harper's Bazaar* of the winning team, Leland Stanford, shows eleven girls with bright faces and sturdy physique.

The Coliseum in which the Democratic National Convention will be held is situated in Hyde Park, a prohibition suburb of Chicago. No intoxicants of any kind can therefore be sold there on the days of the Convention, beginning July 7. The sergeant-at-arms, General Martin, has made provision for placing two hundred water tanks of mineral water in the Convention hall.

A group of "bachelor girls" of Chicago are to have a handsome home and club, conducted on the co-operative plan, on the South Side. It will occupy a large stone-front on Bowen Avenue, containing sixty-four rooms, and the cost of living will be from \$3.50 to \$4.50 per week. To Mrs. Alice Ashbury Abbott is due the credit of founding the club, and for the time being she is financially responsible for it.

The Allen homestead, Medfield, June 27, gathered over 100 relatives to commemorate the 103d birthday anniversary of Mrs. Lucy Lane Allen, who died seven years since, aged ninety-six years. One of her sons writes: "Nearly all the adults present were suffragists, including the Allens, Davies, Whitings and Drews, of Medfield, Lowell and Newton; Plimptons, of Boston and Walpole—and all the children will be suffragists."

Miss Carrie May Carroll has the distinction of being the first woman to graduate from the Law Department of the State University of Missouri. Miss Carroll's degree at the University entitles her to practise in the courts of the State if she so desires. Miss Carroll, however, has especially fitted herself for the position of head stenographer in a law office. Before graduating at the University in law she had six years' practical experience in a law office. Miss Carroll is an expert stenographer, and talks German quite fluently.

THE ATTITUDE OF WOMEN IN POLITICS.

A glimpse of the quality of the spirit that women will carry into public and political affairs was afforded by the reception given by the ladies of Canton, O., on the afternoon of June 26, to Major McKinley and Mrs. McKinley and the venerable mother of Major McKinley.

The women came forth without regard to party or sect or color, it is said. For more than two hours an unbroken stream of women, two and sometimes three abreast, passed in at the front doors of the spacious Miller residence, thence to the receiving-room and out by a side door. The house was beautiful with bloom and verdure. Concealed behind a bank of ferns, palms and flowers an orchestra made delightful music. The reception commenced with a speech by Mrs. Alice Jones. Among other things she said:

Fourteen years ago, on the Sunday following his nomination, J. A. Garfield walked into the old home church, bearing on his arm his aged mother, and on last Sabbath morning into the church of his early faith walked our future president, and with him walked his mother.

With home anchorage such as this, we women have no fears that under the coming administration hearth-fires will burn dimmer or counting-rooms be closed. Our men may deal with questions of tariff and finance and political policy; we women believe that the importance of pure living is higher than all, and are satisfied that should you be called to preside over the destinies of the nation, we shall have a man at the head with a character so pure and a record so untarnished that any mother here to-day would feel proud to know that the steppings of her little boys might be in lines parallel with this.

Major McKinley thanked the ladies for their presence and took his place with his wife and mother to receive the women. It was an effective group. Mrs. McKinley and the major's aged mother sat in large chairs on a dais. There were palms and flowers around them. Major McKinley stood at the left of his wife and made the introductions. He was moved by the sincere congratulations offered by the women.

After comparing this meeting, pervaded with kindly spirit and noble sentiment, with that of a ward caucus in a saloon, let it be considered whether the presence and influence of women as voters might not be able in the course of time to improve the character of political primaries. To be able to declare for the "importance of pure living" and for an "untarnished record," when candidates for the administration of city and county affairs are under discussion, and to back the declaration with a vote, is a power not to be despised.—*F. M. A. in Woman's Journal.*

PAPER DOLLS.

Though only sixteen years of age, Miss Marguerite McDonald, of Washington, is perhaps the cleverest paper-doll designer in the country. In the manufacture of these pretty toys a large field of labor is presented for people with a good eye for color; when a little child Marguerite showed artistic ability, and long before she was out of short dresses had turned out a great number of beautiful designs, chiefly of paper dolls. She was only

thirteen years of age when some of these fell under the notice of one of the largest art-publishing firms of the country. The firm was so pleased with the artistic quality and original character of work that an offer was promptly made to her for it, and the little girl found that her play had become profitable. The publishing firm has been very much interested in the young girl from the time they saw her first productions. Last Christmas, a year ago, they sent her a beautiful gold watch set with diamonds. Her talent is a peculiar one, she having had no instruction beyond that which is got at the public schools. She means to be an artist, and hopes some day to use the brush in more ambitious work.

FORT WAYNE FREE LIBRARY.

In 1887, Miss Margaret Hamilton, Mrs. Mary Hamilton Williams and Mrs. Ellen Hamilton Wagenhals, of Fort Wayne, Ind., established a free library and reading room for women, as a memorial to their mother, Mrs. Emerine J. Hamilton, for whom the library was named. This library was maintained by the benevolence of its founders, and numbers some four thousand volumes, besides periodicals and newspapers. The entire library, with shelving, has just been donated to the Young Women's Christian Association of Fort Wayne, the transfer to take place in October. The library, established before any public library was organized in Fort Wayne, has been for years an unfailing source of pleasure and profit to its users, says the *Public Occurrent*, of that city. By this donation the Y. W. C. A. of Fort Wayne will have acquired what few similar or older associations possess, a carefully selected library of choice books.

OLD SOUTH LECTURES FOR YOUNG PEOPLE.

A course upon "The American Historians" will constitute this season's Old South lectures for young people. They will begin on Wednesday afternoon, July 15, and free tickets will be forwarded to any person under twenty years of age who will send the request in his or her own handwriting to the directors of the Old South work, Old South Meeting House, and enclose a stamp. The programme of the lectures is as follows: July 15, "Bradford and Winthrop and their Journals," Edwin D. Mead; July 22, "Cotton Mather and his Magnalia," Professor Barrett Wendell; July 29, "Governor Hutchinson and his History of Massachusetts," Professor Charles H. Levermore; Aug. 5, "Washington Irving and his Services for American History," Richard Burton; Aug. 12, "Bancroft and his History of the United States," President Austin Scott; Aug. 19, "Prescott and his Spanish Histories," Hon. Roger Wolcott; Aug. 26, "Motley and his History of the Dutch Republic," Rev. William Elliot Griffis; Sept. 2, "Parkman and his Works on France in America," John Fiske.

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The Woman's Column.

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THE OTHER WORLD.

BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.

It lies around us like a cloud,
The world we do not see;
Yet the sweet closing of an eye
May bring us there to be.

Its gentle breezes fan our cheeks
Amid our worldly cares;
Its gentle voices whisper love,
And mingle with our prayers.

Sweet hearts around us throb and beat,
Sweet helping hands are stirred,
And palpitates the veil between
With beatings almost heard.

The silence, awful, sweet and calm,
They have no power to break;
For mortal words are not for them
To utter or partake.

So thin, so soft, so sweet they glide,
So near to press they seem,
They lull us gently to our rest,
They melt into our dream.

And in the hush of rest they bring,
'Tis easy now to see
How lovely and how sweet a pass
The hour of death may be;

To close the eye and close the ear,
Wrapt in a trance of bliss,
And gently drawn in loving arms,
To swoon from that to this;

Scarce knowing if we wake or sleep,
Scarce asking where we are,
To feel all evil sink away,
All sorrow and all care;

Sweet souls around us watch us still,
Press nearer to our side,
Into our thoughts, into our prayers,
With gentle helping glide.

Let death between us be as naught,
A dried and vanished stream;
Your joy be the reality,
Our suffering life the dream.

THE BERLIN CONGRESS.

A great Women's Congress assembled in the Concert House in Berlin last week, at which fifteen hundred persons, mostly women, were present. The Congress made especial protests against the provisions of the Government's civil code bill particularly affecting women. The proceedings were remarkable in the unwonted fervor with which they were conducted and the enthusiasm which the resolutions and speeches provoked. Resolutions were

passed protesting against the continued deprivation of women of their economic independence, against the relations of married women to their husbands as presented by the code, against the provision that the goods possessed by a woman shall become the property of the man she marries, against the provision that mothers are not allowed guardian rights over their children, and against the refusal of the law to give illegitimate children full claims upon their fathers. No such demonstration of women has ever been held in Germany, and the general opinion is that its importance and influence cannot be wholly ignored by the authorities.

A SIMPLE PLANK.

We have not received any news from our advocates at Chicago in regard to their efforts to obtain a suffrage plank in the Democratic platform. None appears certainly, except that which, taken in its simplest sense, might satisfy men and women alike, and is all we have ever asked, viz., "the equality of all citizens before the law."

COLORED WOMEN'S LEAGUE.

The National League of Colored Women are to hold their annual convention at Washington, July 14, 15 and 16, and will probably unite forces with the National Federation of Afro-American Women, formed a year ago. Mrs. Booker T. Washington, of Tuskegee, Ala., is president of the National Federation of Afro-American Women, and Mrs. Helen A. Cook, of Washington, is the president of the National League of Colored Women of America. This is their call to the coming meeting, which might serve as a model for some better-known clubs and federations:

Besides questions of deepest interest to the league as an organization, requiring the presence and consideration of its members, there remains always the great cause of education; the divinely imposed task of rearing the young, which falls to women without their volition, and leaves them no power of choice. How best they shall foster the growth of the sterling virtues—truth, honesty, faithfulness to duty; how assist in forming habits of industry, thrift and self-denial; by what means they may surround children, even in the humblest homes, with the refining influences of gentleness and courtesy—are among some of the questions the consideration of which gives supreme value to conferences of women—not mere mental activity, but work with a definite aim; practical work, the results of which will be felt in every-day life. Let our women come together with chapters from their experience, so that we may learn from our failures, as well as our successes, with well-digested plans to be modified and improved by comparison with others, so that our meeting will gain something real for ourselves, our children and humanity.

MRS. LOU HENDERSON and MRS. H. FERDHAM have opened a rental agency office in Wichita, Kan., with a fair prospect of doing their share of the business in that line.

MISS MARY FRENCH FIELD, the eldest daughter of the late Eugene Field, is to make her début this fall as a public reader. She is a tall, handsome girl of twenty, of fine presence, and has inherited much of her father's talent.

MISS STELLA STRAIT is Register of Deeds in Bourbon County, Kan. She is twenty-six years old, and for eight years has been Deputy Register. Her salary is \$2,000 a year, and on it she supports her mother and sisters.

MAGDELENA THORESON, the Norwegian poetess, lives at an advanced age at Bergen, Norway. One of her plays, "Inden Dore" (Indoors), has been recently given at the Dagmar Theatre, in Copenhagen. Mme. Thoreson is the mother-in-law of Henrik Ibsen.

MISS ALICE WINSLOW, a descendant of Governor Edward Winslow, has written an interesting paper on her distinguished ancestor and his times. It was read, with much acceptance, at the July meeting of the Duxbury (Mass.) Historical and Antiquarian Society, held at the Free Library.

MRS. MARY MCLEAN WYLDS, living in East Glastonbury, Conn., at the age of ninety-two years, is enrolled among the members of the Wadsworth Chapter of the D. A. R. as one "real" daughter of the American Revolution. Her father, James McLean, was a member of the Putnam Guards, fought at Bunker Hill, and was twice a prisoner. He died in 1846, aged ninety-one years. Mrs. Wylls is living in a house built before the Revolutionary War and bought by her father some years after his marriage.

MRS. COLONEL WARING, wife of Colonel Waring, New York's street commissioner, has demonstrated the fact that women cope successfully with intricate municipal problems. She has invented an iron hand-truck for the individual use of the street sweepers. The invention consists of a two-wheeled truck, with comparatively large, light wheels. The body of the truck is composed of two iron rings, one above the other. Into these rings fits a bag about the size of a coffee sack, the upper edge of which is turned over the upper rings and fastened by little hooks and so adjusted that the bottom of the bag just escapes the pavement. The street sweeper puts his sweepings into the bag as he goes along, until filled, when he releases it, ties it up and rests it on the curb to await the collection wagon. He affixes another bag in the truck and continues the operation. The truck is so light that ten empty sacks are easily carried strapped to the handles. The enthusiasm of Mrs. Waring prompted her to make the city a present of her invention.

THE INSPECTRIX.

The New York *Evening Post*, under the above head, gives cordial and judicious recognition of the special service that women naturally render in the line of cleanliness and order:

Of the whole number of the inspectors of the public schools appointed by the mayor, under the new law, about a fifth are women, most of them being reappointments. Many of them are ladies well known in public, charitable and philanthropic work, of different sorts. They serve without pay, hold office for five years, and their duties are to examine every school at least once a quarter, with regard to attendance, teaching, discipline, and also "cleanliness, safety, warming, ventilation and comfort," and to report to the Board of Education any matter requiring attention.

This employment of ladies in the schools (and by ladies we mean not women conspicuous in fashionable life, but women who have been brought up in an atmosphere of intelligence and good breeding, who live in houses marked by cleanliness, order and taste, whose associations are with people of the same sort, who show in the small field of their own households the capacity for good management of persons and property, which is the key to all successful government) is of very recent growth, but we believe it has been, so far as tried, eminently successful. The former trustees did not like it for two reasons: first, because no man likes to have work committed to his care and discretion supervised by some one else, especially by a woman; and second, because they know very well that the inspectrix was appointed because they themselves did the work badly. But the system of trustees who do not perform their trust, supervised by inspectors who have no control of them, has been swept away; the inspectors' duties now are very like those of the board of visitors which every well-managed college has, but the details covered are vastly more numerous.

In schools there are peculiar reasons why a woman is likely to do some of this work better than men, and why men really need their aid. Many of these will occur to any one who enters a public school even for the first time—half the children are girls, most of the teachers are themselves women, and these facts lead every day to questions on which a man has little or no knowledge, and as to which, in his own household, he is only too thankful to have the benefit of a woman's judgment. In fact, the most painful and distressing situation in domestic life in which a man can be placed is notoriously that of having suddenly thrust upon him, by the death or desertion of his wife, the sole management and education of a number of small children of both sexes. A public school system with only men in charge would produce much the same kind of difficulty, but on a vast scale. The women teachers do not answer the purpose of inspectors, for they are part of the system to be inspected.

There is, moreover, one department of school administration which is peculiarly adapted for women's care, because it corresponds closely to what comes under their jurisdiction in their own households—and that is what may be called the housekeeping of the schools—the supervision of their comfort, cleanliness and decency. No one who has not actually gone over a school in the poorer parts of the city has any idea of the depths of slovenliness to which this housekeeping has descended. Ring the bell, and a dirty janitor emerges in his shirt sleeves from his subterranean lair, squirting tobacco juice as he comes. He is evidently a shiftless hanger-on of some ward poli-

cian, who has found a quiet place for him here at the public crib. Examine the rooms, and you will find some so dark as to suggest inevitable injury to the children's eyes; look at the chairs, and you may find some of the wrong size for the desks, so that the children are forced to sit sideways at them in great discomfort; ask the explanation of a pool of water standing in the yard—you will be told that there has been a leak in the water-pipe for several months; look into the sanitary arrangements, and they will not be found sanitary. Everywhere there is that peculiar sort of untidiness, and mustiness, and slouch which is anathema to every good woman. The condition of these poorer schoolhouses before the coming of the inspectrix was a training in slovenliness and disorder for every unfortunate generation of scholars that went through them. Her work thus far has mainly been to look out for matters of this kind. There will never be a time when they will not need looking after, and they are quite as important as teaching.

For ourselves we would wish that the inspectrix might invade other spheres of activity hitherto exclusively reserved to man. There is not a public building in the city which would not be the better for a report from her. Every one knows what woman hath done for the interior conditions of the prisons and hospitals; every one knows that it was in great part through women's talking the matter up that an interest was aroused in clean streets, of which we are now reaping the benefit in Col. Waring's administration. Oh! that there could be an inspectrix for the Tombs, and for the court-house, and for the city hall, and the registry of deeds, and the police courts!

The shocking condition of our municipal housekeeping is partly owing to Tammany, but partly also to the fact that man left to himself is not an over-clean or orderly animal, or one that is fond of giving much attention to the details of comfort and cleanliness. He does not perceive the fact in his domestic life, because he has a domestic inspectrix who spends a large part of the day in looking after his house. In the management of public institutions he flatters himself he can get on without her. But it is a mistake.

It really looks as if in some fields the lady inspector might accomplish some of the work which we once fondly hoped the "gentleman and scholar" in politics would do. She has one great advantage over him, that she does not take up the work for a living, but because she has an interest in it for its own sake, and leisure to attend to it. Her function is merely to see and report and actually shame men into correcting abuses. She cannot be reduced to silence by taking away her salary, for she has none; she cannot be "read out of the party," because she does not belong to any. Her warnings must be listened to here as elsewhere.

THE CHILDREN'S DAY.

At Saratoga, N. Y., July 6, the morning was devoted to the celebration of the Children of the American Revolution. There was a large attendance, and the procession of children in white costumes and waving banners adorned with forty-five stars was not only very pretty, but also very impressive. They marched to the platform and sang "Yankee Doodle" with great gusto. In response to Mr. George P. Lawton's felicitous address of welcome, Mrs. Daniel Lothrop, of Boston, president-general of the society, spoke eloquently and captured the attention of the children at once by telling this story:

When Gen. Washington entered Providence, March 13, 1781, he was met by a company of children bearing torches. The treason of Arnold was cutting his heart sorely, and many gloomy forebodings forced their way into his intrepid spirit. The children crowded around him eagerly and called him "Father." Washington turned to Count Dumas and seized his hand. "We may be beaten by the British," he exclaimed with great emotion, "it is in the chance of war; but behold an army which they can never conquer."

THE WOMEN OF ELLIS.

After a visit of the Kansas City Commercial Club to Ellis, Kan., one of the party writes of the trip as follows:

It is a unique town, having a woman mayor and a council composed entirely of women. They were elected last spring, and since then affairs have been along the line of reform, convictions having been secured against jointists who before defied all authority. The mayor, Mrs. Mary A. Wade, an elderly woman, both earnest and broad-minded, welcomed the club in a genial address. The members of the party were presented with more flowers, while ice-cream in the dining-car bid successfully for popularity. The hour spent in Ellis seemed the shortest of the day.

A Topeka paper, the *Mail and Kansas Breeze*, gives credit to the Ellis women as follows:

The women city government of Ellis have scored a substantial victory. For years the most popular jointkeeper in Ellis has been a colored man by the name of Bill Penny. He made money, and with it secured power, and whatever may have been the vicissitudes of the other jointkeepers Bill Penny always seemed to pull through unscathed. The women councilmen and mayor had hardly been seated before they went after the scalp of Mr. Penny. The trial lasted a week and resulted in a verdict of guilty. Penny then went before the district court on some sort of a writ and was turned down by Judge Monroe. He appealed to Appellate Judge Gilkeson and was rebuffed there also. Finally he got before Judge Monroe on a writ of habeas corpus, but the judge fired him back to jail, and he must now serve out thirty days and pay a fine of \$100.

In the election of 1894 Ellis' County went Democratic, and gave a majority for the woman suffrage amendment.

The Boston W. C. T. U. has entered a protest against licensing the sale of beer and light wines in the public parks of the city, thus turning them into beer-gardens.

The usual number of anecdotes about presidential candidates are beginning to go the rounds. Many of these are more or less familiar to old-timers, but there is one that is "brand-new." It is related that among recent callers at the McKinley residence lately was Mrs. Robert Peer Fuller, of Cheyenne. She told Major McKinley that she would vote for him, and that he would receive the ballot of every woman voter in Wyoming. "The women of the country like your quality of manhood," said Mrs. Fuller. "It appeals to us all. We believe in you, and you may be sure that the influence of the women of the United States will be exerted in your behalf."

A TRIUMPHAL MARCH.

Editor Woman's Column:

The series of county mass-meetings are over. The last one closed at Eureka on the night of June 23, when Miss Shaw addressed an audience only limited by the capacity of the hall. It was reported that hundreds went away, unable to penetrate the surging crowd that filled the doorway. This has been the story of our other conventions. From the sixth of April until this last meeting we have had a triumphal march through the State. Nearly every county has been visited. The two days' meetings have been fruitful in arousing the people and educating them on the pending amendment. It has absorbed time as well as strength to travel through this State of magnificent distances. Fortunately the conventions were so carefully planned in advance that the programme as announced was carried out with few variations. But that can give the *COLUMN* readers little conception of this great campaign.

One unique feature of many of our meetings has been the decorations. The ladies at Colusa met us at the station with a carriage trimmed with yellow bunting. In this we were driven through the city in great state. But all previous efforts of that kind were eclipsed by one of the cities of this northern county of Humboldt. It was at Ferndale where Miss Shaw and your correspondent held a single day's meeting. The station is seven miles from the city. We were met by a number of carriages all gaily bedecked with yellow. From every available part of the harness yellow ribbons were flying. But another surprise awaited us.

On reaching Ferndale we found every store, the hotel and many of the houses decorated. The town was "painted yellow." Even the cowboys whom we met driving their cattle had tied yellow bows at their horses' bridles. It was an ovation to Miss Shaw, the greatest orator of our day, and to the great cause she represents, and showed the hospitality, the enthusiasm of Californians who do nothing by halves. Through the whole trip we have met many men who confessed themselves converts after attending the meetings. There is no doubt that votes have been gained at every point. If the California joint campaign committee can secure the requisite funds to keep the agitation up through the summer the chances of carrying the amendment will be still more assured.

The endorsement of the Republicans, Populists and Prohibitionists of the State is an advantage that cannot be measured. The refusal of the Democrats to adopt a woman suffrage plank was not unexpected. The vote of 149 for us means that a number of Democratic ballots will be cast for the eleventh amendment.

On Wednesday, June 23, Miss Shaw and Miss Yates sailed back to San Francisco for the ratification meeting, which was a great success, both in point of numbers and in the enthusiasm manifested.

Our eastern quartette is now scattered. Miss Shaw is spending a week at Santa Barbara whence she will go to Portland and other points. Later she will start east to fill appointments there through August.

Miss Yates left for the east on the 29th. Miss Hay is in charge of the headquarters at San Francisco. They have been transferred from Mrs. Sargent's to 564 Parrott Building, a more central location. For months Mrs. Sargent's home has been at the committee's disposal. Her generosity and hospitality have been unbounded. I trust the change of headquarters may give to her and to Dr. Elizabeth Sargent some much needed rest and quiet. Miss Anthony is everywhere, directing, advising, and leading us on to victory. Now she is at headquarters planning routes for those in the field; again she is off to speak somewhere. She takes no rest.

The press work is in charge of Mrs. Ida C. Harper, an able and experienced writer, whose pen and whose untiring energy are invaluable to the cause. The field work for the next two months will be the visiting of many towns not reached during the campaign. Humboldt County, where I am tarrying, is wide-awake on the suffrage question. From Eureka, the county-seat, I am making expeditions to neighboring towns to hold meetings and to organize clubs. It is a lumber region, with stretches of redwood forest, which astonish an easterner by their size. One all night drive through the woods and over the mountains was an experience never to be forgotten. California is a wonderful State. The carrying of the eleventh amendment next November will make it an ideal land for all lovers of freedom.

HARRIET MAY MILLS.
Eureka, Cal., June 30, 1896.

SIGN-PAINTING AS A BUSINESS.

Miss Edna Waymack does all sorts of outdoor advertising work, such as painting on barn sides, signboards, roofs of houses and the like. She is not afraid of scaffold or ladder and will scale a rope ladder up a mountain side and work there at her trade for hours at a time if her contract calls for it. She is fearless and enjoys her work. She engaged with a local tobacco company, says the Cleveland (O.) *Plain Dealer*, and with a rule, pencil, brushes and bucket she assumed command of the side of a brick building and commenced her work. During the day hundreds of people stopped and discussed her situation. She gave the onlookers not the slightest attention, but continued work in a purely businesslike manner until 5.30 o'clock, when she surveyed the result of her day's labor and made ready to return to her hotel.

Her working costume consists of a serviceable skirt, a jumper of blue cloth and a cap which she manages to pull well down over her face in order to keep off sunburn. Her mittens conceal a pair of dainty hands, and feet which are incased in patent leather boots correspond in neatness.

She was interrupted in her work by a *Plain Dealer* reporter who asked her a few questions.

"Yes, it is rather an odd calling for a woman," said she, "but it is lucrative, and people with whom I come in contact always give me the best of consideration, and I have never been made the subject of any insults while upon ladder or scaffold."

She began sign-painting more than three

years ago, and has travelled over a great deal of the western country in company with her uncle, who is also a sign-painter. Her uncle is not with her here.

Miss Waymack's home is in Bellefontaine, O., but during the past few years, her headquarters have been in Indianapolis.

In her conversation she shows quite clearly that she is an educated woman and with refined tastes. She enjoys her work, it pays well, and as she puts it, "Who, then, can find fault with me for doing the best I can?"

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernotte, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mlle. M. Rossignol, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mlle. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston Mass.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC. Pension Clausius, 17 Königplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

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Boston, Mass.

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Our Summer Home

—ON—

OLD CAPE COD

is charmingly situated in the village of Osterville, Mass., where the soft breezes from the Gulf Stream, blowing over Nantucket Sound and mingling with the balsamic pine woods, is tempered by the cool winds of Cape Cod Bay, resulting in a soothing and healthful climate, unrivalled on the Atlantic coast.

Barnstable County has a world wide reputation for the beauty of its lake and ocean views and the sanitary virtues of its soil. Its wood drives through oak and pine lands, now along the margin of lovely ponds, and again beside the broad stretches of the blue ocean, are beautiful and satisfying. Within a radius of eight miles from our house are Wakeby and Mashpee Lakes and Peter's Pond—favorite fishing haunts of President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson—and in another direction, Wequaket Lake and the eminence of Shootflyng Hill.

Five minutes' walk from the house is the famous Crosby boat-shop on the land-locked waters of Cotuit Bay. Here can be obtained swift yachts for quiet sails in the smooth bay or for the more lively and outside runs in Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds, within easy reach of Martha's Vineyard, Edgartown, Nantucket, Buzzard's Bay, or the fishing-grounds which the blue-fish frequent.

Parties desiring a refined summer home are invited to address Misses J. M. and G. Garret, Sunset Cottage, Osterville, Mass.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

Rev. Thomas Dixon, Jr., of New York, and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Indiana, will discuss the woman question, from a religious standpoint, at Prohibition Park, Sunday, July 12, at 3 P. M. Mr. Dixon is an opponent of woman suffrage.

At the recent Electrical Exposition in New York, Mrs. Frank Walton, a licensed woman engineer, as chief engineer had charge of a boiler plant in the exhibit of the Abendroth and Root Manufacturing Co. The *Electrical Engineer* says she managed the exhibit with rare skill and judgment.

The *Woman's Journal* of this date is full of inspiring news from California. It has also an unusually attractive story, "Armindella," "The New Colored Woman," "Women in the Democratic Party," "A California Florist," "The Inspectrix," "Bicycling in the Mountains," "Women in the Churches," and other matter in pleasing variety.

The Benchers of the Ontario Law Society, Toronto, by a vote of nine to six, after a prolonged argument, have rejected the application of Miss Clara Brett Martin to be called to the bar. She may, however, be admitted as a solicitor. A recent act of the Ontario Legislature authorized the Benchers to frame rules for the admission of women to the bar.

The prominent society ladies who are known as leaders in charity work at Nashua, N. H., held a meeting at the residence of Mrs. N. W. Goddard and organized a Silent Charity Club. The object is to aid the different charities, and at each meeting will pay a certain sum to make the amount donated. The club promises to be very popular.

Mrs. Ella B. Wright, president of the W. C. T. U. at Greensburg, Ind., has invited Miss Rebecca Krikorian to speak for the Armenian cause throughout Indiana, and she will begin the work after July 15. It will cost the unions nothing, and they are invited to write to Mrs. Wright at once if they desire to secure Miss Krikorian.

Four of the alternate delegates from Utah to the Chicago convention are women. It is an excellent time for the first appearance of Woman, with a capital W, in national politics, and it is to be hoped that at least one of them will be obliged to serve. She will prove that women are, after all, not so much the superior of men in politics as to make them impracticable, idealistic nuisances and obstructives.—*Boston Transcript*.

At the annual meeting of the Woman's Republican Association, held at Topeka, July 1, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the Kansas Woman's Republican Association, in convention assembled, heartily endorses the national platform as adopted at St. Louis, and appreciates the declaration of the national Republican convention in which they recognize women as co-workers in this great common cause.

Mrs. Anna E. Sturgis, of Troy, was chosen president; Mrs. W. H. Parsons, of Clifton, vice-president; Mrs. L. E. Jones, of Rosedale, corresponding secretary, and Mrs. Amelia C. Peters, of Newton, treasurer.

THE COLORED "MAMMY."

The *New Orleans Picayune* mourns picturesquely thus over the extinction of the colored "mammy," predicting the worst results from the new opportunities now open to colored women:

For there is a new colored woman, as well as a new white woman. If the new white woman is an anomaly in the world, who is neither man nor woman, neither fish, flesh, fowl nor good red herring, the new colored woman is the Frankenstein of civilization. She is a misfit in creation, who has borrowed all the vices and faults of her model, and added to them frills that are peculiarly her own.

And the first article in her confession of faith is a deep and abiding determination not to work. She has no pride in her work; no desire to do it well. The least work for the most money is the legend she inscribes on her banner, and she mentally registers a vow to leave you the first time you are indiscreet enough to invite company.

The Aunt Dinahs, ample of girth, clad in clean cottonade, who went about in a sort of charmed atmosphere of savory smells that made the very mouth water with anticipatory delight, belonged to the old generation. They laid a heavy hand on the seasoning in compounding the delicacies for which they were famous, and at dinner would poke an anxious head through the dining-room door to hear the compliments bestowed upon their art. In their kitchens hungry children knew surreptitious dainties were to be had for the teasing; that wonderful ducks and chickens were fashioned out of biscuit dough, and that the perpetual grumbling of the high priestess of the pots and pans meant nothing more than that the roast and the gumbo lay heavy on her mind. Here and there such a figure still lingers in a kitchen, but she is growing too old to work, and her mistress thinks with horror of the time when Dinah will be gone and the new colored woman reign in her stead.

The older generation of negro women who were brought up before the war had the advantage of close association with gentle and refined ladies. Essentially imitative as the colored race is, they copied the manners and the graces of the people they served, and many an old black mammy has the manners of a *grande dame*, many an old uncle the courtly grace of a Chesterfield. The young negroes have had no such opportunities and would not have used them if they had. They have chosen to imitate the worst class of whites, and it is as if one saw a vulgar picture ineffectually seasoned by being reproduced in glaring colors and emphasized in every unlovely detail. They believe liberty is license, and do not know that reverence and respect are attributes that adorn the highest station.

One of the saddest features of this passing away of the old-fashioned negroes is the loss of that negro mammy. In every Southern home she was a figure unique in the peculiar love and tenderness that surrounded her. In her strong arms every white baby was first laid, with the certainty that nothing amiss could befall it there. On her broad breast childish sorrows sobbed themselves out, and broken baby hearts were mended by the magic of mammy's touch. Her hands guided the first faltering step, her tongue first opened the doors of romance and marvels; her voice, deep, soft, mellow and sweet as the voice of love, crooned the lullabies that lie on the threshold of hush-a-by land. The passing years but strengthened the ties that bound the black mammy and her white children.

So we who knew what it was to be rocked to sleep in the loving arms of a

black mammy look back sorrowfully, and mourn the vanished grace of a day that is dead, and regret the evolution that is bringing to the front the colored new woman.

But those who read the noble call for the National League of Colored Women at Washington next week, printed on our first page, look forward more hopefully, believing that the best qualities of the old time, faithfulness, industry, courtesy, are not to be lost, but in the fulness of time made stronger and finer.—C. W. in *Woman's Journal*.

MISS FLORIDE CUNNINGHAM.

Asheville, N. C., is proud to have in its midst Miss Floride Cunningham, one of the most progressive women of the age. Miss Cunningham adds fresh lustre to a name already distinguished in the history of South Carolina. When some years ago correspondent for the *New York World* and *Washington Evening Post*, she won for herself an enviable reputation in the journalistic field. The woman suffrage cause has been considerably aided by her fearless championship, and her speeches delivered at Charleston and Atlanta within the past year will long be remembered as models of logical strength and incisive force. With rare culture and brilliancy of intellect Miss Cunningham combines sound practical business judgment. She has now launched forth as the first woman real estate agent, south of Mason and Dixon's line. Her office is one of the most attractive in the city. The admiration for a woman who courageously enters into competition for a livelihood side by side with her brothers is already expressed by many citizens; and Miss Cunningham bids fair to be one of the most successful real estate agents that Asheville has ever known.

H. M. L.

ALL ARE EQUALLY AFFECTED.

There is just one of all the varied departments of life that men have tried to conduct entirely by themselves, and that is the department of politics. What is the result? It is in such a state that they are positively afraid to let respectable women enter it. Now, if political conditions affected only the men themselves we might be tempted to let them pay the penalty of their own neglect and mismanagement, but every evil in the body politic affects directly the women, the children, the home, the whole social organization. We are so thoroughly conscious of our own strength and integrity that we cannot be frightened by all the criminative things men say about themselves and their political domain. It will be remembered that the famous pool of Bible history had no healing qualities until an angel stepped down and touched the waters. It is about time that the waters of the pool of politics responded to a purifying touch. We decline to believe that men are as bad as they paint themselves, but if they are one-half as bad, then they certainly are not good enough to represent women, and the latter are justified in demanding that they be allowed to represent themselves—*Ida A. Harper in San Francisco Call*.

The Woman's Column.

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MY AIN, AIN LASS.

BY HELEN GRAY CONE.

I'm fain for toys o' Fortune whyles;
I hae no hate for ranks and styles;
But lairdship o' the braw blue isles
I'd e'en let pass
For aye o' her fine tremblin' smiles—
My ain, ain lass!

I aiblins dream on days to be,
An' feel my heart leap out a wee;
But friendly Fate can grant nae fee
Could e'er surpass
Her een, sae dark wi' luve to me—
My ain, ain lass!

Whyles, gray and ghastly, by me stand
Auld memories in an eerie band;
But swift as prints on slidin' sand
Sic phantoms pass,
If sae I haud her warm, warm hand,
My ain, ain lass!

The past she sweetens through and through,
An', far as heaven, the future, too;
For, surely, as her dear soul's due,
They'll let me pass!
Wi' out me there what would she do,
My ain, ain lass?

Ex-Gov. Wm. E. Russell, of Cambridge, Mass., died suddenly, July 16, at a Canadian camp, where he had gone for rest after the Chicago Convention. Massachusetts mourns a beloved son, and the country has lost one of the noblest Americans of our day.

On the last day of the Christian Endeavor meeting at Washington the great Armenian mass-meeting in Tent Washington easily held the place of honor, and Rev. B. Fay Mills' arraignment of the United States for its neglect of American interests in Armenia was one of the most dramatic scenes of the convention. It brought the 5,000 people in the audience to their feet with a tremendous burst of applause and approval.

The current number of the *North American Review* contains a most admirable statement of "Why Women should have the Ballot," by the late Gen. John Gibbon, U. S. A. There is also an article, a bright, cheap, very illogical article against woman suffrage, by Max O'Rell, called "Petticoat Government." It is answered with dignity and fine good sense by Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford, and Mrs. Margaret Bottoome.



MARY G. HAY.

AN IDEAL REFORMER.

Mary G. Hay was born in Charleston, Ind. Her father was a physician, and had the reputation of having the largest practice in the country. Her mother died when she was very young, and she grew up a constant companion of her father. She accompanied him on his daily route, and was familiar to his patrons in all parts of the country. After graduating from the Charleston High School, she went to Oxford, O., and attended the "Western Female Seminary." As soon as she was out of school, her quick sympathy and large heart led her to an earnest interest in moral reform, and her life has been devoted to work of various kinds for the benefit of society. She was treasurer of the Indiana State W. C. T. U. for twelve years, and during all that period she was an active worker in the ranks of the Temperance Army. For many years she has been a familiar character at the W. C. T. U. National Convention, and for four years has been railway secretary of that organization.

For the past two years Miss Hay has given her service to the work of the National-American Suffrage Association. Last year she was secretary of the Organization Committee, and remained in the office in New York. This year she is in the California campaign, where her unusual executive ability has been so far recognized that she has been made chairman of the Central Committee. Her pleasant face and winsome manners make friends for her and her cause wherever she goes. Possessing an indomitable will, large courage and hopefulness, tact and unusual executive ability; she is an ideal reformer.

The Boise City *Statesman* says:

The Equal Suffrage Convention held here last week was a pronounced success, and the result will be beneficial in the campaign that will soon be upon us. Many are entitled to credit for the success of the gathering. Among them is Mrs. Johns, who represents the National Association; but Mrs. M. C. Athey, the secretary, is pre-eminently entitled to the thanks of all friends of the cause for the work that she has done.

A NOBLE OLD AGE.

"Whatsoever a man soweth, that shall he also reap;" and the old age of any person will be the result of the life he has lived. The whole record of our lives is laid up within us. What we are at fifty, sixty, seventy and upward, is what we have been previous to that age. Whoever would have a happy and lovely old age must prepare for it, as whatever the old age may be, it is the certain result of a lifetime. There must be a physical preparation for it, for good health is essential to successful and happy living all the way through.

No virtue is more excellent in an aged person than cheerfulness, and old age without it is "a Lapland winter without a sun." It is a trait of character requiring cultivation, for there is much in life that militates against it. Fretfulness and despondency are very common faults of persons who have got beyond their youth. "The world would be better and brighter," says Sir John Lubbock, "if people were taught the duty of being happy, as well as the happiness of doing our duty. To be happy ourselves is a most effectual contribution to the happiness of others."

To have constant occupation to the end of life is a great help to cheerfulness, as well as a great blessing. "I have lived long enough," said Dr. Adam Clarke, "to learn that the secret of happiness is never to allow one's energies to stagnate." And bodily and mental decay are both retarded, even in old age, by the constant, but not excessive exercise of our powers.

But to work and live only for oneself will by no means promote one's happiness. On the contrary, it is sometimes a fruitful source of intensest misery. The secret of many a joyless life, which has gone out in bitterness, insanity or suicide, may be found in the selfishness which dominated it from its beginning to its close. Only that work which is done wisely and lovingly for others is rewarded with perennial joy. For that is to live in love, which is to live in God. And to live in love is to live in everlasting youth.

Whoever shall enter old age by this royal road will find the last of life to be the very best of life. The fever of life is over with the aged. They do not fear the world, for they have learned how rightly to estimate it. They do not lament the days that are gone, nor the pleasures that have departed, for they know a grander to-morrow awaits them than has ever dawned upon their vision. They have mastered the tasks assigned them in this first school of the soul, and are awaiting their promotion to wiser teachers and nobler studies.—*Mary A. Livermore.*

WOMEN VOTED IN SOUTH AUSTRALIA.

Miss Catherine H. Spence writes to the *Union Signal* from Eildon, St. Peters, South Australia:

We have come down from the pedestal on which we have been supposed to stand, and have taken our places as fellow citizens with our husbands, fathers and brothers, and we feel elevated and moralized by the performance of this public duty.

To me and to many of the earnest women of the province, it was as solemn an act as

going to church. In most cases there were clear issues before us, because politics in Australia have a distinct line of demarcation.

Those who think the Liberal Democratic ministry have gone too fast and too far, voted for conservative candidates—those whose sympathies are with labor and further advance, voted for labor candidates, and for supporters of the government which had given us the boon of adult suffrage. As the W. C. T. U. principles were now favored by the Liberals, the temperance vote was generally given to that side, but there was no order or even recommendation given to vote for any special candidate. Personal considerations no doubt often came in.

The result of the elections of April 25, 1896, is that all the members of the ministry have been elected, all the ten labor members had triumphant majorities, and two were added to their number in county constituencies, and the supporters of the Liberal party are also increased in number,

Never were election meetings so peaceful; never was the election itself so orderly. In most districts the women appeared more intelligent than the men. Baby-carriages at the door, sometimes an infant in arms, while the mother filled in her ballot, showed that children were not neglected for the performance of a citizen's duty. I watched with interest the string of women of all ranks who went to vote in the morning hours. The result of the poll was as eagerly watched for by women as by men.

The proportion of female voters to the roll number was within a fraction as great as that of the males who exercised their rights. The proportion of informal votes varied, in some districts it was infinitesimally small, smaller than ever, but in two or three there were so many as to bring up the average.

The experience of Miss Spence as a voter confirms her belief in proportional representation, which she advocated in Boston and other cities during her visit in this country. She says:

All woman suffragists who plead for equal rights should see that proportional representation is the means of securing this. It is no more unjust that half the human race should be excluded from a voice in the government on account of sex, than that nearly half should be excluded because they are in the minority. "One adult, one vote," we have in South Australia and New Zealand, and that is well. But let us also have "one vote, one value," and put it out of the power of wire-pullers and election tricksters to cheat us out of it, and of money and influence to buy votes to overpower and extinguish it.

I am glad to say that the suffrage is not given to an unprepared body of women, though there is still much educational work to be done. Although politically we are fully enfranchised, we are miles behind our American sisters in social freedom and in professional facilities. It was a nine days' wonder last week that the Melbourne Hospital allowed two medical women to work in it side by side with the young men of their year. In a country town where I lectured lately, a good looking young married woman on a bicycle was pointed out as the first woman in Australia who had passed examinations as a pharmaceutical chemist and was able to keep a drug store. But now that we have secured political rights, other things must follow.

ONE WOMAN'S SUCCESS.

Here is a version of an old story in a slightly new form, which comes from Cincinnati, though the woman to whom it refers went there from Brooklyn, says

Good Housekeeping for July. But no matter as to the locality—the principles of success and failure are practically the same the world over. She had been suddenly thrown upon her own resources, under the necessity of at once taking up some means of earning her living. She recoiled from the drudgery of a boarding-house, and from the thought of becoming a servant. As she looked over her special accomplishments, the list narrowed down to but one—exceptional ability in putting up fruits. This seemed a small profession upon which to earn her living; but she wisely reasoned that a woman, no less than a man, should do that which she was able to do best, and she resolved to make the experiment. Arming herself with samples of her choicest jellies and preserves, she went to a family who, she had heard, were going away for the summer. There she exhibited her wares, and made a proposition to do all their preserving while they were away for a nominal sum over the total cost. At first the lady was inclined to be non-committal; but a taste of her favorite fruit, which the solicitor opened, settled the question, and she not only gave her own order, but sent her to several other parties, so that when spring opened this plucky woman had as much ordered of her as she felt she could do. Some of the families gave her orders on their grocers for the fruit, sugar and anything else she needed; two gave her the ready money she thought would see her through, and the rest made no provision at all. It was disheartening because, with little money, it took so much planning; but she got through all right.

Everything worked well. When her patrons returned in the autumn they were, one and all, more than pleased with her work, and, finding that she could cook and bake equally well, kept her busy all winter, making choice dishes, pastry and cakes. In the spring she had so many asking her to have their fruit canned that she hired two women to do the rougher work, though all the details are still under her own supervision. Furthermore, she convinced them all that it was cheaper to allow her so much money in advance, than to have it charged at their store, for fruit can be bought at a great sacrifice sometimes, and at the amount she used there would always be a reduction. She also invested some of her own savings, for she had in the winter acquired quite a reputation in this line. Now she has entered her fourth year and is making money fast. She has four assistants, winter and summer. Her mince pies are sought after as much as her fruit, and it would not be surprising if, in the days to come, she should start a factory.

In the first place we must never lose sight of the greatness of our purpose; we must never forget that we are struggling to bring about one of the greatest reforms that can lift the human race. We must become penetrated and permeated through and through with the greatness of the truth to which we bear witness. If we do this, and live this, the details of how and when to be propagandists will solve themselves.—*Mary Hutcheson Page.*

LOUISIANA LETTER.

NEW ORLEANS, JULY 5, 1896.
The bill just passed in the general assembly of Louisiana at Baton Rouge, giving married women the power to draw and deposit money in any bank, either State or National, is highly approved by every honorable, honest man. It is the opinion of the able editor of the *Daily Times-Democrat* of this city: "That the contrary rule should have prevailed so long is one of the anomalies and injustices of our present laws." He calls it rightly "a relic of the semi-barbarous days, when women were regarded as man's inferiors and enjoyed few rights and privileges, especially in the matter of their own property, and were deemed unfit or unable to manage their own affairs," and he says this prohibition should have been abolished long ago, but it was left to the present Legislature to give married women the right to deposit their own money in bank, if they wish to do so.

Previously they could deposit fast enough, but the husband alone could get it out, and the wife herself, even if she had earned it by her own labor, could not draw it out of bank without his written authorization.

This change in Louisiana law is very gratifying to the Portia Club which has labored to bring it about, and the women appreciate the commendation it has so generally received, and this intelligent editorial comment which is so outspoken and candid is very acceptable. Though the writer cannot bring himself to consider the ballot as one of the legal rights and privileges of the women who are citizens of this republic, we live in hope that his opinions may undergo a change when his lovely little daughter comes of age, and we have municipal suffrage here in New Orleans. Stranger things may come to pass in the 20th century.

Edwin T. Merrick, Jr., drew up this bill for the committee of the Portia Club, and obtained a cordial and unanimous vote of thanks for his timely assistance.

CAROLINE E. MERRICK.

Merrick Farm, 1404 Napoleon Ave.

CLARA BARTON'S LIGHT.

Since the wonderful Red Cross journey has been undertaken to Armenia, loving and old friends are filled with reminiscence and story of Clara Barton's early work in our Civil War. Such friends are many at the Capital.

In September, 1862, Miss Barton left Washington for the Blue Ridge with wagon-loads of supplies for the sick and wounded. She had already ministered to the wounded and dying from the battles of Bull Run, Cedar Mountain and Chantilly. When she reached Burnside's corps after days of dusty travelling, sleeping in her wagon at night, she found the "two armies lying face to face along the ridges of hills that bounded the valley of Antietam."

She ordered her mule teams to follow the lines of artillery, and through smoke and fog of camp fire and the dark air of battle begun, she turned into a tall corn field and unloaded her supplies in an old barn.

Confederate shot and shell fell over her. In the barnyard and field men were bleeding, torn and dying. The surgeons had used their bandages and were binding up wounds with corn husks. The army supplies had not yet arrived. All day long Miss Barton worked unceasingly. She fed the fainting and dying all the bread, dipped in wine, that she had; moved them to the best possible places; found in the barn meal, flour and salt, hidden there by the Confederates.

Then began the gruel-making in old kettles; and before night Miss Barton had twenty-five men at work with her. They carried buckets of hot gruel from the barn and an old farmhouse near by, and across fields, until darkness fell over the valley.

The porches of the house were used for operating tables. All day long, under a fierce battle, Clara Barton and the surgeons worked over the dying men. One of the doctors, now an old man in the West, says: "Never shall I forget the terror which seized me as I looked about for candles. The supplies had not come. The armies had stopped their firing. Darkness crept over the hills and the valley! A surgeon near me said hurriedly: 'This bit of candle is all the light we have for to-night! A thousand suffering, dying, wounded men! They will perish before the day dawns!'"

"Good God!" I said; "what a horror!"

"Just then Clara Barton came back to her post with a big bucket of gruel and said cheerfully: 'Doctor, we must light up; we can't work nor move about in the dark.' A poor boy almost at her feet said: 'Shall I die alone—here—in—the—dark?'

"Miss Barton replied, joyously: 'Why, doctor, I brought thirty lanterns and hundreds of candles! I learned a lesson at Bull Run. We had a small supply. I said after that, light must be my first thought.'"

Both armies had lain down to rest. The dead were moved to one side, that the wounded might have care, and night settled down on the dreadful scene.

The lanterns were quickly lighted and hung in the bare old rooms, on the porches, the fences and wagons. Candles were flickering in all possible places, and the work of surgeons, doctors and helpers went steadily on all through the night.

The boy who was so terrified by the darkness said, as Miss Barton knelt beside him with the lantern on her arm: "Oh, I shan't die alone now! I can see you!"

Old soldiers love to tell the story, Red Cross women have often heard it, and the brave Christian woman of '96 is not braver, not more of an angel of mercy than when she carried the light to the dark valley of Antietam.—*Illinois Watch-Tower.*

HELEN KELLER.

When Helen Keller, says the Boston *Transcript*, introduced by Dr. Alexander Graham Bell, opened the fifth summer meeting of the American Association to Promote the Teaching of Speech to the Deaf with a recital of the twenty-third psalm, she proved beyond doubt the value of oral methods, advocated by that organization in the teaching of the deaf; for she "spoke clearly, with fairly good inflection

and modulation, and was perfectly understood." When she came to the expression that God had delivered her soul, no wonder that many present felt grateful for the loving, faithful effort by which such results were made possible.

One of the most remarkable young women in France is Mdlle. Jeanne Benaben. She is only eighteen years old, and she has already taken the degree of Bachelor of Arts from one of the French colleges. After graduation she became a Professor of Philosophy in a girls' school in Lyons. This year she was a candidate for the important degree of Licentiate in Philosophy.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernette, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mlle. M. Rossignol, 117 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mlle. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston Mass.

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

In the *Metaphysical Magazine* for July there is an article called "A Prophetess of the New Life," by Lilian Whiting.

Ian Maclarens sails for America on September 16th. Dr. Robertson Nicoll, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Barrie, will also arrive in this country about the end of September.—*The Bookman*.

The first woman who has received the permission of the Minister of Public Instruction to attend lectures in the University of Munich is Miss Ethel Gertrude Skeat, daughter of Professor Skeat, the eminent philologist.

Rev. Ada C. Bowles met with a severe accident on July 4th, by her ankle's turning at the head of a flight of stairs. She fell to the bottom, sustaining a broken right arm and many bruises, but fortunately no more serious injury. Mrs. Bowles is now doing nicely.

The August number of *The New Crusade* deals largely with the question of marriage. Dr. J. M. W. Kitchen contributes an article on "Marriage" from a medico-scientific point of view. A symposium of physicians is held on the age at which marriage is suitable, and the effect of the parents' age on offspring. A paper by Julia Ward Howe discusses "Moral Equality between the Sexes." Reverence and its development are treated by Mrs. E. G. Green. This little magazine is keeping up to its level of good work, and must prove a boon to thoughtful parents. Terms, 50 cents per year. (Wood-Allen Pub. Co., Ann Arbor, Mich.)

One of the most interesting series of meetings to be held in the State this summer is the New England Chautauqua Sunday School Assembly which convenes in South Framingham on July 20, for two weeks. Some of the most noted lecturers, orators and scholars in the country will be present on the special days, among whom women are in good proportion. On temperance day, July 23, addresses will be given by Mrs. Susan Fessenden and Mrs. Mary A. Livermore. A national day will be devoted to the consideration of national questions, with an address by the distinguished colored orator, Professor Booker T. Washington. Mrs. Abby F. Rolfe, of Concord, superintendent of mothers' meetings in the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., will be another speaker.

At a meeting of the Executive Committee of the American Purity Alliance, held in the United Charities Building, New York, the 18th ult., a congratulatory address to the Conference of the International Federation for the Abolition of State Regulation of Vice, to be held at Berne, Switzerland, September 15, 16, 17 and 18, was unanimously adopted. Aaron M. Powell, president, and Anna Rice Powell, corresponding secretary, were appointed to represent the Alliance at the International Conference. Mr. and Mrs. Powell will sail by the *Paris*, August 26, en route for Berne, via Southampton and Paris. After the Conference they will rest for a time among the mountains of Switzerland, and on their return from the Continent, will remain a month or two in England, making their headquarters in London. They will probably be absent from the country about three months.

PRAYER-MEETING OR PRIMARY?

At a Christian Citizenship Conference of Christian Endeavorers, held one afternoon last week, a speaker—a man—said: "If the prayer-meeting and the primary should chance to be held on the same evening, my brethren, let the women stay at the prayer-meeting, but you go to the primary." It was not a free parliament; had it been, I would have risen and said: "My brethren, the women have been attending the prayer-meetings long enough and the men the primaries; allow me to offer as a substitute for the last speaker's command the suggestion that the situation be reversed for awhile; then let us 'figure' on the result and possibly we can arrive at definite conclusions regarding 'Christian Citizenship.'"

WOMEN AS POLITICAL FACTORS.

Believing in the imperative need of an equal participation of women as active factors in government, how can this great social and political reform be effected? Every year I become more and more of the opinion that it can be promoted, most of all, by the practical participation of women in politics. I ask myself, how have women secured their present enlarged legal, industrial, educational and professional opportunities? Not alone by the abstract demand, but by actual personal participation in these forms of activity. In every case women have come into their new pursuits not as rivals or competitors, but as *helpmeets* of men. It is curious how quickly abstract prejudice yields to accomplished fact! Women are excluded from politics mainly because they are not personally active in politics. The presence at St. Louis of Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, of Washington, and Miss Smiley, of New York, as active Republican workers, carried conviction to the minds of scores of delegates, and secured the recognition of woman's rights in the National platform, as outside appeals alone would have failed to do. When the invitation to women to help save the country to the Republican party came up in the platform committee, it was urged upon the ground that "there were women behind it."

"The best way to reach resumption is to resume," said Horace Greeley. The best way for women to secure political rights is to do political work. Then every avenue will open.

As an advocate of woman suffrage, therefore, I wish that women of every shade of political opinion—Republican, Democratic, Populist, etc.—would engage actively, this summer and fall, in the work of party organization. If auxiliary clubs of women, local, State and National, are working to convert and convince, to arouse interest and enlist co-operation—the result will be to secure friends and allies everywhere for women's enfranchisement.

It is not necessary that the members of these clubs should advocate suffrage. To some it may seem humiliating to work with and for parties that have not yet demanded full political equality for women. But that is a narrow view. Every woman is equally interested with every man in the well-being of her country. Tariff and currency, war and peace, civil service re-

form, pension revision, restricted immigration—above all, the choice of capable and responsible men in executive, legislative and judicial offices—these are as important to women as to men.

Why then should not women work for these? If the women of America will do for their country what the women of Great Britain are doing, they will soon be welcomed to an equal place. The Primrose League of men and women has placed Lord Shaftesbury in power. The Woman's Liberal Federation, presided over by Mrs. Gladstone, held up the hands of the Liberal party until it was wrecked on the rocks of Irish Home Rule. When the rich women, the women of leisure and society, become enlisted in party politics they will be allies that no party can afford to do without. Women have immense latent political power. It can be exercised to any extent. Voting is only one form of political power, and when the other forms are exercised it cannot long be withheld. The coming campaign will give ample opportunity. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN CONDUCT A FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

Perhaps nowhere in the United States has the anniversary of American independence been so uniquely and successfully celebrated as here, says a special from Placerville, Cal., to the San Francisco *Daily Call*.

Placerville's progressive women took the initial step, and carried out each feature of the programme clearly. Mrs. Georgia Ralston was president of the exercises and introductory speaker; Mrs. J. B. Rutter was the orator; Miss Tillie Thomas recited the Declaration of Independence with histrionic ability, and Miss Schlaier declaimed a patriotic poem written for the occasion by Mrs. Reid. There was band music and singing by a great chorus. The literary exercises opened with a prayer by Chaplain Mrs. MacDonald, and closed with a benediction.

The parade, too, was in charge of the fair sex, and their ingenuity was made manifest in floats of wondrous beauty. The county sheriff had a unique outfit in which he rode with his sister; the miners had a great float; the Native Daughters, the Rebekahs, the Eastern Star Lodge, the Rathbone Sisters and other woman's societies were in line. The grand marshal, Mrs. Fox, and her aids managed the procession capitally.

The Goddess of Liberty of the parade was Miss Davis. Ward Beech represented Uncle Sam and Miss Pearl Varozza acted as drum major. A feature much applauded was the living flag, formed of 250 children, who sang as they marched.

The officers of the woman's organization to whom credit is due for the success of to-day's fête are: Miss Mollie Carpenter, president; Mrs. George H. Burnham, treasurer; Mrs. Ella Schlaier, secretary; and Mrs. Judge Bennett, chairman of fifteen sub-committees.

Not only in spectacular effect and literary merit were their efforts crowned by success, but they planned an excellent programme of sports, which amused the visiting throngs during the afternoon.

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The Woman's Column.

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JULY.

BY MARGARET DELAND.

The still air quivers with the heat,
Dust makes the roadside grasses gray;
Intolerable glare of day
Throbs where the blaze of sunbeams beat.

Silent the husky mill; the stream,
Still shrinking in its reedy bed,
Has dwindled to a silver thread;
Its voice is heard as in a dream.

Across the rotting dam it slips,
A single line that, dusky bright
Breaks sparkling into jeweled light,
Where on the edge a wild rose dips.

Below the wet weeds shine; and cool
The shadow from the empty mill
Stretches unbroken, black, and still,
Above the shallow, stagnant pool.

The crumbling wheel is mossy green;
A vine has caught it in a net
Of yellow blossoms; rank and wet
The burdock's broad leaves push between.

The air is heavy with perfume;
Sudden, from out the hot, still sky
On glittering wings, a dragon-fly
Darts noiseless through the slumberous
gloom. —Cambridge Magazine.

The National Committee of the Populist party at St. Louis includes two female members, Mrs. Anna I. Diggs, of the District of Columbia, and Mrs. A. O. Haskins, from Arizona. Mrs. Lease has arrived from Kansas, and joined Mrs. Gougar, Mrs. Diggs, Mrs. Todd of Michigan, Mrs. Haskins, Mrs. White of Colorado, and others who are there in the interests of woman suffrage.

The New England Armenian Relief Committee continue to receive pressing appeals for contributions, as the situation in Turkey is described as simply heartrending. The outlook for the coming winter causes a great deal of anxiety, as little, if any, harvest can be reaped, and therefore no provision for the winter can be gathered. A letter from the interior says: "It is painful to go from house to house, and find no beds nor cooking utensils. In one place an old petroleum tin was used to cook the food in, and the houses were stripped and bare. In one village a few handfuls of flour or millet, but only enough to last a day or two at most. With no oxen for ploughing, the land soon becomes hard, and cannot be sown for fall,

and in many villages passes out of the hands of the Christians. If the Christians lose their holdings, it will only be a question of time when they will have to give their houses also to the Turks and Kurds, and take to the cities, where they will live on charity or die. My heart is sick and faint with the pressure of want and misery which I have not funds to relieve. What is the end to be?" Send funds at once, care Brown Brothers & Co., treasurers, 50 State Street, Boston.

THE QUEEN AND LADY ISABEL.

The following pretty story is told of Queen Victoria and Lady Isabel Somerset: "When Lady Isabel was four or five years old a ball was given at Buckingham Palace, to be attended by none except the first-born of Peers. She went with her parents, the Earl and Countess Somers. Being an independent little thing she strayed off from her guardians and went on a tour of observation through the great hall, and, finally, when Queen Victoria and Prince Albert left to go to the banquet table she seated herself on the cushioned seat the Queen had vacated. She had on a white dress with real daisies fastened to it, and a wreath of the same flowers resting on her hair. When Victoria returned she was much amused, and, patting the girl on the head, said, 'This is little Isabel.' With a toss of her head, the child answered, 'This is Lady Isabel.' When Lady Somerset was eighteen years old she was presented at court, and wore a white dress covered with natural flowers as before. As the queen bent down to kiss her cheek, a custom with the daughters of the Peers when they are presented, she said: 'Daisies again, little Isabel—Lady Isabel, I mean.' She had remembered the circumstance of the ball-room all those years in the midst of her pre-occupied life."

GEORGIA NEWSPAPER WOMEN.

A distinguished party of newspaper workers arrived in Boston, July 18, for a few days' visit, made up of the members of the Georgia Woman's Press Association, the Weekly Press Association, and the State Press Association of that State. Thirty members of the party of sixty-three were women, and the excursion was under the auspices of the Woman's Press Association. The president, Mrs. M. Louise Myrick, the only woman editor of a daily paper in the country, was with the party. She is manager as well as editor of the *Times-Recorder*, of Americus, Ga.

Miss Ellen Dortch, the secretary, was also of the party. She is assistant State librarian, and was formerly editor of a thriving paper. Capt. John Triplett, one of the oldest newspaper men in the State, was the only advocate of the gold standard in the party.

MISS MAY ABRAHAM, the new English superintendent of factory inspectors, is a beautiful woman of the Semitic type. She began her career as Lady Dilke's private secretary.

MRS. HIRAM HUNT, of Greenville, is one of Maine's renowned fisherwomen. On her first fishing expedition Mrs. Hunt caught the largest salmon ever taken from Moosehead Lake, and in addition landed five trout.

MISS KATE SANBORN, the witty author of "Abandoning an Adopted Farm," is a devotee of the wheel. In her cycling ventures Miss Sanborn tries to maintain the equilibrium fitting a niece of Daniel Webster, and really rides very well—on level ground.

MRS. GEORGE RIGGS, known to thousands of readers as Kate Douglass Wiggin, has a little cottage on the banks of the Saco River in Maine to which she repairs when she wishes to write uninterruptedly. The place is called "Quilcote," and was originally an abandoned farm.

MRS. CHARLES H. BANTA, who is serving her fourth year as president of the Jefferson City Union, No. 1, W. C. T. U., is one of the most faithful and efficient workers in the cause. She is county superintendent of jail work in the W. C. T. U., and is a member of the board of lady directors of the Newman Home.

MISS MAUD GANNE, who has earnestly espoused the Irish cause, grew up as the beauty of the Irish vice-regal court at Dublin. Her interest in the cause of her people having been aroused she devoted herself, heart and soul, to "Nationalism," and she has lectured and spoken in public in behalf of the work she has undertaken.

MRS. ABIGAIL BUSH, of Oakland, Cal., who was the first woman to preside over a woman suffrage convention in this country, is now eighty-six years old. Notwithstanding her great age she is active and vigorous, and intends to stump the State in the interests of woman suffrage during the present campaign. The convention referred to over which she presided was held in Rochester, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1848.

THE EMPRESS ELIZABETH of Austria has always been noted for her remarkable activity, and as a horsewoman she at one time was probably without a rival. Even now she is a great walker, and the ladies of her household who accompany her on her rambles are often very severely taxed in their endeavors to keep up with her. Quite lately she took a walk which lasted for nine hours, attended by her Greek teacher and a man servant, and, although report declares that Her Majesty finished her tramp fit and well, it is discreetly silent as to the state of the man servant and the teacher of Greek.

VACATION DAYS.

It is pleasant to think how many tired brains and weary feet are at this time taking the refreshment of utter laziness by rock and river and sea. All who can get away from the city do so, presumably—no, not all. Tastes differ. My good landlady responded, *con amore*, to my congratulations on her being rid of us all on July 1, agreeing that it would be delightful, for awhile, not to feel the care of satisfying twenty or thirty differing tastes. I looked in the dictionary for the derivation of "vacation." "From *vacare*, to be empty,"—and that is what she likes better than going away. "And now," said I, "you can go out of town and enjoy the country quiet." To my amazement she took no special comfort in that idea. "For," she said, "I cannot sleep where 'tis so dark and so still!" Most of us bear with much resignation the absence of electric lights and trolley cars at night.

The first definition of "vacation" I find to be, "Freedom from interruption, trouble or perplexity; leisure. (Rare.)" Rare indeed!

The second, "Intermission of a stated employment, procedure or office; rest;" and while we have little need to "intermit" our particular office, with its fronting vistas of cool green, that is the thing to try and compass; for, though black Care rides with many of us no matter where we go, still any diversion is wholesome, and the change of ideas often helps without our knowing. A writer in the *Toronto Mail* suggests "sleep-holidays" and says in effect:

Many people would be benefited if they just went to bed and slept for lengthened periods, and they might do well to take holidays just in that way. As a rule men and women and children do not get sleep enough, and the old adage, "Early to bed and early to rise, makes a man healthy and wealthy and wise," needs changing. There need be no reference to early rising in it. For "early to rise," "late to rise," might be substituted. The advice of that old saw was concocted in days when there were no express trains, no telegraphs, no telephones, no hurry. Where is the use of telling people to get up early whose brains are racked by anxiety and worry, and who are really being burned up by the ever-increasing rate at which things have to be done? The proper thing to say to them is to get as much sleep as they possibly can on every possible occasion.

And ah! what restful memories that brings of delicious, dreamy hours spent lying on the thick, elastic greensward of Prince Edward's enchanted isle! Nothing to do, no newspapers; no enforced talk; no thought about dress. Just

"With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream."

While the breeze swept about me, softly cool from bright Bay Fortune. Mother earth is the restorer, the nurse, the blessing. Alice Brown, the wood-lover, writes:

Set the mind only upon flowing water and beautiful trees, and that in no studious mood, but the warm languor of a midday dream. Form a happy company of such as love the earth, and set up your tents by sea or lake, or even on the hilly pasture slopes at home. . . . There shall be long hours spent "in a green shade;" still, serene floating on the lake, while the sunset burns to gold, and deep

dream-locked sleep under canvas or in the open air. You shall find the simplest fare ambrosial; and you shall be called to life every morning by a chiming chorus and hoarse logic of the legislating crows, and wake to see, oh, matchless wonder! the ferns and raspberry vines breathing outside your tent and painting the shadow of their trembling on the sunlit walls.

But, after all, one gets rested finally, and wide-awake at last; and then, the best vacation, the deepest, choicest refreshment is, the privilege of fine companionship through the vacation days. If you have a comrade who understands without need of many words, whose atmosphere is pure and helpful and strong, who, as Dr. Hale says, "So readily takes the larger view," making light of small discomforts, and who somehow makes life seem rich and brave and satisfying as you talk together, then indeed shall vacation days be shrined in memory like lustrous jewels, a fair possession through the dull hours to come.—C. W. in *Woman's Journal*.

WOMAN'S BALLOT NEEDED TO SECURE STREET SPRINKLING.

The Boise City (Idaho) *Statesman* is able to see the direct connection between woman suffrage and the interest of the home and of the community. It says:

There are few of our ladies who have not wished many times already this summer that there was some arrangement for sprinkling the streets. When they go out they are stifled; the dust blows into their homes in clouds whenever there is the least wind and whenever a team passes along the street by their homes, and their trees and shrubbery are covered deep with dirt. They would all be glad to have the nuisance suppressed.

How is the desired result to be attained? A bad feature is that we have no law directly bearing on the subject. Sprinkling could be done by the council by stretching a point; but to insure a remedy hereafter it is necessary to have the city charter amended this winter. If the women be given the franchise this fall the Legislature will be disposed to listen to and follow any suggestions that they make. When the necessary legislation is secured and the time for the city election approaches next summer for the selection of a new council, the women can bring about the reform. Of course they will have the assistance of many of the men; but the simple knowledge of the fact that the bulk of the female vote will be cast against anti-sprinkling candidates will effect the result without any further argument.

COLLEGE AT CONSTANTINOPLE.

The American College for Girls at Constantinople has completed another year of faithful work which secured the reward of medal and diploma from the World's Columbian Exposition at Chicago, recently received. The students of the college are of various nationalities, and commencement week in June has come to be one of the most noted anniversaries in the city. English is the adopted language of the college. Special courses are given in Latin, ancient and modern Armenian, and Greek, Slavic, Bulgarian, French and German. Each student must pass a creditable examination in her own vernacular. Elective courses are established, classical, literary and scientific. The continued large patronage of this institution for higher education from many nationalities

in the midst of unrest and danger to life, which everywhere prevail in the empire, proves that it has secured the confidence of the people. Besides its charter from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, it holds an iradé which gives imperial sanction to its permanency. Miss Clara Barton, the president of the American Red Cross Association, gave a most inspiring address to the alumnae. Dr. Basil L. Gildersleeve, professor of Greek at Johns Hopkins, Baltimore, gave the commencement address. The Government of the United States of America is always represented on this occasion, and at this time Mr. Riddle, *charge d'affaires* of the American legation, had the honor. Miss Mary M. Patrick is the able president of the college.

REPUBLICAN WOMEN ACTIVE.

The Kansas Women's Republican Association, which is organized in every county of that fertile State, has held its convention, and passed resolutions congratulating the country upon the St. Louis platform and candidates, and adopting the platform unanimously. The action of the State Convention was followed by that of every county club and association, all of which reported a healthy sentiment in favor of sound currency. While the Kansas women do not have full suffrage, they enjoy municipal suffrage, and propose to elect as many good men as they possibly can. It looks as if similar conventions would be held in Minnesota, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and New York, in all of which States there are enthusiastic clubs and auxiliaries of Republican women. In California the women are taking a very active hand in the campaign, and are enthusiastic for a sound currency. It looks now as if the Golden State would be carried for McKinley and Hobart.

The cottagers at Lenox have conferred an unusual honor upon a woman in the election of Miss N. M. Wharton, of Boston, to the presidency of the Lenox Association, the local organization for the improvement of those things about the village that tend to make it more attractive to the summer visitors. Miss Wharton, Miss Mary Carey and Miss Anna Shaw have done much for the village, and the cottagers who are members of the association thought they could do no better than recognize this fact. The money of the association this season will be devoted especially to the trees and walk borders of the place.

Mrs. M. S. Lawrence, one of Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton's clever daughters, has charge of the gymnasium at Teachers' College, Morningside Heights, N. Y. Mrs. Lawrence is an enthusiast in her work. She was a student of Prof. Anderson, now of Yale, studying his so-called American system—eclectic—his application of the best of everything to be found in all systems. Since then she has spent her spare time in studying everything to be found in the line of physical training, and has finally adopted the "Narey System," as it is called, that of Miss Hope Narey, of Boston, a pupil of the late well-known Swedish teacher, Baron Posse.

FROM TEXAS.

A few words concerning the Woman's Press Association of Texas may not be altogether devoid of interest to your readers. This association was organized some three years ago, beginning its existence with forty-three members. It grew in strength and influence, and at the end of one year it numbered sixty-five. At the close of the second year it had seventy-eight members. And now it has nearly one hundred names upon the roll. There are probably three hundred women in Texas who write for the press, to a greater or less extent, and they ought to apply for membership in this organization. Several of the leading journals of the State, such as the Dallas *News*, the Houston *Post* and the San Antonio *Express*, have departments edited by bright and capable women, whose contributions are very favorably received and highly commended. Quite a number of aspiring Texas women are earning a living as editors, publishers, and proprietors of newspapers and magazines. They are exerting an influence, too, that is beneficial and far-reaching.

The Woman's Christian Temperance Union of Texas recently held its fourteenth annual convention in the city of Dallas. There was a good attendance of representative women from different parts of the State. The essays and discussions were of the highest order, and furnished abundant evidence of woman's ability to grapple with the great problems now so vitally affecting the public welfare. Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, president of the organization, in her annual address, took strong ground in favor of equal suffrage, and expressed the opinion that there would not be so much corruption in American politics to-day if women were allowed to wield the ballot. This is perhaps the largest organization of women in Texas, and is doing much to combat intemperance and kindred evils, and to educate and build up the people in the principles of sobriety and righteousness.

B. W. WILLIAMS.

PHYSICAL EFFECTS OF CYCLING.

While physicians differ in opinion respecting the effects of bicycling on the health of women, they unite in condemnation of "scorching" and the humped position, without regard to the sex of the riders. The author of an article in the *Nineteenth Century*, entitled "A Medical View of Cycling for Ladies," Dr. W. H. Fenton, claims that, far from being dangerous to health, cycling has done more to improve the health of women than almost anything that has ever been invented. He says in part:

Let it at once be said, an organically sound woman can cycle with as much impunity as a man. Thank heaven, we know now that this is not one more of the sexual problems of the day. Sex has nothing to do with it, beyond the adaptation of machine to dress and dress to machine. Women are capable of great physical improvement where the opportunity exists. Dress even now heavily handicaps them. How fatiguing and dangerous were heavy petticoats and flowing skirts in cycling, even a few years ago, the plucky pioneers alone can tell us.

Inappropriate dress has a certain number of chills to account for. When fair practice has been made, and the "hot stage," so to speak, is over, the feet, ankles, neck and arms get very cold when working up against the wind. Gaiters or spats, high collars, close-fitting sleeves meet this difficulty. Summer or winter it is far safer to wear warm, absorbent underclothing and avoid cotton.

The diseases of women take a front place in our social life; but, if looked into, 90 per cent. of them are functional ailments, begotten of *ennui* and lack of opportunity of some means of working off their superfluous muscular, nervous and organic energy. The effect of cycling, within the physical capacity of a woman, acts like a charm for gout, rheumatism and indigestion. Sleeplessness, so-called "nerves," and all those petty miseries for which the "liver" is so often made the scapegoat, disappear in the most extraordinary way with the fresh air inhaled, and with the tissue destruction and reconstruction effected by exercise and exhilaration.

A HOUSEKEEPER'S TIME.

Under the head of "Where Woman's Time Goes," the Chicago *Tribune* gives the following list of duties performed, which will not strike any woman of the same standard of living as being anything unusual in the way of accomplishment:

"Please state to the Court exactly what you did between eight and nine o'clock on Wednesday morning," said a lawyer to a delicate-looking woman on the witness-stand."

"Well," she said, after a moment's reflection, "I washed my two children and got them ready for school, and sewed a button on Johnny's coat and mended a rent in Nellie's dress. Then I tidied up my sitting-room and made two beds and watered my house-plants and glanced over the morning paper. Then I dusted my parlor and set things to rights in it, and washed some lamp chimneys and combed my baby's hair, and sewed a button on one of her little shoes, and then I swept out my front entry, and brushed and put away the children's Sunday clothes, and wrote a note to Johnny's teacher asking her to excuse him for not being at school on Friday. Then I fed my canary-bird, and gave the grocery man an order, and swept off the back porch, and then I sat down and rested a few minutes before the clock struck nine. That's all."

But the *Tribune* adds:

"All!" said the dazed lawyer. "Excuse me, judge; I must get my breath before I call the next witness."

POOR GENTLEWOMEN.

The Mary Frances Rest is the peaceful name of a new home for women in New York, which is designed for the most interesting of all poor classes—the women whose chief handicap in life is perhaps their greatest attraction, the refinement that comes from high birth and gentle surroundings. When women such as these are forced to go into the world, the old story of the porcelain and the earthenware floating down stream together, is repeated to the detriment of the porcelain. Mrs. Sinclair is the originator and promotor of the Mary Frances Rest, and hopes to be able to interest many others in the work of providing a home for gentlewomen whose sensibilities are necessarily greatly hurt in the majority of charitable institutions, not through the management, but through the ways, of their fellow inmates.

Our Summer Home

—ON—

OLD CAPE COD

is charmingly situated in the village of Osterville, Mass., where the soft breezes from the Gulf Stream, blowing over Nantucket Sound and mingling with the balsamic pine woods, is tempered by the cool winds of Cape Cod Bay, resulting in a soothing and healthful climate, unrivaled on the Atlantic coast.

Barnstable County has a world wide reputation for the beauty of its lake and ocean views and the sanitary virtues of its soil. Its wood drives through oak and pine lands, now along the margin of lovely ponds, and again beside the broad stretches of the blue ocean, are beautiful and satisfying. Within a radius of eight miles from our house are Wakeby and Mashpee Lakes and Peter's Pond—favorite fishing haunts of President Cleveland and Joseph Jefferson—and in another direction, Wequaket Lake and the eminence of Shootflying Hill.

Five minutes walk from the house is the famous Crosby boat-shop on the land-locked waters of Cotuit Bay. Here can be obtained swift yachts for quiet sails in the smooth bay or for the more lively and outside runs in Nantucket and Vineyard Sounds, within easy reach of Martha's Vineyard, Edgartown, Nantucket, Buzzard's Bay, or the fishing-grounds which the blue-fish frequent.

Parties desiring a refined summer home are invited to address Misses J. M. and G. Carret, Sunset Cottage, Osterville, Mass.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernette 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mlle. M. Rossignol, 117 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mlle. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

The Woman's Health Protective Association of Philadelphia is helping the Board of Health in resisting a proposed ordinance to permit the restoration of piggeries in certain wards.

A lady has been appointed a registrar of births, marriages and deaths by the guardians of the city of London. Miss Kemm, the lady in question, has for some time acted as assistant to her father.

Miss Caroline B. Le Row, of Brooklyn, N. Y., secretary of the Kindergarten Association, read a paper on "Educational Ideal of the Present Day," at the summer school at Greenacre, Eliot, Me., July 14.

The women suffragists who went to Chicago seem to have been lost to sight in the maelstrom. If the equal rights women think they can purify politics, the Democratic National Convention would seem to offer an excellent opportunity for them to begin work.—*Burlington Free Press*.

Says the Lewiston *Journal*: "South Berwick appreciates the generous act of Miss Sarah Orne Jewett, the authoress, in stepping in and paying the local band \$100 to continue its customary summer concerts, when municipal expenses were so heavy that the town couldn't afford its usual appropriation."

In June there were graduated from the Northern Indiana Law School at Valparaiso, Ind., the first two women to graduate from a law school in that State. The two women were Miss Sarah McCurdy, of Marissa, Ill., and Mrs. Grace Burks-Griffith, of Gas City, Ind.

"The Spirit of an Illinois Town" is not, as might be suspected from the title, an essay upon certain phases of town life in that State, but is, on the other hand, a very charming love story by Mrs. Catherwood, the first instalment of which appears in the August *Atlantic*. The spirit of the town in question is the heroine of the story, whom Mrs. Catherwood draws with unusual grace and vigor.

That the women are going to have their "say" in the coming campaign is proved by the observations of Mrs. Ellen J. Foster of Washington, president of the Woman's Republican Association. She said the other day to a reporter of the Cleveland *Press*: "The unblemished character and home life of Maj. McKinley make him particularly acceptable to women as a candidate." This statement cannot fail to have a marked influence on the election. The purification of National polities is a work worthy of the attention of all American women.—*Buffalo (N. Y.) Daily News*.

The *Woman's Journal* of July 25 contains a thoughtful article on Some Fallacies Concerning Equal Suffragists, by M. K. Conyngton; a letter on Club Women at Louisville, by Margaret B. Barnard; State Correspondence from Louisiana, Texas and Montana, Not an Entity and Vacation Days, by C. W.; Playing Peggotty, A Woman Citizen's Question, Women in the Campaign, Breakfast Out-of-Doors, The Law and the Lady, W. C. T. U. Notes, Press Points, A Mountain Letter, by E. C.; Latest Manifestation of the New Woman, by Virginia D. Young; The Wheel and Dress Reform.

TO SUPPLEMENT A MAN.

A letter to the Boston *Transcript* puts Mrs. Bryan, the wife of the Democratic candidate for President, in a singularly undignified position, albeit not intended to do anything but glorify her. Apparently Mrs. Bryan is a woman of unusual intellectual and moral attainment, only it seems to be one-sided. The article says:

She is a graduate of an Illinois seminary, has studied law and been admitted to the bar, is an active member of several prominent woman's clubs, and an indefatigable student of political economy and politics, has three children and an ideally happy home in the country, but in the accomplishment of her higher education, in the pursuit of the so-called "higher aims" of her sex, Mrs. Bryan is absolutely without regard for the rights of women, and in everything she does, aims, not to supplant but to supplement a man, in the sphere the world accords him.

Does not this seem a pity? The letter goes still further:

She has even been so explicit in this as to practically challenge the bloomer vote of the country by declaring publicly in so many words that she does not believe in woman suffrage as an issue between the sexes; that she has not yet arrived at a state of intelligence which permits her to believe in it in any sense, and in adding that if after a more exhaustive study of the question she finds the ballot is necessary to women, she will favor it. She expressly defines woman *not as an absolute separate entity*, as such deserving equal rights with men, but as a mere mode in which humanity exists, and denies that women have possibilities of development save in relation to men as wives, mothers, sisters, companions.

We do not consider woman suffrage "an issue between the sexes" in any sense. Neither could Mrs. Bryan, if she had made, as no doubt she will come to make, "an exhaustive study of the question." It seems most unlikely that any woman looking toward the position of "the first lady in the land" could content herself with anything less than a queenly standing.

Says George William Curtis:

From the theory of ancient society, that woman is absorbed in man, that she is a social inferior and a subordinate part of man, springs the system of laws in regard to women which in every civilized country is now in course of such rapid modification, and it is this theory which so tenaciously lingers as a traditional prejudice in political customs.

And if our women do not care about the question, it is high time that they did, both for themselves and for men. The spirit of society cannot be just, nor the laws equitable, so long as half of the population are politically paralyzed.

NOT ANTAGONISTIC.

Another wide-spread and singular delusion as to the attitude of the suffragists is the theory that they look upon men and women as enemies whose interests are necessarily antagonistic, and between whom must exist either the peace that comes from the entire submission of one side, or a state of open warfare. Again and again we meet arguments seriously designed to enlighten women as to the uselessness of their engaging in such strife with men. "Even suppose," it is

urged, "that women had the ballot and could secure absolute unanimity among themselves, what good would it do them? As soon as they passed a measure antagonistic to the interests of men, the latter would revert to first principles, and women, being the weaker, would find themselves unable to enforce their law after passing it." Even so, most sapient reasoners. Your conclusion is indisputable, but your premises remind one of the old nursery rhyme:

"If all the land were water, and all the water ink,
What should we do for bread and cheese,
what should we do for drink?"

If all the women of a given country were arrayed against all its men the victory would undoubtedly lie with the men, as the stronger sex physically; but in the name of all that is impossible, who imagines that such an opposition could come about? Not, certainly, the woman suffragist, who, having, from the necessities of his position, given some thought to the relations of the sexes, knows that the real interests of men and women are identical, that on no imaginable question would it be possible to array them against each other, and that arguments relating to such a situation are about as pertinent as an exposition of the dangers that might result from a combination of light-haired men to pass some measure detrimental to the interests of the dark-haired; in which case it is conceivable that serious consequences might ensue.—*Woman's Journal*.

LOUISIANA.

The Louisiana Senate has passed a bill to raise the age of protection for girls. This bill is strongly supported by the New Orleans *Daily Picayune*, which says:

Although males are, in the eye of the law, minors until they shall have attained the age of twenty-one, female children of twelve years of age are considered competent to decide on such matters, and are authorized by law to enter on lives of infamy, so that, if such an infant shall be overcome by the persuasion and bribes of some beastly man, and be thereby induced to consent to his debauchments, the man is fully protected by law, and all the blame is laid by the statutes upon the wretched and helpless infant. This is the law in Louisiana.

This is probably a relic of the state of affairs in France made infamous by the sacrifice of female infants to the worn-out old voluptuary, Louis XV. The evil has existed for a long time in this State; but it has been corrected in most of the States of the Union, and particularly in the North. In New York the age is eighteen years. The age is raised in the bill which has just passed the Senate at Baton Rouge to sixteen years. It ought to pass the House without debate.

There is nothing more infamous than for the men of a great commonwealth to declare that their daughters and sisters at the age of twelve years are possessed of the knowledge and discretion that will enable them to protect themselves against the seductions of the other sex, and are authorized at pleasure to enter on a life of shame. It shows that either the men have given no consideration to the subject and are wholly ignorant of its meaning and bearing, or that they realize the advantage the law gives them over female-infants, and they desire to hold on to it. Either alternative is bad enough.

The Woman's Column.

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LAVENDER LEAVES.

BY MINNA IRVING.

The waving corn was green and gold,
The damask roses blown,
The bees and busy spinning-wheel
Kept up a drowsy drone—
When Mistress Standish, folding down
Her linen, white as snow,
Between it laid the lavender,
One summer long ago.

The slender spikes of grayish green,
Still moist with morning dew,
Recalled a garden sweet with box
Beyond the ocean's blue—
An English garden, quaint and old,
She never more might know;
And so she dropped a homesick tear
That summer long ago.

The yellow sheets grew worn and thin,
And fell in many a shred;
Some went to bind a soldier's wounds,
And some to shroud the dead—
And Mistress Standish rests her soul
Where graves their shadows throw,
And violets blossom, planted there
In summers long ago.

But still between the royal rose
And lady-lily tall
Springs up the modest lavender
Beside the cottage wall.
The spider spreads her gossamer
Across it to and fro—
The ghost of linen laid to bleach
One summer long ago.

—New England Magazine.

Our editor, Miss Alice Stone Blackwell, with her father, Mr. Henry B. Blackwell of the *Woman's Journal*, sailed last Sunday for home in the Cestrian.

Mrs. Lyle M. Stansbury, of Denver, Col., and Mrs. Helen M. Gougar, of Lafayette, Ind., were among the speakers at the National Silver Convention at St. Louis. It is reported that Mrs. W. G. White, of Durango, Col., was in attendance as a delegate-at-large from that State. Mrs. Gougar proposes to organize a Woman's Silver League.

The women of South Framingham, Mass., are among the first in the State to show an especial interest in the political state of affairs. At a public demonstration last week, Mrs. Eleanor M. Martin, in behalf of the women, presented a campaign flag to the Middlesex Republicans.

In 1840, the ladies of this city gave a campaign flag to the Whigs, which is now in the possession of the Historical Society.

The family of the late Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe request that any persons having letters of Mrs. Stowe will send them to Houghton, Mifflin & Co., 4 Park Street, Boston, or A. P. Watt, Esq., Hastings House, Norfolk Street, Strand, London, with reference to their possible use in a contemplated "Life and Letters of Mrs. Stowe." These letters will be carefully returned to their owners after copies have been made of such as are found to be available.

THE CITIZEN'S RIGHT.

But, if suffrage were a privilege and not a right, the power to share in that privilege ought to depend upon some better qualification than that of sex alone. The accident of birth, unless that accident entails some essential disability, ought not to be the ground of exclusion from all share in government. If the right to vote is to depend upon the qualities of the voter, let those qualities be submitted to judgment; if upon intelligence for example, let some test be made of that intelligence; if upon morality, let the law prescribe the acts of immorality which shall disqualify and the means of establishing such disqualification. The citizen's right to vote ought to depend as far as possible upon himself. If class is to be recognized in suffrage, every citizen ought to have the power to enter the privileged class if he can show his capabilities for the duties which suffrage requires.—Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke.

JUDGE SHELDON'S DAUGHTER.

A decided novelty is to be injected into the silver campaign in Connecticut by the announcement that Mrs. E. Montclair Tillinghast, daughter of ex-Judge Sheldon, will take the stump at once on the silver question. Ex-Judge Sheldon has been one of the most prominent silver leaders in this State for the past few years, and his daughter has been an active student on the question, aiding her father in his researches. She has previously discussed the question in public, presenting it at Storrs Agricultural College and other places, and already has received numerous requests to speak at rallies in the State during the coming campaign. The young lady is a graduate of the Hill House High School, has attended the Boston School of Fine Arts and presented a paper on interior decoration at the World's Fair. Her husband is of the class of Yale of '88.

Forty prosperous villages around Van have been destroyed, and every male over eight years of age killed.

MISS CAROLINE TICKNOR, one of the daughters of Benjamin H. Ticknor, who is the oldest son of the late William D. Ticknor, for his whole life the head of the firm of Ticknor & Fields, of Boston, is a writer of much promise.

MISS CATHERINE T. SMITH has been presented with a gold medal by the French Government in recognition of her services in establishing and conducting the Jeanne d'Arc Home for Friendless Immigrant French Girls in New York.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS WARD will contribute to the August *McClure's* some reminiscences of literary Boston, drawing especially on her acquaintance with Celia Thaxter, Lucy Larcom, Lydia Maria Child and Phillips Brooks.

MRS. ANSON PHELPS STOKES, who founded the Italian Free Reading-Room and Library in Mulberry Street, New York City, has largely increased its facilities, and placed an ice-water fountain at its door for the use of passers-by. The Library now contains 3,000 volumes, most of them given by the founder.

MISS WILLARD's recent letters are dated at Little Hampton, England, where she is resting for a short time at the Beach Hotel, after her arduous labors in connection with the recent annual meetings. She will sail for America, October 6, attending two or three State conventions before the National gathering at St. Louis in November.

DR. GRACE N. KIMBALL, of Bangor, Me., now in charge of the principal relief work in Armenia, where she has gained the honorary title of the "heroine of Van," has been chosen assistant physician of Vassar College. Dr. Kimball has accepted and will leave Van at the close of the harvest, in August, when the relief work must end. She will visit hospitals and schools in Europe before returning. She has asked leave of absence until January, before beginning her college work. Dr. Kimball has obtained a national reputation for her bravery and work in Van.

MISS AGNES C. SLACK, secretary of the World's W. C. T. U., arrived in this country yesterday. Her first engagement will be at Chautauqua, New York, August 5th. She will be the guest of Madam Demorest for a few days in New York, before going to Chautauqua, and is already pledged to several States for their conventions and for local work. Miss Slack has recently spoken at a reception given by the Mayor of Halifax to the delegates at the annual National meeting of the British Temperance League, the oldest temperance society in England. On June 15th, she organized a branch of the British Woman's Temperance Association, in the old city of Buckingham. She continued her work up to the very eve of her departure, only to begin it with renewed vigor on this side of the great Atlantic.

WORTH WHILE.

BY ELLA WHEELER WILCOX.

'Tis easy enough to be pleasant,
When life flows along like a song;
But the man worth while is the one who
will smile

When everything goes dead wrong;
For the test of the heart is trouble,
And it always comes with the years,
And the smile that is worth the praise of
earth

Is the smile that comes through tears.

It is easy enough to be prudent
When nothing tempts you to stray;
When without or within no voice of sin
Is luring your soul away;
But it's only a negative virtue
Until it is tried by fire,

And the life that is worth the honor of
earth

Is the one that resists desire.

By the cynic, the sad, the fallen,
Who had no strength for the strife,
The world's highway is cumbered to-day;
They make up the item of life.
But the virtue that conquers passion,
And the sorrow that hides in a smile—
It is these that are worth the homage of
earth,

For we find them but once in a while.

LOVE IS EVER YOUNG.

She had not the least shame about telling her age. On the contrary, she was rather proud to do so. It was something to be proud of. Not that she was 64, but that at 64 she looked not a day over 48, and a blooming 48 at that.

True, her hair was silver, but what a waving wealth of silver! And it was not sent to soften wrinkles either. She wore as many of these ornaments as it is legitimate to wear at 48, and no more. Oh, she was certainly a wonderful woman for her age, was Mrs. Joseph Allestree!

It did not detract from the comparatively youthful appearance of Mrs. Allestree that her costume always represented the height of the fashion.

Quaint, indeed, she appeared, particularly on a certain evening, standing in the old square portico, with the sun shining straight under the trees into her face

The house at her back was low and long. It stood endwise to the lazy little river that flowed at the foot of the abruptly sloping lawn. On the other side, at the end of a long, shady avenue, was a gate with an old-fashioned wooden arch over it, concealed by vines.

It was toward this gate that Mrs. Allestree looked, leaning forward eagerly, like a girl, one hand shielding her eyes from the level sunbeams. She wore white—think of her daring to wear white! She was watching for Joseph. He had gone down to Stoneton—only a mile distant—for the post at 5 o'clock. That was two hours ago. Joseph did love dearly to gossip with the old farmers and shopkeepers, but he really ought to remember dinner-time.

But Joseph had not forgotten his dinner. At this very minute the gate opened and his little gig rolled in, followed by three enthusiastic dogs—a St. Bernard and two red setters.

Mr. Allestree, after embracing his wife as if he had just returned from a year's

journey, went in with her to dinner, and Mr. Allestree was—but I will not describe him; simply he was everything that the husband of Mrs. Allestree should have been. Forty-two years had gone by since their marriage, and in all that time they had never been separated a single day.

"Dearest," said Mr. Allestree as they sat down, "I owe you an apology for my tardiness, but it couldn't be helped. I got a letter calling me away on an important matter, and I had to stop to attend to some things in the village. I must go immediately—to-morrow."

"Oh, that Perley affair," she said, glancing over the page. "But, Joseph, can't you put it off? Remember the Kennedys are coming in the morning to stay over Sunday."

"I cannot, Henrietta. It's got to be attended to at once."

"But, Joseph, you can't go without me. You know you never did such a thing."

"I am afraid I must do it this time," he replied, mournfully.

They sat in silence for some minutes. Twice Mrs. Allestree wiped away a sly tear with her napkin. At length, bravely assuming a cheerful aspect, she asked, "How long will you be gone?"

"I can't possibly reach London, accomplish all I want to and get home again in less than ten days."

"Joseph, it will kill us both."

"Ah, no, my dear," he laughed; "it won't quite do that—at least I hope not. It will be hard, very hard. But think, my love, we were apart for five long years once on a time."

"Ah, Joseph," with a sob in her voice, "that was before we had ever lived together. We only knew each other by letter, you know."

"And a mighty comfort did we take out of those same letters. Isn't it strange that in two and forty years we should never have had occasion to write to one another? Not since you were Henrietta Shower."

"It is a singular circumstance," she replied. "Yes, we can write. Do you know, Joseph, the thought of it already consoles me a little. It will be such a delightful novelty."

It was a good thing for Mrs. Allestree that she expected visitors. But after the guests had departed her condition was pitiable. Especially as no letters had come.

Mr. Allestree had gone away early on Saturday. Now it was Tuesday. She had managed to be patient over the Sabbath, but on Monday morning, when Jimmy came up from Stoneton empty-handed, she had refused to believe that he had not dropped the letter or that the postmaster had not overlooked it.

There were only two deliveries in the twenty-four hours, and at evening the same performance was repeated.

On Tuesday Mrs. Allestree went herself to Stoneton and delivered a severe lecture to the postmaster upon the general indifference of government officials, thereby greatly annoying the poor man.

Mr. Framwell began to dread the hours of delivery. Twice a day, whatever the weather, Mrs. Allestree presented her handsome, anxious face at the window.

When he handed out the post to her,

and she found not the letter she longed for, an angry face it was that peered in at him, and a stern—albeit well-bred—voice that demanded of him to hunt through every box, lest perchance he had made some error in distributing.

The deserted, neglected wife must blame somebody, and she would not blame her husband. She did not at first even dream of blaming Joseph.

By the middle of the week her whole mood changed. She felt hurt, deeply hurt. There seemed to be no reason, no excuse for such neglect. To think that this, their first separation in so many years, should be unbridged by a word!

She could not have the consolation of writing to him, for he had left no address, there being an uncertainty about the very part of London in which that troublesome Perley was living.

It was the way of men, and he, it seems, was no better than the rest of them. Once out of her sight he forgot—forgot all the love and daily devotion of forty-two years.

By Saturday morning Mrs. Allestree was ill—ill enough to go to bed. Jimmy had to fetch both posts, and after delivering in person the first one, which consisted of papers only, he vowed to Molly that he would not approach Mrs. Allestree again while Mr. Allestree was away.

All day Sunday Mrs. Allestree lay silent in a dark chamber. Molly could not get a word from her, nor would she eat.

It was almost restful to be so weak. True, she was in despair. She had given up all expectation of seeing Joseph again; but, compared with the bewildering tossings of vain conjecture, her present state was one of quietude and peace.

But by Monday morning she was suffering torments once more. She felt that if Jimmy returned without either Joseph or a letter she should surely die. And indeed she nearly died as it was.

When the wheels sounded again upon the gravel, Mrs. Allestree sat up in bed. She was whiter than her hair. No voices were heard below. She clutched her heart and gasped. But presently a door opened and a step came up the stairs. It was the step of Joseph. As he entered the room she fell back among the pillows.

"My dear Henrietta, what's all this?" He looked round almost accusingly upon the two frightened women as if he had caught them in the act of assassinating their mistress.

"Didn't Jimmy tell you?" she murmured.

"You know Jimmy never tells anything. He did say you weren't well. But have you been very ill, dear?"

The two women had withdrawn, and he seated himself upon the bed.

"Joseph, you might have sent me one little line!"

"Wh-what? I don't quite comprehend. A line?"

"Yes; it wouldn't have hurt you to write a line."

"Henrietta, I wrote to you every day, and sometimes twice a day."

They stared at each other.

"But I never got a solitary letter," she said, presently. "I sent to every delivery—wrote myself until I became ill. Mr. Framwell said there was nothing from you. It nearly killed me, Joseph."

"However," he muttered, "they couldn't have all miscarried—I—Henrietta! I have it. Wait; I'll be back in twenty minutes," and the gentleman fairly ran out of the room.

He laughed all the way down-stairs, and she heard his "Ha, ha's" between his shouts for Jimmy to bring back the trap. In a few minutes they rattled out of the grounds, and within the time he mentioned they rattled back again.

Mr. Allestree tore breathless up the stairs, bursting boy fashion into his wife's room. He carried a package of letters, which he spread out in a circle on the bed. There were fourteen of them, and every one was addressed to Miss Henrietta Shower.

For a short space nothing was said, and then the two aged lovers began to laugh, and they laughed until they cried.

"Joseph," she said, "it's very funny, very, but it was almost the death of me. How did you come to do it?"

"Why, Henrietta, love, when I once got out of your dear, familiar presence the old days came back completely. You were little Retta Shower, and—"

Mr. Joseph Allestree blushed; he did not often quote poetry—

And our two and forty years
Seemed a mist that rolled away.

—Pearson's Weekly.

WOMEN OF SOCIETIES.

Says the *Philadelphia Telegraph*: In these days of women's clubs and societies it is well to remember the great truth that whatever is worth doing is worth doing well. When a woman is a member of six charitable societies she is apt to be the kind of member that always excuses herself from any hard work upon the committees, etc., by saying, "I belong to so many societies, you see, that I really can't undertake extra work." She is quite right in one way; for to keep up with the meetings of six societies is as much as the ordinary woman, who has her ordinary duties besides, can possibly accomplish. But she is entirely wrong, on the other hand, in belonging to so many when she is useful in none. "The man of one book" has always been recognized as a formidable power; "the woman of one society" is equally needed. "This one thing I do," is the motto of those who lay foundations and build towers that endure. "I had rather have Mrs. L— on my committee than any other woman in the club," said one wise organizer. "She is not so clever or so widely known as some other members, perhaps, but she has good, clear judgment, and her time and interest are not scattered among forty other things, as theirs are. She will come to every committee meeting, in the first place, and not have half a dozen conflicting engagements; and when she goes home, she will think about it all, without being preoccupied by the business matters of any other organization, which is an advantage that cannot be overestimated." Another equally wise worker, when elected to the presidency of an important society, immediately resigned from two other organizations in which she had been a member, so as to give her whole mind to the larger

work, and the result fully justified her decision. It is less necessary, in fact, in these crowded times to widen usefulness than to deepen it; and, truly, unless we are remarkably endowed with energy and power, most of us soon spread our usefulness out so thin that its very existence is problematical.

NEW YORK REPUBLICAN WOMEN.

Many of the women's clubs take a vacation during the summer, but the Business Women's Republican Club of New York keeps steadily at work. They are now studying politics, and the currency question is uppermost.

Miss Helen Boswell is maturing a plan by which one class of wage-earning women who have been organized may also become enlightened on the important money question, and that is the class of domestic servants.

"Now," said Miss Boswell, "a majority of domestics send home money to their relatives in the old country. They go to the post-office, buy a draft for one or two pounds, knowing that the same amount will be paid over to the recipients on the other side; but if you show these girls that if free silver becomes the law they will have to pay nearly twice as much for the same draft that gives the desired amount on the other side, as they do now, that will be a practical lesson they can all understand, and will make their brothers and sweethearts understand it, too." The Woman's Republican Club is formulating plans for active campaign work among the Germans and Italians on the east side.

A FLOATING KINDERGARTEN.

The Kindergarten is the latest department added to the Boston Floating Hospital. Mrs. Parker Field, wife of the superintendent, has thoroughly provided for the entertainment of the well children who cannot be left at home, but must of necessity accompany the mother whose time is fully occupied in caring for the sick baby.

A section of the cabin has been fitted up, and here the little ones gathered around Mrs. Field have the nicest time imaginable as they play games and sing songs. Very many of the children are familiar with Kindergarten methods and they take delight in imparting all their knowledge to the others. The great number, however, know nothing of the method and the hours devoted to the work are most delightful ones to them. The sea, the sky, the waves, the jelly-fish floating by, the view of the city, the glitter of the dome on the State House are all points whereon hang a hundred questions suggested by the lively imaginations of the children who have spent the greater part of their lives within four gloomy walls.

This Kindergarten is also a great blessing to the mothers who usually have quite all they can attend to in looking out for the sickly one. If, after the anchor has been cast and baby has gone to sleep, there is a vacant cot to be had on deck, and there usually is, the tired mother lies down for a half-hour or so and gets a good rest while baby is asleep in the ham-

mock. If there were no Kindergarten she would not have closed her eyes a moment, for Nora or Billy would have hung upon her skirts and tugged at her apron strings until sleep was no more. A little instruction down by the open sea where the air is pure, the stomach filled and brain rested will doubtless be remembered longer than lessons conned in city rooms.—*Advertiser*.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location; is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernotte, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mlle. M. Rossignol, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mlle. Rossignol, professeur de lettres and professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England a scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*, Boston Mass.

The Woman's Journal.

Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley).

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"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postage, 50 cents.

The New Century Club of Cincinnati has established a department of Ethical Culture, of which Mrs. Sara Drukken is chairman.

Mrs. May French Sheldon, the explorer, has lately been telling Iowa assemblies about her travels and experiences in Africa.

A young Indian girl of the Chippewa tribe was adopted when three years of age by a Michigan farmer, for the sole purpose, it is said, of satisfying his hobby that women, if properly trained, can run faster than men. She is now 19 years of age, weighs 117 pounds, and, it is claimed, can outrun any man with whom she has ever raced.

The *Woman's Journal* of this week has an article from the pen of Hon. Wm. Dudley Foulke on Democracy; an address from Mrs. Julia Ward Howe to the Town and Country Club of Newport; Woman's Share in the Populist Convention, by F. M. A.; London Women's Clubs; Summer Visitors, by C. W.; State Correspondence from California and Oregon; Pioneer Women Physicians; A Young Republic; two stories; Women Doctors in Australia, etc.

Mr. J. M. Barrie has finished a book on his mother, which will be entitled *Margot Ogilby*. It is perhaps the most exquisite piece of work he has yet accomplished. It is not a biography in the ordinary sense, but gives aspects and incidents of his mother's life in the style which Mr. Barrie's readers know, keeping close throughout to facts. The volume will be published in this country by the Messrs. Scribner, and in England by Messrs. Hodder & Stoughton.

At a meeting of the Boston Woman's Club-house Corporation last week, various plans were discussed for the coming season. It has been decided to have a desk in the woman's department of the Food Fair, where the Home Congress is to be held; and to ask the presidents of the various clubs to appoint a committee of five from their own clubs to serve one day there to interest visiting women in the proposed club-house and secure subscriptions for its stock. Other projects are an author's reading, a Colonial tea (to be managed by the patriotic societies), and a set of "living pictures."

Occasionally it comes to public notice that in W. C. T. U. homes all over the country are boys growing up who will not forget their training for citizenship when they become voters. In illustration, at the recent annual meeting of the Texas W. C. T. U., Mr. Robert Stoddard, the son of the president, Mrs. Helen M. Stoddard, was introduced to the delegates, and his presence was used in refutation of an ill-natured comment on his mother. When announced to speak in a certain place, not long since, it was remarked of Mrs. Stoddard that she "ought to be at home rocking her baby." This young man being her only child, she asked the ladies if they thought he needed rocking! There is just a suggestion of romance and poesy in the further information that after the introduction Mr. Stoddard was turned over to the "Y's," and Miss Laura Van Aken, in a neat speech on behalf of the "Y's," accepted the trust.

MRS. ROBERTS BEFORE THE POPULISTS.

Mrs. Clara B. Colby, editor of the *Woman's Tribune* and president of the Nebraska Woman Suffrage Association, sent a memorial to the National Populist Convention at St. Louis, urging the adoption of a woman suffrage plank. In support of this request she wrote in part:

The Knights of Labor, the Farmers' Alliance, and other organizations of the people are nationally committed to woman suffrage. That the petitions of over a million voters were obtained a few years ago asking for the passage of this amendment; and that in view of the rapid growth of sentiment, since that time, the Populist Party may well dare to take up the issue.

That it should now be the endeavor of the Populist Party in endorsing the national ticket of the Democratic Party to still preserve its own identity and inflexible adherence to the progressive principles on which it was organized, and in no way can it so completely differentiate itself, in the minds of the people, from the Democratic Party as by endorsing woman suffrage. Give the women of this country this point to rally around, that while advocating financial measures which they believe to be in the interest of the people, they may not be compelled to seem to be furthering the interests of a party which has never nationally given any encouragement to their demand for enfranchisement.

To meet and master the great industrial problems that are pressing on the nation, the Populist Party needs the reserve moral force that inheres in woman's ballot. With this enlisted under its standard it may fearlessly await the coming revolutions and coalitions between new political forces and ideas.

We are not advised concerning the reception of this memorial or in regard to other efforts, if any, made in behalf of a suffrage plank before committee on platform. As reported and adopted the platform contains no reference to woman suffrage.

Women, however, were strongly in evidence as delegates and participants in the convention. Among the speakers were Mrs. Mary E. Lease, of Kansas, and Mrs. Marion Todd, of Michigan, who has been conspicuous as a Populist speaker for several years. She announced the death of Mrs. E. M. Emory of Michigan, who was a worker in the reform cause, and paid a glowing tribute to her memory. Mrs. Ellen Johnson, of Pennsylvania, spoke briefly for her delegation.

The most notable event of the convention from a woman suffrage standpoint was during the exciting period of seconding the nomination of Mr. Bryan as candidate for president. A Southern State, Louisiana, yielded to Colorado, and the suffrage State sent to the platform as her champion one of her four women delegates, Mrs. Minerva Roberts.

Her first sentence, delivered in a clear, musical and sympathetic voice, aroused the audience to cheers. Her brief speech was one of the most eloquent delivered in the convention. Mrs. Roberts spoke as follows:

Hailing from a State lying beneath the shadow of the Rocky Mountains, where men have had the courage and the chivalry to grant women the rights they demand for themselves (applause), I have been accorded the distinguished honor by the Southern State of Louisiana to take their

time. Gentlemen, I thank you in the name of the women of the United States. (Applause.)

For the first time in the history of a political convention, a woman has had the opportunity of raising her voice to second the nomination of a man who stands for the people who made America what she is to-day, where the parasites of oppression shall not live. Oh, I thank you! By our city flows the Platte River, from where the boy orator of Nebraska hails, and we of Colorado second his nomination. I know that the gentlemen whom you represent will make a gallant fight and will do what they can to obtain the victory. On the one side is arrayed McKinley and on the other side Bryan. There is no middle of the road. (Tremendous cheers.)

Our factories are idle, our lands are unworked and our people in poverty, and you can do nothing at this convention but accept this ticket in the interest of the people of this great nation, in the interest of the wives and mothers and children that must preserve America as an independent nation. I will take no more of your time. You have already a surfeit of oratory; too much of it indeed. So I will simply add that I have the extreme honor of seconding the nomination of William Jennings Bryan, of Nebraska. (Tremendous cheers.)

When Mrs. Roberts finished, the convention again arose and cheered, and she was besieged on all sides of the platform with congratulations.

Governor Kolb, of Alabama, stepped gallantly forward as she came down the steps, and, with the deferential chivalry of the South, escorted her to her seat in the Colorado delegation, where she was again besieged by delegates who offered their congratulations.

Mrs. Roberts is somewhat in error in regard to precedence as the first woman to second a presidential nomination in a national political convention. It was over ten years ago that Miss Willard made an eloquent speech in a national Prohibition convention to second the nomination of a presidential candidate. But to Mrs. Roberts belongs the great distinction of being the first woman voter accorded that honor.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

WOMEN'S CLUBS IN LONDON.

London is constantly adding, says the *Boston Transcript*, to her already not inconsiderable number of women's clubs. As in America, there are clubs for writers only, one indeed being called the Writers, and another, the Authors. There is also the Alexandra, which is open only to court circles; the Pioneer, which is neutral in politics, being intended to further the social intercourse of its members, and to help forward every movement for the advancement and enlightenment of women; the University Club, which is literary, and only for university graduates, and the St. Andrew's, which is likewise literary, but for non-graduates. These clubs have their own buildings, which have all the usual characteristics of a well-appointed club-house.

Miss Marion Talbot, of the University of Chicago, has a thoughtful article on "Sanitation and Sociology," in the *American Journal of Sociology* for July.

The Woman's Column.

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THE STUDY OF FINANCE.

The National American Woman Suffrage Association placed in operation last year a three years' course of Study in Political Science. Clubs engaged in the study of the course have been founded in nearly every State and Territory. In an announcement of the work the Committee say:

The second year's Course of Study deals with the two great problems of Finance and the Tariff, concerning which the presidential campaign of 1896 is to be waged and won. The Course of Study is distinctly non-partisan in its character. It espouses no cause, but presents the claims of all sides of the subjects under investigation, in the words of recognized leaders and authorities. It has been said these questions are purely commercial and do not concern women; that they bear no direct relation to the home and its interest. No statement can be farther from the truth. Nearly every article which enters the household for use in daily life is influenced in price by the tariff. The profits of the manufacturer and the wages of the day laborer are controlled largely by the tariff, and, in consequence, the privation or the comfort of the home depends upon it. One side of this great discussion contends for "High Tariff for Protection to Home Industries;" the other for "Low Tariff for Revenue only." Each party claims for its side the low prices, the high wages and the comfortable homes. American men and women must decide which claim is true. Again, upon the standard of our monetary values depend wages, incomes, the safety of business enterprises and investments. Shall we maintain the present gold standard; or shall we go back to the double standard of former years through the free coinage of silver? These are questions which must be answered in the coming presidential election. Each side declares if the other wins, disaster, panics and hard times will result. Hard times not only rob the home of its comfort, but they breed tramps, thieves, suicides, murders, and all kinds of evil. They drive men to penitentiaries, women to houses of prostitution and children to reform schools. Their influence extends to the remotest corner of our country and affects the life of the most insignificant individual.

How necessary, then, is it for all classes

to study carefully these problems, *this year*. For business men, farmers, housewives, wage-earners of both sexes; for all intelligent men and women, a knowledge of these things is imperative. The times demand impartial, thorough, immediate study of these questions. The duty to investigate and to *know* devolves upon every man and woman. The National American Woman Suffrage Association through its Department of Study in Political Science offers an easy opportunity to supply this need. The plan of study is so simple and so well adjusted to the requirements of persons unaccustomed to systematic study, that the most timid may undertake it with perfect assurance of finding the work interesting and easy. On the other hand, enough collateral reading of high order is recommended to satisfy the needs of the most scholarly and exacting.

We urge men and women, interested in an honest investigation of these subjects, to form clubs for the purpose of study. A prospectus, giving all details, may be had free upon application to Carrie Chapman-Catt, 106 World Building, New York City.

EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN WYOMING.

Miss Estelle Reel, Superintendent of Education of the State of Wyoming, attended the meeting of the National Educational Association at Buffalo, N. Y., last month. On her way homeward she visited in Massillon, O., and was there interviewed by the Massillon *Independent* in regard to woman suffrage in her State.

Miss Reel said:

"I think fully 95 per cent. of the women of Wyoming vote at all of the elections, certainly. The percentage of those who do not vote is no greater than among the opposite sex. All classes of women vote in Wyoming. Society women take part in politics, voting and frequently taking part in primaries. Working women, and those whose husbands, relatives or friends are in politics, or are candidates for office, take fully as active a part in political work as men."

"Women are paid the same wages as men in Wyoming for the same work. A Wyoming statute provides that in school work there shall be no discrimination because of sex in the pay of the teachers. In the profession of teaching alone, this has proven of great advantage to woman."

"Residents of Wyoming who have watched closely the results of equal suffrage fail to discover any injurious effects upon the women themselves, or their families. Political duties do not necessarily take up the time of any woman to such an extent that she need neglect any of her household duties."

"The advantages of allowing women to vote in Wyoming are, in part, as follows: Equal suffrage in a great degree removes women from the dependent class and

makes her independent. It advances her from the position of an inferior in the political life of the State to one of equality. Our elections are conducted in a most orderly manner, all political parties are extremely careful of the character of their candidates, and, it is safe to assert, no notoriously bad man could be elected to office in Wyoming. The women of our State are very modest in their requests for favors, and, although they compose nearly one-half of the voting population, they have to the present time asked for but one of the six State offices and for an equally small proportion of the county offices."

The annual meeting of the Association for the Advancement of Women (the Women's Congress) will be held at St. John's, New Brunswick, Sept. 17 and 18.

Since August last there have been one hundred and ninety patents granted to women, nearly one for every working day, and an increase of nearly forty per cent. over the year previous. This indicates that women not only possess inventive ability but are utilizing it.

The great bugbear of the anti-female suffragists has always been that if women were given the ballot it would divide the family. But the same objection seems to apply to male suffrage, for here is the son of the Democratic nominee for Vice-President saying that he shall not vote for his father!—*Boston Woman's Voice*.

Miss Nellie Kueck, a girl of sixteen years, won this year the bronze medal of the Royal Drawing Society of England awarded for decorative drawing, her subject being "The Young St. Cecilia." Two years ago she won Lord Leighton's prize for a drawing, "The Mermaid," and last year Sir George Kenwick's prize for an illustration of "Undine."

In the death of Mrs. Abby Allen Davis the suffrage cause in Massachusetts has met with an irreparable loss. Rev. Samuel May, of Leicester, writes: "Never, it seems to me, did our country need its good men and women to be at work more than now. And such good souls as Mrs. Davis taken away! She always seemed fitted to stand on the same plane with Lucy Stone."

In these days of mixed politics and great apprehension, the wisdom of these words from one of Mrs. Z. G. Wallace's addresses grows more and more apparent:

True civilization is to do justly, and to love God with all the heart. When these rule the national life, all the questions that now vex and threaten the Commonwealth will be easily settled. I do not say that woman will settle them, but I do say that she will help you to solve them, and *you will never solve them without her help*.

REFORMS IN INDIA.

MRS. J. T. GRACEY.

The very air of India is alive with social reforms which are taking hold on every avenue of life. Many of these reforms pertain to the elevation of woman, the breaking up of customs that have held her for centuries, and the dawning of a day that means liberty for the captive, and "opening of prison doors for them that are bound."

The University Settlement, which has become so popular in America and elsewhere, has been successfully started in the city of Bombay, but on more distinctly evangelical and missionary lines. This city has a large and influential Parsee population, as yet almost untouched by missionary effort, and it is confidently hoped that among the Parsee women, who are unhampered by Mohammedan and Hindu restrictions, good missionary work may be accomplished. This scheme originated among a band of Cambridge students. Two workers, the Misses Stone, are now in India, and others are soon to join them. Two students from Oxford are also expected to join the company. It is hoped to establish a medical branch as soon as qualified women can be found to enter upon the work.

Another new departure is the delivering of public lectures by native women on popular topics. During the past winter two educated women spoke before mixed audiences in a large hall in the city of Bombay. The entire meeting was conducted by women. The speakers advocated the need of education for the women of India. Occasionally they were greeted with applause, and at the close of the address there was a short discussion on matters pertaining to the advancement of women. It was a novel occasion and very significant. One native gentleman was so delighted that he paid all the expenses incurred for the meeting.

Recently a Hindu contributed a very able paper to a magazine in Madras on "Hindu Women in the Past and in the Present." He says the subject of woman's education has reached a stage in which people wonder, not that reform has silently worked its way in spite of opposition, but that it had not taken place earlier or with greater rapidity. He advocates, among other reforms, more freedom of life, abolishment of seclusion, a change of dress, and introduction of some useful additions of European dress, such as pockets, pocket-handkerchiefs, and the use of a watch. He also thinks that the practice of tattooing should be given up, and the mania for jewels be discouraged, the early marriage law be abolished, and the entire system of Hindu astrology in selecting a wife be done away with, the easy law of divorce modified, and the condition of Hindu widows ameliorated. These are some of the suggestions made, which, if acted upon, would change the whole face of society.

Native women are making donations to hospitals, libraries and other public enterprises, prophetic of the day when the influence of India's women of rank and wealth and education shall be felt throughout Indian society.

The last session of the India Social Congress discussed many reforms of a wonderfully radical character. In view of the teachings of Manu that the holy books of the Hindus are not even to be heard read by women, it is marvellous that these men in council should discuss the necessity for further organized effort to promote higher education among the females of India by the agency of public schools. One of the most hopeful discussions was in regard to ensuring a higher ideal of personal conduct and family purity, and also taking measures to promote intercommunion in matters of food and marriage alliances between members of local subdivisions of the same caste, which is an opening wedge for the breaking up of caste. The president of the Social Congress strongly advocated reform in education for women, and spoke most vigorously against the evils prevalent from the marriage customs and position of widows.—*Woman's Missionary Friend.*

CLUBS AND HOMES.

BY MRS. EMMA E. MAREAN.

There is no argument against widening the opportunities of women so illogical as that which considers every increase of her responsibility as a covert attack on the home. The thought is not unfamiliar as a weapon against political equality; and it is even used to oppose the influence of women's clubs, which have now been long enough before the public to render the good or ill effects of their existence something more than a matter of mere speculation. It would be infinitely amusing, were it not also pathetic, to hear the solemn declaration that clubs are likely to tempt women away from the duties of wifehood and motherhood. On the contrary, the desire for love and for maternity strikes its roots deep into woman nature; and we might as well be afraid that some spring the fruit-trees will vote not to blossom as to fear that women will turn aside from home life and from clinging baby hands, in order to join clubs and to hear papers and to discuss problems.

Nature holds a mother close. She has no choice. The passion of motherhood begins to mould her before ever the child is put into her arms, and she wonders at herself that she is glad to pay the price of her happiness even in pain and waiting and long years of anxious care. Nature gives us this and much more as a foundation of home life; and, when one remembers how much it really includes, it is no wonder perhaps that the instinctive power of motherhood has often been held to be all that is necessary, or even desirable, for the care of children and the making of a home. Yet the time seems to be passing away when the world can hold that the woman who is fit for nothing else on earth is good enough for that, or that the woman who knows most, thinks most deeply, and acts most wisely in other concerns of life, may not bring all her power to effective use in considering the details that enter into the philosophy of child culture and the evolution of the perfect home. By reason, not by instinct only, must a woman connect the future of her child with its present, seeking to under-

stand the complexity of its needs. There can be no stronger power in the world than that of an enlightened motherhood, and it is well that we are beginning to see how the sciences and arts may all be brought to serve its needs.

There are three ways in which the good club influences the home—by developing the woman who helps to make the home, by the direct information which it gives concerning improved methods of house-keeping, sanitation, child-training, and the like, and, third, by its influence on other homes than those of its members, an influence which is not small, as every one must admit who is at all familiar with the various reforms that have found their first impulse in a woman's club. Of these the main one is the effect on the woman who helps make the home. If her club makes her sunnier, brighter, more sure of the good in the world and of the place she holds in it, then her home is sunnier and brighter, too. If it gives her higher ideas of duty toward her children than merely keeping their clothes mended and their feet dry, then they are the chief gainers. Wife love and mother love need a poise and balance drawn from rational outside interests, in order to lift the home out of a merely personal range of aims and enjoyments. Tolstoi's picture of the mother whose physical love for her children is never enriched by her intellectual and spiritual endowments is a striking illustration. The impulse to independent thinking, the catholicity of judgment, the willingness to hear all sides of a question and to differ without friction, which the best clubs undoubtedly help a woman gain, are qualities needed in the home, but too often crowded out by the more imperative need of patience, industry, and willingness to sacrifice self. Home life demands nothing less than the whole woman. Club principles are the working principles of daily life; and they ought to teach a woman how to discover for herself the relation between her own problems of the nursery or the schoolroom or the kitchen and those wider problems which confront us when we once face Miss Willard's idea of making the whole world homelike.

A club is of value to the home by widening the ordinary ideas of social enjoyment, as can be plainly seen if we contrast such ideas of to-day with those of twenty years ago or with those of communities where no clubs exist. It opens the pleasure of social intercourse to many a woman who is prevented by domestic reasons from sharing in the ordinary give and take of society. It teaches simpler methods of hospitality, and puts members on a democratic basis, where the individual counts for what she is in herself. It affords a meeting-place for those arbitrarily separated by church and social connections. It teaches women that the things which unite us are more important than those which separate us. The woman who has small children and moderate means, and on whom the home claims are thus most imperative, may be the very one who most needs the brightening that comes from change of thought and contact with friends; and it is true economy for her to take it. She needs more than the outlook which books afford and more than occa-

sional glimpses of an unsatisfactory social life. The value of the club is less in the new idea which it offers than in the contact with other minds, beholding the new idea from different points of view; less in the meeting with friends than in the meeting on a new plane of thought.

The question of several clubs is one which each woman must settle for herself exactly as she settles her relations with society in general; for, then, it becomes indeed chiefly a social concern. Speaking broadly, one may say that she who is in danger of neglecting her home life on this account would under other circumstances neglect it for society or for idle gossiping. The clubs, like the school and the church, can only afford opportunity. It rests with women themselves to make the most and best of them.—*Christian Register.*

A MESSAGE FROM "DEBORAH."

Mrs. Zerelda G. Wallace, whose seventy-ninth birthday, August 6th, was celebrated in Indiana on "franchise day," is known in that State "Deborah," because of the wisdom of her counsel during the many years she devoted herself to woman suffrage and temperance work. The following message was written by Mrs. Wallace for the "franchise number" of the Indianapolis *Organizer*:

CATARACT, JUNE 19, 1896.
To my Sisters of the W. C. T. U., who are working for temperance and the freedom of woman:

Learning from our dear Miss Reed that you will observe the 6th of August for the furtherance of these two great movements, I feel moved by the Spirit, as our dear friends the Quakers would say, to send a word of greeting and encouragement. Although a disabled soldier, my hopes are as bright, and my interest as great, as it ever was, in the ultimate triumph of these great reforms. We all should rejoice at the advance and the present outlook for woman's progress, as it measures human progress. Her freedom lies at the base of all true racial growth and development. If it be true, as Mr. Gladstone and many other wise men have said, that America is to become the world's educator in free institutions, it is time that the ballot should be put in the hands of all its citizens, without regard to sex limitations. Let it be the determined effort and persistent purpose of all women to work to this end.

Yours for the uplifting of Humanity,
Z. G. WALLACE.

Mrs. Florence M. Adkinson writes in the *Woman's Journal*:

The familiar ring of these words recalls the days between 1880 and '84, when it was my privilege to be associated in suffrage work with "Mother" Wallace, as the younger women are wont to call her reverently. Richly has she earned this endearing title, for she has literally "mothered" three sets of children. And, furthermore, to quote her own plea most frequently made, has thereby "earned her right to the ballot."

In those days she was keeping house in the old homestead, looking well to the ways of her household, and to the up-coming of four grandchildren left to her care at the death of a beloved daughter. To avoid taking her away from home so frequently, the executive committee of the State Suffrage Association met in her

comfortable old-fashioned parlors, and occasionally the individual members thereof made their way thither with perplexing questions, and came away with their burdens lightened.

One of the most impressive pictures in my memory is of the times when, business disposed of, this noble woman, "strong, steady, and serene," philosophized concerning the bearing of woman suffrage upon national and human progress. Matronly in figure, sitting there in her rocking-chair, industriously knitting on a half-grown stocking, she would have delighted the eye of an artist seeking for a model typical of feminine personality and occupation; yet her strong features and massive head, with its crown of beautiful, curling gray hair, which she wore simply parted in front and cut short at the neck, always reminded me of the portraits of the ablest early American statesmen. Intensely devoted to her country, loving humanity as a mother loveth, unswerving in her belief in an overruling, beneficent Providence, she gathered lessons from the history of civilization and of religion, and then looked into the far future and saw America free and righteous, exalted among the nations.

What an inspiration she was! Deborah, the wise, the prophetess!

Her enthusiasm and diligence were a standing example and reproof to us who grew tired and discouraged during an "amendment campaign." Instant in season, no effort too arduous, no means too humble. She enlightened the woman who served in her kitchen, and through her reached the brothers and cousins who could vote. She gave suffrage tracts to her butcher and to her grocer. She was not offensive in her proselyting, nor did she offer tracts with an apology. She took it for granted that men were interested in current public questions, and would be glad to read. She marked her *Woman's Journals* and mailed them to friends, with directions to read and to send on and on. As a public speaker she was much in demand, and she responded willingly, yet was ever ready to give way to others. Later on, when the grandchildren had flitted their several ways, she gave up her house and went into the lecture field. She attended conventions, both Woman Suffrage and W. C. T. U., addressed legislatures and travelled from State to State, sparing not herself, until one day the silver cord was suddenly strained, and she was compelled to retire from active service.

No doubt she still finds ways to work for Woman Suffrage, for she often used to declare, with solemn emphasis, "It is a part of my religion."

TO SAVE HORSES FROM FIRE.

On June 21, the *New York Herald* published an article headed "Hundreds of Horses Burned Alive by Human Carelessness." It showed that owing to defective methods in building stables, which made them mere death-traps in cases of conflagration, there was a terrible yearly sacrifice of the best friends of human kind. In the name of civilization it called for reform. That call met with an immediate

response. A kind-hearted and ingenious lady has succeeded in inventing a method which appears to meet all the requirements.

The invention seeks to provide an instantaneous liberation which will cause the exodus of all the animals in the respective stalls, and simultaneously open a clear way for escape and lead the animals to the exit. A series of stall partitions, preferably of sheet metal, are arranged to move in vertical guides, also preferably of metal and non-combustible. The partitions are raised by weights on the occasion of a fire. A cable is extended along the entire series of stalls and wound on drums arranged just outside the building. Collars are secured at intervals along the cable, these collars normally coinciding with the partitions and serving to hold them down. The tie strap of each halter is connected to the cable. The winding drums are so arranged as to be actuated by the stored energy of a spring, so as to be brought into use by means of a simple release mechanism which causes the cable to be drawn along and the movement of which instantly releases the partitions that rise in their guides, leaving the travel way open, and the animals, being attached to the cable, are led out of the building. The whole system is automatic and certain in action.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman — to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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Boston, Mass.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holley).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

Five young women graduated this year from the College of Dentistry of the University of California.

MAYOR QUINCY, of Boston, has appointed an Advisory Board on Public Institutions, wisely including in the list six women, some of whom are already well known for judicious and devoted work in behalf of the unfortunate.

MARY FRENCH FIELD, eldest daughter of the late Eugene Field, is preparing herself to carry on the platform work of her father, and will make her début as a public reader early in the autumn. Miss Field is twenty years of age, and is the eldest of the poet's five surviving children.

MRS. BECK-MEYER, a Scandinavian lady who represented three Scandinavian countries at the International Woman's Congress at the World's Fair, is at present a special lecturer at Stanford University, California. She is thoroughly conversant with all the details of Scandinavian history

MADAM HANNA KORANY, the beautiful Syrian woman who visited America as a representative from her country to the World's Fair, has started at her home near Beirut, Syria, a woman's club, the first in that part of the world. It is growing fast, and great importance is attached to it by the influential people of the place.

The argument—the only one which the anti-suffragists appear to advance—that if the vote were given them many of the sex would not avail themselves of the privilege, is nonsensical. As well argue that the franchise be taken from all men because some men do not go to the polls.—*Sacramento (Cal.) Bee.*

The *Woman's Journal* of this week contains Home Again, and Many Women, Many Minds by H. B. B., A Model Franchise Number by F. M. A., Recent Good Testimony from Wyoming, With Women's Clubs, Health Protection, Western Women, Mrs. Bryan, Educational Interests, State Correspondence from California, Colorado, Virginia, A Honeymoon on Bicycles, Women Physicians in Cleveland, A Picnic Menu, a story by Harriet Prescott Spofford, Gossip and Gleanings, etc.

MRS. ORRA LANGHORNE, of Virginia, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Our university, established by Jefferson in 1825, receives annually from the State \$40,000; other colleges for male students receive about \$60,000, so that Virginia gives yearly from public funds \$100,000 to educate her young men. Until the public schools were opened in 1870 not a dollar had been given to educate the women of the Commonwealth. Since that time girls have attended the schools with boys, and the State now appropriates yearly \$15,000 to support the Female Normal School at Farmville.

"Many circumstances have combined since the Civil War to stimulate the desire for the higher education for women among us, and great pressure is being brought to bear upon the University to admit the girls. It is quite safe to predict that within a very few years the gates will be thrown open, and the daughters of Virginia as well as her sons will drink freely at the fountain of knowledge."

"SOIGNEZ LES FEMMES!"

"*Soignez les femmes!*" "Pay attention to the women!" was Napoleon's watchword for his ambassadors; and his predecessor in statesmanship, the wise Abbé Sieyès, had pointed out before him that the measures which a statesman had meditated for a year might be overthrown in a single day by one of the other sex. This was, however, in Europe, where we must recognize that women are much more prominent in public affairs than in the United States, although much more slowly admitted to equality in education.

In reading books of French memoirs, for instance, or such English books as Horace Walpole's Letters, or the Greville Journals, it is impossible not to be struck with the difference. What Lady Holland thought, or what Madame de Lieven planned, seemed to the observant Greville as important as the opinions of Brougham or Wellington, and far more influential than the whims of George IV. and William IV. In contrast with this, whole periods of American history may be narrated, and in fact are usually narrated, without the occurrence of a feminine name. Dolly Madison has been lately described, but only in her private relations; Abigail Adams corresponded with her husband about public affairs, and exerted a fine and dignified influence; President Jackson quarrelled with his cabinet because they would not visit the wife of one of their own fraternity. These are, until lately, all the conspicuous appearances of women in American public affairs, and they enable us to understand what the agreeable English writer, Kenelm H. Digby, means when he makes it a ground of objection to republican government that it is "in the highest degree fatal to the dignity and influence of woman."

This would be explained by reformers, doubtless, on the obvious ground that republics, as yet, have been but semi-republics; assuming to displace monarchs and enthronize the people, they really exclude the sex which has for half a century filled the throne of England. All the efforts to enfranchise women are aimed to remedy this one-sidedness, and it is to be noticed that of late years the wives of our Presidents have come to be more distinctly an element in the administrations of their husbands. It would be impossible to write the full history of President Hayes's administration without mentioning his spirited and kindly wife; or that of President Cleveland without chronicling the attraction thrown around the White House by Mrs. Cleveland. Women are not only more the subjects of public discussion, but actually more prominent in affairs. Miss Barton is practically our national commissioner to Turkey in respect to the affairs of Armenia; Miss Willard is the head of a national organization of women whose moral convictions can no more be ignored in America than can the much-feared "Nonconformist conscience" in England. The late Senator Logan was much more aided and strengthened at Washington through his wife's influence than by anything he himself could say or do; and the late Mrs. Claflin, while her husband was in Congress, made her house a centre

and salon for all the New England members. It does not seem strange to hear that one Democratic candidate for nomination was practically set aside for the reason—a quite inadequate one—that he had a Roman Catholic wife; or that the candidate actually nominated has a wife who studied law to assist him, now helps him with his speeches, and steps out with him to be applauded on the platforms of railway cars as they pass along.

How long a time will pass before women actually make their appearance in the halls of Congress or at the head of departments does not appear. They are already, as we know, mayors of cities and members of State Legislatures. But this direct participation is not at all essential to a personal interest in public affairs much greater than they have before shown, and to a proportionately greater recognition. It is altogether desirable that it should be so. Of course their opinions on such affairs will at first be very crude; but the utter divergence of opinion among intelligent men as to the silver question, for instance, or the protective tariff, shows that this crudeness is not confined to one sex only.

There is but one cure for crude opinions—to live through them and come out into more mature judgment. The remedy for ignorance is not deeper ignorance, but knowledge. Let women at first take counsel with their husbands, as the Scripture recommends, or inquire of their fathers or brothers; but if these high authorities differ, as they probably will, let women try to find out for themselves which is right. As for its leading to domestic differences, they have already established the right to think for themselves about theology—a matter which has led to much fiercer wars than were ever caused by mere business or politics—and if so, why can they not also think for themselves about these lesser matters?—*T. W. Higginson in Harper's Bazar.*

THEY WANT TO VOTE.

The Tulare *Register* is one of the ablest exponents of woman suffrage in California. In a recent issue it says:

An analysis of the canvass of G Street in the town of Tulare, full particulars of which are given in another column under the head of the suffrage department, shows conclusively that women do want to vote. This street was not selected because it was a suffragist street. It was chosen entirely at random, and the result of the canvass shows 47 ladies who do want the franchise, 7 who do not want it, 6 indifferent and 1 undecided. No undue influence was exerted to secure answers favorable to the suffrage movement and all who were questioned spoke as they felt. With the prop, "women do not want the suffrage," knocked from under the antis, it is hard to see what manner of defence they will make to this plea for human rights. As G Street goes so goes Tulare, and as Tulare goes so goes California. The women do want the right to vote and they ought to have that right.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

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THE ABOLITION OF WAR.

The New Zealand *Herald* and *Daily Southern Cross*, of April 25, in an elaborate leading editorial opposes Peace Societies, on the ground that "if war were at an end, unless the process were accompanied by an improvement in humanity of which there is at present no prospect, it would not be for the benefit of the race."

Such a position, taken at this time by a leading paper of the most progressive colony of Great Britain, shows that political societies of men alone cannot be trusted to maintain peace. For, although women have recently been made voters in New Zealand, the political press is still in the hands of men alone, and that editorial does not represent the views of the women of New Zealand.

The first object for which government exists is to keep the peace. To substitute law for brute force, and to establish the supremacy of moral and intellectual ideas, is its primary duty. War is always and everywhere an evil; almost always a mistake. It is legalized murder and organized barbarism. Therefore we rejoice in the fact deplored by the New Zealand *Herald*, viz., the formation of a society of women in France, having for its object to "put an end to the massacres of war, and to bring about mutual disarmament." This society has made progress so far that committees have been formed in England, in different parts of the Continent, and in America. There is also a New Zealand Committee, the secretary of which is Mrs. Daldy, Hepburn Street, Auckland.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

JOSTLING AT THE POLLS.

Gen. John Gibbon says, in an article on woman suffrage contributed to the *North American Review*:

Having demonstrated, as I think, the woman's clear right to the ballot, it may be well to note some of the evils which, in imagination, are going to follow.

To my mind one of the funniest of these apprehensions is the possibility of man's being "jostled," or woman's being insulted, at the polls. Are men jostled at the church door, at the theatre entrance, or at the ticket office? Or are women insulted there? Is there any more chance of jostling or insulting at the polls than at any of these places? On the contrary,

are not the chances less at the polls than anywhere else? I refer now, of course, to this country alone. How long would it take an American public to discover that a woman with temerity enough to "jostle" a man, or a man foolish enough to insult a woman there, was grossly outraging the highest prerogative of American citizenship?

THE WOMAN VOTER AT THE ANTIPODES.

Some interesting details are given in the *Australasian Review of Reviews* just at hand concerning the recent general elections in South Australia. The occasion was the first time that women there exercised the franchise, and if any doubt existed as to whether women themselves desired to be clothed with the functions of a complete citizenship, the ballot-boxes were a final answer to that doubt. The rolls included 77,464 male adults and 59,066 women voters. The act of voting for South Australian women was, of course, new and strange, yet they voted in solid battalions, and, as the small number of informal votes showed, with signal intelligence; and the percentage of voting among women voters was quite as high as that of the stronger sex. The women of South Australia, in a word, take the franchise quite seriously.—*Westminster Gazette*.

AN ARMENIAN HEROINE.

A private letter from an English friend who has lately visited the scene of several of the Armenian massacres tells the following incident:

At Oorfa, where several thousand Armenians were massacred or burned in the great church, a large number of young women were carried off. For some time it was not known what had become of them. Then it was learned that they had been distributed among various harems in Oorfa and elsewhere. Some weeks later, a foreign physician resident in another city was sent for secretly to attend a sick woman. My friend's letter continues:

He was led by many winding passages to an inner room in a Turkish house, and there he found one of these poor Oorfa girls dying from the results of the treatment she had received. She was in delirium, and kept calling out in Armenian, and the Turks wanted to know what it was that she said. The doctor evaded their inquiries, for it was a constant reiteration of her faith, and a refusal to deny it. "I am a Christian, I am a Christian!" was all her cry. In a few hours she had gone "where the wicked cease from troubling, and the weary are at rest."

If there had been as much courageous Christianity in the Governments of all the six "Christian Powers" put together as in that one dying girl, these atrocities would have been stopped with a strong hand long ago. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

QUEEN VICTORIA has personally opened twenty-five sessions of Parliament during her reign.

MISS EDITH CLINE FORD, of St. Paul, Minn., an elocutionist of much talent, is making a tour of North Dakota in behalf of the organization fund for the North Dakota Equal Suffrage Association.

MRS. LIVERMORE's book, "The Story of My Life," will be published by A. D. Worthington, of Hartford. Mrs. Livermore has been making a compilation of some of her most popular lectures, rewriting some of them almost entirely.

MISS OLGA HILTON, a native Alaskan, has been an attendant at the Pratt Institute. She has applied herself to the study of household economics with a view of teaching better methods to her country-women. She expects this month to reach Sitka, where she will fit up a model kitchen.

MISS WILLARD and MISS ANNA GORDON, with MISS MAXWELL, of St. Botolph's Gymnasium, this city, sail from England for this country on the *St. Louis*, Oct. 3. After the National W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis, Miss Willard and Miss Gordon go to Southern California, where they expect to spend the winter.

A printing-press worked exclusively by women was in regular use in Italy as early as 1476. It was carried on by sisters of the Dominican Order, at the convent of St. James, at Mount Ripoli. They issued more than one hundred works between 1476 and 1484. The sisters had copied and illuminated manuscripts ever since the thirteenth century.

MISS CECIL CHARLES, who went to Cuba several months ago for the purpose of obtaining material for a book, arrived in New York, Aug. 6. She says that she has visited all the disturbed provinces, has made excursions to the trocha and to the prisons, and until recently had had no trouble with the Spaniards. When she found herself under surveillance she fled. She tells stories of the horrors she saw, and states that in Matanzas the Spaniards daily brought carloads of corpses to the city, and paraded the dead bodies through the streets for the purpose of terrifying the inhabitants.

We need only point to the lengthening chapter of accidents to children and others drowned, within a stroke or two of safety, in defence of uttering again the old truism that it is the duty of every parent to see to it that the invaluable art of swimming be learned by all their children. There should not be a boy or girl in our public schools without a practical knowledge of swimming; and those to whom the education of the young is intrusted should certainly make every effort to add this to the regular course of study. Swimming is made compulsory in many schools abroad.—*Boston Transcript*.

NOTES IN GERMANY.

The world is full nowadays of the signs of the equal rights movement. Even in a hasty "flying visit" to Europe, on business wholly unconnected with the woman question, one cannot fail to see them.

If European institutions are by no means all that could be wished, especially in their bearings upon women, European scenery in early summer brings to the traveller's heart all the comfort that natural beauty can give. The long journey from Havre to Leipzig was a continual feast to the eyes. All the trees were in their first fresh leafage, lilacs, laburnums, and fruit-trees in rich blossom, and the fields full of red poppies and a wonderful variety of wild flowers. One could not get one's fill of gazing through the car window at the lovely country, the quaint houses with their funny tiled roofs, and the odd little gardens where mulleins and rhubarb are cultivated as ornamental plants. Everything looked delightfully strange and foreign.

The imagination was fed as well as the eyes. We passed through Rouen, with its memories of Joan of Arc; through city after city the name of which called up associations connected with the Middle Ages; and through part of Belgium, where the flat green country and distant windmills brought stirring thoughts of Holland and the great Dutch struggle for liberty.

At Cologne the train stopped for half an hour, and we were able to make a brief visit to the Cathedral, which is close by the railroad station. Service was going on, with lighted tapers burning like a constellation of stars before the altar, and the music of sweet voices sounding under the grand high Gothic arches. The lofty stained-glass windows looked down on the kneeling people, and the whole was pervaded by the thought of the two marvelous spires overhead, which we had not time to climb. After our train left Cologne, we could look back for a long way and still see the two stately spires rising into the evening air, and the cathedral itself looming up like the huge hulk of a stranded ship, above the roofs of the city.

What sights we saw through the car-windows during those few days of travel! It was a constantly-unrolling panorama: old churches, shops with signs in strange languages; fields of Alsatian clover, of a glorious deep maroon red; rows and squares of tall poplar trees; interminable lines of freight-cars, each labelled with the number of soldiers it could carry—a grim reminder that we were in the land of standing armies—and forests of pine and beech, that looked in the distance like American forests, but when you came close to them, proved to be all planted in rows.

It was pleasant to see so much good farming land, all of it well weeded and under the most careful cultivation, and miles and miles of it without a fence—grass field adjoining grain field, and that adjoining enormous tracts planted with trim rows of sprouting vegetables, the rows stretching off interminably and converging in the distance like the rails of a railroad track.

As we neared Leipzig, we passed broad fields of mustard in blossom, real fields of the cloth of gold; and rich masses of flowering broom covered the country in profusion. Old Germany was all ablaze with the suffrage color.

When an American woman visits Germany for the first time—at least, an American woman brought up in the equal rights movement—she is conscious of a silent "bristling up," as she crosses the frontier, a feeling as if she were entering an enemy's country. Germany is the most backward nation in Europe as regards the rights and opportunities granted to women; and I found myself glowering out of the car window at the Germans whom we passed, with smothered disapproval. But the first Germans who entered our compartment were two young married women and their husbands, and the young wives were so thoroughly "jolly" that it was impossible to look upon them as victims and their husbands as tyrants. They were all too merry and friendly together. It was pleasant to see that even the most oppressive laws cannot abolish kindness and happiness between husband and wife in many individual cases.

We saw large numbers of women hoeing in the fields, but it did not seem so shocking in reality as in the descriptions. That open-air work looked healthy, and I suspect our American women would be the better for some of it,—in moderation, of course. But when we saw women walking with great loads on their backs, and strong men walking beside them unburdened, then our gorge rose; and when we came to talk with intelligent Germans, both men and women, we learned how thoroughly Germany deserves the bad name it has acquired on the woman question.

We met a German woman physician, who graduated in medicine at one of the best Swiss Universities, and afterwards was instructor at the Women's Medical College of the New York Infirmary. She has a handsome establishment and a large practice in Leipzig; but her good-humored, rosy German face filled with indignation and her eyes with tears as she told us of the disabilities and humiliations under which women doctors suffer in Germany.

She said, in substance:

"I have passed exactly the same examinations as the senior professor of medicine at the University of Leipzig. We are graduates of the same medical school. Yet, in the eye of the law, I am not a doctor. I am simply a quack. I cannot put my sign as a physician on my door, nor write M. D. after my name. In Prussia, women doctors are equally quacks in the eye of the law, but they are allowed to use the title. Here in Saxony, we have not even that privilege. We are able to practise only because here, as in Massachusetts, anybody is permitted to practise medicine, whether he is a regularly graduated physician or not. But I am limited and hampered on every side in my work. I do not dare to undertake operations for which I am fully competent, and which are performed every day by women physicians in America; because, if the patient

did not recover, I should at once be charged with malpractice. In spite of my large clientele, I am often tempted to throw it all up and go back to America. The conviction of women's mental incapacity is so general and so deeply rooted in the minds of German men that the German women themselves share it and are paralyzed by it. Most of them have no respect for their own ability, no belief that they have any. My patients are largely women who have been in the habit of helping their husbands in their business, and who have thus discovered their own capacity. They have become accustomed to affairs, and in this way have developed independence of mind enough to consult a woman physician in cases where it would be distressing to their modesty to consult a man. Then, when they find that I am able to help them, they continue to come to me, and they induce their women friends to do likewise."

The German doctors still place every impediment in the way of women's entering the profession, but the breach has been made in the wall, and the number of women who pass through it will increase every year.

A German lady who had spent some time in the United States spoke sadly to me of the different way in which offences against women were regarded in the two countries. She said a striking illustration of it had occurred in the case of Prof. Koch, whose supposed cure for consumption had given him great celebrity, and who is regarded by his confrères as a distinguished scientist. Not long ago, although he was an elderly man with married daughters, he became infatuated with a woman of bad character, a dancer at a low theatre. He divorced his wife, and married the dancer. "The men laughed, and the women were disgusted," said my informant, "but he had practically no social penalty to pay; and he kept his position as a professor at the University, and continued to be regarded as a fit instructor of youth. When I was in New York, a professor at one of the medical colleges gave cause for a similar scandal, though a much less serious one. He lost his professorship, and was almost ostracized socially. That shows the difference between Germany and America."

All German men are not hostile to equal opportunities for women, however. The friend who accompanied me had studied medicine at Leipzig a quarter of a century before, and had met with every kindness from the professors. She had devoted her attention especially to diseases of the eye. On her present visit to Leipzig, she called at the hospital, and one of her former professors, who was operating on eyes that day, asked her to assist him, just as in the old times. It is hardly necessary to say that she did so, with promptitude and skill.

Two German students at the University of Leipzig expressed to my friend the most advanced ideas in regard to education and equal rights for women. The new ideas are steadily creeping in among the more intelligent and open-minded of the new generation.

A Polish lady dentist, Miss Martha Schwatsky, has a large circle of patients

in Leipzig, and gives them excellent satisfaction. She is a graduate of Philadelphia.

But the most encouraging sign of progress in Germany is the network of women's unions with which the whole country is now covered. These Frauenvereine are united in a Frauenebund, or Federation, the president of which, Frau-Augusta Schmidt, lives in Leipzig and is highly respected for her personal qualities. These women's societies had just held their annual meeting at Cassel. They work for the educational and industrial elevation of German women. Given educational and industrial elevation, legal and political enfranchisement will follow in time. Lucy Stone, writing to her brother from Wilbraham Academy on June 18, 1840, said: "Only let females be educated in the same manner as males, and with equal advantages, and, as everything in nature seeks its level, I would risk but we would find our 'appropriate sphere.'"

A. S. B.

PROGRESSIVE JEWISH WOMEN.

In the heat of mid-summer one hardly expects to hear of any kind of social function. Yet the writer attended a gathering a few days ago at one of the hotels here that was notable in more ways than one.

Some Jewish ladies of the city who are summering near town, hearing that Miss Sadie American, of Chicago, was passing through Boston on her way home from Greenacre, gathered together to pay her a little attention and to learn something about the National Council of Jewish women, of which body she is secretary.

This society grew out of the Congress of Jewish Women which was a part of the Parliament of Religions held at the World's Fair.

At this first meeting it was felt that the Jewish women should form a national organization, and during the first year sections, as they are called, were formed in thirteen cities.

Now the idea has so flourished that there are sections in forty cities, with a membership of 3,500, and they keep growing.

It is very probable that the majority of Christians do not realize the deep religious feeling of Jewish women. Perhaps an inkling of this may be gained when one hears that the foundation of this National Council is the study of the Jewish faith as found in the Bible, and also the other literature that pertains to it.

The enthusiasm of the members is unrivalled by any similar organization, and this may be easily accounted for when one remembers that this is the first time the Jewish women have met together on a basis of work and study.

Besides religious culture, another study is that of preventive philanthropy, a subject of such interest to all thinking women that in some cities Christians have united with the society for better opportunity of Bible and philanthropic research. Thus it will be seen that the organization is not exclusive but inclusive.

Where the preventive philanthropy has taken a strong hold upon the members, it has resulted in the absence of mere chari-

table and almsgiving societies, and the formation of those that instruct and train the helpers to self-support.

The sections make a specialty of co-operation with other societies, and the Council belongs to State Federations as well as to the National Federation of Women's Clubs.

It invites working women especially into its ranks, and meetings are arranged each month at hours when their attendance is assured.

But the writer was greatly impressed by the conversation of these Jewish ladies as they gathered in little groups, chatting together, before Miss American addressed them as a body.

They were probably all wealthy women, and their talk showed them to be well educated. The sociological and philanthropic questions were much the same as one hears among other liberal-minded women, but the discussion of the religious question, the fervor with which they spoke of the need of greater spirituality amongst those of the ancient faith, the necessity of training their little ones, not in the letter of the law alone, but in that true spirit which giveth life, made an impression on the listener that will not be easily shaken off.

One cannot help feeling that here is a set of women whose power for good in the community would be very great, and whose co-operation with their so-called Christian sisters is something to be earnestly desired.

FLORENCE HUNT.

THE MASSACRE AT VAN.

Dr. Grace Kimball has sent to the Women's Armenian Relief Committee of London a letter describing the recent massacres in Van. Contributions for the relief work in Van may be sent to William Lloyd Garrison, 35 Federal St., Boston, who will forward them to Van. Contributions for the general relief work may be sent to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset St., Boston. Contributions should be generous, for the need is great.

Dr. Kimball writes:

Van's turn came at last, as we constantly feared it would.

At midnight on Sunday, June 14, an encounter took place between the Turkish Patrol and an armed band—the Armenians say of Kurds smuggling salt; the Turks say of Revolutionists. A soldier and the officer in charge were badly wounded. By noon, the long-expected outbreak was well under way. In all quarters of the town where the population was mixed, Turkish and Armenian, and in quarters abutting on Turkish neighborhoods, crowds of hundreds of low Turks, Kurds, Gypsies and irregular soldiers and gendarmes, armed with guns and swords and every kind of weapon, broke loose on the utterly defenseless and unsuspecting people. They swept from house to house, from street to street, from quarter to quarter, killing all whom they could reach, pillaging the houses of everything, and in the case of the better houses, destroying them by fire. It was,

I think, due to the excessive poverty of the Turks, and especially of the soldiery, that the pillaging engaged their attention

most largely, and for this reason the killing was not so great as might have been expected from the terrible animosity existing. The greater part of the Armenians were able to save their lives by flight. Probably about five hundred were killed, whilst many were badly wounded. The riot continued for eight days.

Thanks to the Herculean efforts of Major Williams, the British consul, the compact Armenian quarter—something like a mile square—was largely saved, and for days the American Mission, protected by the British "Union Jack," gave refuge to something like fifteen thousand people.

While all this was taking place in the town, still more dreadful things were going on in the villages far and near. A simultaneous outbreak of lawlessness, massacre and pillage occurred all over the province, and has not yet subsided. We can form no estimate of what has happened as yet, save as we hear the terrible tale of those who come in from the nearer villages. We are using all the resources of the Relief Department to feed the hungry crowds, and over fifteen thousand receive daily rations of bread or soup; and of this number fully ten thousand are homeless and utterly destitute. Since so much of the Armenian town has been destroyed, thousands are out in the open, without beds or any protection. Fortunately the weather is mild, but the nights are still cool, for the poor little children especially.

Every day brings in fresh crowds, with their pitiful tales of pillage, murder, rape, and general destruction. And it would seem as if the wave of destruction were not to stop until everything Armenian, at least in the villages, were swept away.

How is this people to live? This is the problem that stares them and us in the face. Many families who were rich are to-day homeless and penniless. In many villages almost all the male population has been killed. What is to be done with all these widows and orphans?

One of the heavy burdens of these weeks has been the care of the wounded. Every day has brought from ten to twenty of these, and such wounds! Men, women and children shot and shattered, hacked and fractured; many having wandered for days, hungry and hunted in the mountains, until their wounds are in an indescribably filthy condition. Our resources for housing, medicine and dressings are taxed to the utmost. Dr. Raynolds has given a part of the Boys' School for the male ward, and the Kindergarten serves for the women and children, while light cases are cared for in a school close by.

BOARD IN LEIPSIC.—Pension Clausius, 17 Königsplatz, has large, lofty, sunny rooms, in a pleasant and central location: is clean and admirably kept; table simple, but everything neat and well cooked. Terms very moderate. Reference, Editors WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston, Mass.

BOARD IN PARIS.—Mme. Pernot, 117, rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, close to the Luxembourg, within ten minutes' walk of the Sorbonne and Collège de France, offers a comfortable home to ladies wishing to visit Paris or to study French. Parents entrusting their daughters to her care may be sure of their having every facility for acquiring the language, combined with the comforts of home life. Terms very moderate. For further particulars and references apply to Mme. Rossignol, 117 rue Notre-Dame-des-Champs, Paris. Mme. Rossignol, professeur de lettres et professeur d'anglais, held for two years in England scholarship from the French Government. Refers also to Editors WOMAN'S JOURNAL, Boston Mass.

The Kitchen Garden Association, an offshoot of the Chicago Woman's Club, has already under instruction, it is said, fifty young girls, ranging from seven to fourteen years, whom they are preparing for domestic service.

The *Pacific Ensign* contains the following encouraging news:

"The State Christian Convention, now in session at Santa Cruz, has passed a resolution warmly endorsing the ballot for women. This denomination is the third strongest in California."

The eligibility of women for jury service was seriously considered in Chicago courts last week. It sometimes occurs that women are summoned as jurors, as their names appear on the poll lists if they have voted at school elections. Judge Horton held that they could serve, but Judge Windes ruled that they were ineligible.

MISS DOROTHEA KLUMPKE, the astronomer, was invited to accompany the British expedition that went to Norway to observe the eclipse of the sun on Aug. 9. Miss Klumpke, who is a little over thirty years of age, is a native of California. She carried off the prize of 5,000 francs offered by the Paris Observatory for a treatise on comets, when she was hardly out of her teens.

MISS STEWART, of Dalguise, died recently at Edinburgh in her hundredth year. She had a host of interesting recollections of Sir Walter Scott and of all the Edinburgh celebrities of his epoch. She was a most accomplished musician, often played to Sir Walter, with whose family she was on terms of close intimacy, and was present at the marriage of John Gibson Lockhart and Sophia Scott.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON is the author of the latest leaflet in the "Political Equality Series." It is entitled "The Voting Mother;" is neatly gotten up, and may be ordered from the National American Woman Suffrage Association, 1341 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa., at 15 cents per hundred. It makes a powerful plea for equal suffrage, from the standpoint of benefit to the race by the fuller education of mothers.

The London *Christian World* quotes an account of the installation of Rev. Leslie W. Sprague and his wife as pastors of the New South congregation. After some speculation as to possible complications in parish work, it adds: "On this side a good many ministers' wives are, we believe, expected to act as assistant pastors. The difference is that they get no theological training at Meadville or elsewhere, no public recognition and no salary."

REV. LAURA E. N. GROSSNICKLE, of Mapleville, Md., president and national organizer of the "Sisters' Society of Christian Endeavor," of the Progressive Brethren Church, has just returned to the home of her parents to take a much-needed rest after a short visit to all the churches of her denomination in Maryland, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Kansas, Virginia and West Virginia. She reports the societies generally as prosperous. During her sojourn she organized many new societies.

WOMAN'S CAUSE IN GERMANY.

A budget of literature from across the ocean shows us that our German sisters are courageously fighting the good fight, in the face of obstacles greater than ours. This we learn from the report of the meetings of the "Bund," or League of Women's Societies in Germany, which held its last session May 25-28. This League of German women, by the way, consists of 62 societies from 29 German cities. Among these belongs the Frauenverein of Leipzig, which in the year 1890 celebrated its twenty-fifth birthday, and has published an interesting pamphlet containing its history during this quarter of a century. Another member of the Bund is the General Association of Women Teachers, which meets at least as often as every two years, and publishes a thick pamphlet of its proceedings. Its president is the well-known Helene Lange, who is also editor of the monthly magazine, *Die Frau*, in the June number of which she has an article on "The First Woman Physician in the World," i. e., Dr. Elizabeth Blackwell, of whom a portrait is also given.

But to return to the General Assembly of the Women's League. It is most interesting to note the scope and variety of the subjects discussed, and the earnest and resolute tone that marks all their proceedings. The meeting was held in Cassel, by invitation of the Women's Educational Society of that place. In the report we notice that a petition for the suppression of social evil was discussed; a pamphlet containing suggestions for opposing prostitution was distributed; a report was given on the temperance movement; it was resolved to petition Government to include kindergartens in the regular school system; a legal protective association for women in Dresden was described; aid associations for women employees were described and advocated; while one speaker showed how the strike movement demanded the appointment of women factory inspectors. There were also speeches of a more general nature, as one by Helene Lange on "Women's Education," and by Fräulein Auguste Schmidt, the president of the Bund, in which she spoke of the foundation of the organization as due to the impulse given by the meeting of our American bodies of women at Chicago, during the World's Fair. The National Council of Women is the model on which this German league was formed, as is shown in an interesting pamphlet, containing a speech made at the first meeting of the Bund, in 1894, setting forth its aims and objects, and comparing it with its American counterpart.

The Bund already had four committees; one, to secure women factory inspectors; another, to consider questions of social morals; a third, on temperance, and a legal committee. To these, two new ones were added in the last session: one, to consider educational questions, and another to examine the social condition of women employees.

The interest culminated in a conference held on the subject of changing certain laws detrimental to the interests of women, and a protest was drawn up expressing the disappointment of the League of

German Women that their previous petition to Government had been disregarded. The Bund publishes its petition with regard to "Familienrecht," or laws affecting family life, printing the paragraphs of the actual law, and opposite them the proposed emendations, under the titles of Marriage, Relationship, and Guardianship, each with many subdivisions.

Some recent Leipzig papers enable us to follow the sequel of this movement. A paper of July 1 has a long editorial on the action of the German Reichstag, the day before, in rushing through the third reading of the revised statutes of the kingdom, without granting any of the main points for which the women have been petitioning. The author of this article is careful to state that he does not desire the complete equality of man and woman; that, in his opinion, in questions affecting the two, the decision should rest with the man, and that in marriage the man should occupy the position of authority. This admission gives greater weight to his words when he declares that in all questions of property, the Reichstag has completely ignored the rights of the weaker sex; and he cordially upholds Herr v. Stumm, who was the only champion of the women, with the exception of a few Social Democrats.

As a result of this action of the Reichstag, a large mass-meeting of women was held in Berlin, to protest against such a manifest violation of justice. Eloquent and spirited speeches, greeted with prolonged applause, were made by well-known Berlin women, and also by women from other cities, while greetings and telegrams were received from thousands of others throughout the country.

At the close of the meeting resolutions of protest were unanimously adopted.

A protest so resolute and earnest, with justice behind it, can hardly fail to influence public opinion in the near future.

EVA CHANNING.

In the mixed condition of our politics, it is a welcome reflection that the candidates of the several parties and factions for the chief magistracy are men of unblemished private character. The gratification is far enough from being comprehensive and adequate; but it saves the voter from shame. To feel that in any event the great office will be filled, according to tradition and the fitness of things, by a decent man; and that the first lady in the land is sure to be a woman of good sense and an intelligent representative of our wives and mothers, is not a small security in the maddening maze of things.—*Chicago Universalist*.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

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A SUFFRAGE STRAW.

During my recent visit to Europe, I came across many encouraging signs of the progress of the equal rights movement. Here is one straw showing which way the wind blows:

The first woman suffrage petition presented to the British Parliament, in 1867, bore the signatures of only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The appeal placed before the members of the present Parliament bears the names of 257,000 women.

If the majority of women do not yet wish to vote, it is clear that the number of those who do wish it is already large, and that it is constantly growing.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ARE WOMEN ELIGIBLE?

In Michigan Mrs. Morehouse was lately nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Prohibitionists. The Attorney General of Michigan has filed an opinion that under the constitution of that State a woman is ineligible to a State office. He is also of opinion that a woman cannot legally hold an office for which she cannot vote.

The point that a woman cannot hold a State office in Michigan may perhaps be well taken, as the constitution of Michigan is peculiarly rigid. But the general principle that a woman cannot hold an office for which she cannot vote is wholly untenable. Naturalized citizens vote for President of the United States, yet only a native-born citizen can be President. The office of State Superintendent of Public Instruction is at present held by a woman, not only in Wyoming and in Colorado, where women vote, but also in North Dakota, where they do not.

Meanwhile, those who say that the lack of suffrage entails no practical grievance on women are invited to consider this case in Michigan. Here is a woman arbitrarily debarred from a position which she is abundantly competent to hold, and which is acceptably held by women in other States, simply because under the constitution of Michigan that position must be held by a voter.

In Illinois, on the contrary, Attorney General Moloney, replying to the query: "Can women be legally appointed township treasurer?" has just rendered an opinion that they can. He holds that "no

person can be debarred from any occupation, profession or employment, except military, on account of sex." A township treasurer is appointive, and women can hold the office. This is a new ruling, and of importance throughout the State.

VERY EXCITABLE.

Telegraphic despatches from West Virginia announce "a riot" in the 8th district judicial convention. "A mad rush," we are told, was made toward the chairman; he was "pitched from the stage over the railing," and a free fight followed, in which blood flowed, and "knives and revolvers were conspicuous."

Not long since, Mr. Charles R. Saunders, secretary of the late Man Suffrage Association, called attention to a report that some ladies at a temperance convention had used excited language. He intimated that this showed the unfitness of women to vote. It would be interesting to hear what inferences Mr. Saunders and his colleagues would draw from this bowie-knife and revolver incident as to the superior fitness of men for the franchise. Indeed, in reading the reports of the campaign meetings, one cannot avoid a certain impression that the use of excited language upon exciting occasions is not a peculiarity wholly confined to the feminine sex.

Those who seize upon every instance of indecorous behaviour by women as a proof of their unfitness for suffrage, ought to read the daily papers and reflect upon the proverb: "People who live in glass houses should not throw stones." Women do not always behave well; but we have yet to hear of a convention of women pitching the presiding officer off the platform, and then engaging in promiscuous bloodshed.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

GAIL HAMILTON AND SUFFRAGE.

Though not in favor of woman suffrage, Miss Dodge was impatient of the fallacies of its opponents, and her little book ridiculing the Rev. Dr. John Todd for his contemptuous disparagement of womanhood was wonderfully keen and effective. In this book nearly all the stock arguments of the remonstrants are dissected with a merciless scalpel. In reply to the threadbare objection that if women voted they must engage in every kind of rough manual labor, Gail Hamilton caustically demanded why it should follow, if equal suffrage were granted, that Lucretia Mott must go to the North Sea and hunt seals, while the Rev. John Todd might stay at home and write sermons? It is an anomaly that a woman who exerted all her life so strong an influence on American politics should never have been allowed to vote.—*Woman's Journal*.

The Chicago Civic Federation has announced its intention to concentrate its efforts on two important objects—the prosecution of city employés who are systematically robbing the city treasury, and the election of State legislators who will give Chicago new reform measures.

MRS. ALICE E. KING is the only woman fireman in New York. She has charge of the living quarters of Engine Company No. 13, at 90 Wooster Street. She knows all the alarms, and at the first stroke knows whether No. 13 is wanted, and often lets down the poles and hitches the horses. Mrs. King's husband was formerly foreman of "13," but died some years ago, since which time the other members have made her "daughter of the regiment."

MRS. LIVERMORE addressed the New Hampshire State Board of Agriculture and the State Grangers last week at Weirs, on "Women the Home-Makers of the Nation." Her allusions to woman suffrage were received with great applause. She says she finds this to be the case everywhere. Mrs. Livermore has lately lectured at seven Chautauquas, and has appointments to speak at four more. She will then pass a few weeks with her daughter and grandchildren at Boothbay, Me.

The count of the assessors gives the number of polls in Boston this year as 148,175. Most of these men could register and vote if they cared to qualify. But the Boston Post says: "The number of registered voters on the lists at the last election was about 91,000. This year, with the new registration, the most sanguine estimate does not bring it much over 60,000." But the fact that the majority of men in Boston do not care to vote is not regarded by any one as a reason why those who do wish it should be debarred.

DR. MARY A. G. DIGHT, the pioneer in the agitation for the establishment of a woman's medical college in New Orleans, has been appointed house surgeon and physician in charge of the woman's hospital in Philadelphia. She is a graduate of the Illinois Medical College, of the Minnesota Medical College, of the Michigan University, and also holds diplomas from European schools. During the past two years she has been in New Orleans, and has made friends everywhere. "The doors of the most aristocratic homes in New Orleans have been thrown open to her," says the *Daily Picayune*, "and she never tires of speaking of the courtesy and hospitality of the people of this city." At the Louisiana Chautauqua at Ruston, this summer, she lectured daily to large classes, and received marked attention. Dr. Dight will go to Philadelphia the last of this month, but she expects to make New Orleans her home again after a while and to help in the proposed establishment of a woman's medical college in that city.

THE LESSON OF GENEVA.

A striking object lesson has lately been given in Geneva, Switzerland, showing the tendency and outcome of the State regulation of vice. As constant attempts are made to introduce this evil system in one or another city of the United States, it is worth while to study its results elsewhere.

It will be remembered that England abolished State regulation, after seventeen years' experience had proved it a total sanitary failure, as well as a fruitful source of demoralization. The system has also been abolished throughout Switzerland, except in Geneva. In that city it has prevailed for more than a century, and for many years Geneva has been practically ruled by the "Tenanciers," or keepers of the licensed houses of ill fame, as some American cities are ruled by the liquor interest.

Even in Geneva, however, a growing opposition to the system lately led to the taking of a "referendum" on the question of its continuance. Every hindrance was thrown in the way of the advocates of repeal. During the five weeks preceding the election, every public meeting held by them was broken up by the mob, unchecked by the authorities, and finally every hall and room was closed against them by a police order. As the movement for repeal was especially strong among the working men, the government stated the question in a form hard to be understood by the uneducated. Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, who took an active part in the campaign, writes:

If the question had been "Do you desire the abolition or the maintenance of the Maisons Tolerées?" every man, woman and boy would have understood, because the "Maisons Tolerées" are as much in evidence and known as the Cathedral or the Market Place. But the question put before the electors was (1) "Do you approve of the *projet de loi de l'initiative?* Yes or no. (2) Do you approve of the *projet de loi* of the government? Yes or no." The regulationist majority on the Grand Conseil invented this double question, there is no doubt, in order to perplex the people.

Notwithstanding all these drawbacks, the abolitionists cherished strong hopes of success. Mrs. Butler says:

Sunday morning—the voting day—rose brilliantly, a blue sky without a cloud, and the most brilliant sunshine. Mme. de Gingins and I went to an early service in a Free Church, where most of our friends go. They sent me a message to speak a few words. (All scruples about women speaking in churches vanished like a slight cloud before the midday sun in the presence of such a solemn day for the people, when all the faith and courage and patience of women were as much wanted as those of men.) There was great life in that morning service, at the end of which most of us had the sacrament together, in almost absolute silence. I should rather have liked that we had all received it standing, with a drawn sword in one hand, as the old crusaders did! The spirit of war however was there, as well as the Master's benediction, "My peace give I unto you." On the way home we elected to take a drive all around the city. The streets were already (at 10 A. M.) very crowded, but the people were quiet, it being so early. I looked with sympathy at the faces of numbers of poor and honest-looking workmen, who seemed to be anxious.

Oh! I never saw anything like the

beauty of the Rhone that day, rolling its magnificent waves and curling, dancing waters along (the waters about which Ruskin has half a chapter of eloquent description). The main color is a clear sapphire blue, shading off into sky blues, purples, and pale rose colors, and flecked with streaks of golden sunlight. Geneva is a beautiful city, and the birds were singing and the young leaves appearing on the avenues of trees.

Repeal was defeated. When the result was declared on Sunday evening, the Tenanciers and their following formed a procession with banners, mottoes and transparencies of the grossest character, prepared in advance, and proceeded to celebrate their victory. Every licensed brothel in Geneva is required by law to hang a large red lantern over its door, and the partisans of the system called themselves the "*Lampes Rouges*," or Red Lamps. Red lanterns were carried conspicuously in the parade. The mob burst open the doors of the great National Church of Geneva, the Church of la Fusterie, and the procession marched in triumph around the church inside, with great uproar. They placed a large red lantern on the communion table, knelt around it, and sang to it a well-known hymn to the Holy Spirit, beginning

Source divine of light and life.
This they sang in praise of the Red Lamp, as the source of all they considered most agreeable in life. Another hymn narrating the sufferings of Christ on the cross was parodied in a way too shocking for description. They cursed and hissed and howled at the names of God and De Meuron, a member of the city council who had taken a prominent part in advocating repeal. They shouted "*A bas le Bon Dieu, à bas De Meuron!*" ("Down with God! Down with De Meuron!") and "*Vive la Lampe rouge!*" In the procession was carried a banner bearing the names of God and De Meuron below, and a red lantern above, signifying that in that day's election the Red Lamps had come out "on top."

The procession repeated these demonstrations before every church in the city. They went to the headquarters of the Y. M. C. A., and smashed in the windows. They burned in effigy Mme. de Gingins, a venerable Swiss lady active in philanthropic work, but known to be strongly opposed to the *Maisons tolerées*. They visited the houses of prominent advocates of repeal, proposing to burn them, but found them guarded by soldiers; and finally, about midnight, halted before the house of an editor whose paper had opposed repeal, and clamored for a speech. He came out and said to them: "Go home now; we have saved our free institutions. From this moment pietism (*i. e.*, Christianity) is dead in Geneva. We shall hear no more of it. We shall have peace."

Not peace but a sword has come upon the advocates of State regulation in Geneva, however. The city and the whole canton have been aroused by the scandalous scenes of that election evening. Geneva, which John Knox used to call "the city of saints, the Jerusalem of the West," has been scored with well-deserved ridicule. Mrs. Butler writes:

It is profoundly humiliating to the proud Genevese; for they are a very proud

people, and they feel it all the more, coming just before their great Exhibition, and because they are being taunted and exulted over by the press of France and other countries. The most respectable journal of Switzerland, *The Bund*, of Berne, has a very grave and good article about the Sunday's vote and horrors, saying they are a disgrace to the whole of Switzerland.

This astonishing outbreak in Geneva shows by a lurid light what manner of spirit is fostered by State-licensed evil, and the opponents of the system feel that the object lesson has done far more good than the temporary defeat has done harm.

Mrs. Butler gives a graphic description of the spirit in which the friends of repeal met their defeat. Speaking of the church service on the morning of election day, she says:

A dozen or more of our bravest men were absent because they had to preside at the different "Urns" (polling-places). A man of each side had to be present at each, and as the abolitionist gentlemen were comparatively few, the best of them had to stay all day at that post.

At 5 P. M. we went, by the invitation of M. Favre, to his house, where he had invited all the leading abolitionists to assemble to hear the result, and, if necessary, to stay all night—sixty or seventy of us!—because it was well known, if we had had a victory, the vengeance of the Tenanciers' mob would have made it perilous for any of us to pass through the streets.

I shall never forget that memorable evening and night. M. Favre is the most prominent man of Geneva belonging to the old nobility; he is rich, and of a spotless character. His house is a little removed from the town, on a rising ground whence you see all Geneva lying like a map before you. It was one of the fortresses of the old nobles, before the Reformation, and it was there that some hundreds of Huguenot refugees from France were harbored by an ancestor of M. Favre, in the times of Louis XIV. There is a huge stone archway by which you enter a great court-yard, whence stairs ascend in the open air to different parts of the fortress. It is all of solid rock and stone; no mob would have a chance to enter.

About fourteen of us had dinner, and food was kept going in the dining-room till midnight for all the abolitionist Presidents at the different Urns, who kept dropping in till 10 P. M. Those who came from the country arrondissements of course got in rather late, some of them having narrowly escaped rough handling. M. Bridel came last, and they telephoned for news of him, but no answer came; his wife was very pale and anxious, but at last he appeared. The voting in his quarter had continued late. Last of all M. de Meuron came from "La Fusterie," where all the votes had been collected and counted, and where the final result was given out. It was a great shock and grief to all, and hard to bear. About forty or fifty men who had been at the Urns all day were assembled in that room, with their dusty boots, having had no time to change, and their tired faces, and stood for nearly an hour in groups in that large room of the Huguenot fortress, discussing all the circumstances. As I looked at their good faces, and heard their words, I felt more encouraged than I have ever yet been in Geneva. These were the men who make *corps d'élite*, who lead forlorn hopes, and who by this very defeat and disaster are welded into a more complete and convinced body of combatants than could ever been formed by a victory; and I felt the strong brotherhood which had grown up among them in a short time. There

were democrats and conservatives, Protestants, Catholics and free-thinkers, but all "straight men," honest and in great earnest. When they had conversed some time, they proposed that we should resolve ourselves into a Committee, which we did, forming a circle. That consultation was wonderfully practical and to the point. A. M. Waurin, Professor of Social Economy at the University and a leading man in Geneva politics, had the chief place. His experience and shrewdness were a great help. A general plan of campaign was agreed upon. Slowly but surely a spirit of resoluteness and even encouragement took the place of the first feeling of dismay. It was a memorable assembly; I shall never forget it. M. Favre, our host, and his brother were also kind and firm, and full of the old Huguenot spirit of "never say die."

It is especially interesting to note how the good but timid women of Geneva have been stirred up by these events. Mrs. Butler says: "The ladies have put women's suffrage now on their programme, and are working well."

A SIX WEEKS' VACATION.

Much can be seen and done in six weeks, with an expenditure of two hundred dollars. Here is what I accomplished this summer, while Miss Wilde and Mrs. Adkinson "stood by the ship," and took charge of the *Journal* and *COLUMN*. Returning from the St. Louis Republican Convention, June 22, I sailed for Liverpool on the *Lancastrian* (Leyland Line), June 24. There were only three passengers (Captain's guests) but more than eight hundred cattle, several hundred sheep, hundreds of tons of meat in the refrigerator, and a vast quantity of cotton, hay, and other American produce. The genial and kindly presence and speech of Captain Muir and the ship's officers made me feel quite at home, while uninterrupted fine weather, a daily salt water bath, and a stateroom to myself conspired to make the ten days' voyage a recreation. Certainly ninety dollars for the double passage from Boston to Liverpool and back ought to tempt others to travel by this line. With the receding shore of New England, the summer heat vanished, and winter clothing became a necessity. For nine days the great Atlantic was as quiet as a lake. July 3 found me spinning across England from Liverpool to London, and thence to Hastings, where I was welcomed by my three sisters, daughter, and adopted niece. During the next two weeks, my stay in the quaint old town was varied by excursions to Dover and Shakespeare's Cliff, to Pevensey Castle, where the Conqueror landed, now a ruin, but built and occupied successively by Romans, Saxons, and Normans, for nearly two thousand years; to Brighton, "the London by the Sea;" to beautiful Eastbourne and glorious Beachy Head; to picturesque Rye and Winchelsea and Fairlight. I never tired of the odd sights, and the varied throngs of excursionists from London and elsewhere, and the semi-tropical luxuriance of the flowers and foliage. Then followed a week in London, with daily excursions, to Hampton Court and Hampstead, to Crystal Palace and the Indian Exposition, to the National Liberal Club and the law courts of Temple bar, to Regent's Park and Primrose Hill, to

Hyde Park and Kensington gardens and Knightsbridge and Kew and Richmond and Bushey Park, to Cheshunt and Waltham Abbey, and St. Pancras. It was a pleasure to meet Mrs. Millicent Fawcett and Rebecca Moore and Florence Balgarne, and to spend an afternoon with Frances Willard and Anna Gordon in the beautiful seclusion of Reigate Cottage. It was a privilege to meet Mr. Samuel Capper, "the fighting Quaker," and Mr. Edwin Atkin, and Prof. Tcheraz, those brave champions of oppressed Armenia. A day was spent in rambling over classic Oxford, with its massive mediaeval colleges and beautiful gardens. Students and professors were absent on their "long vacation," but the ancient foundations were perhaps more impressive by the solemn silence that pervaded the stately halls. Then, on our way back to Liverpool, we visited the majestic ruins of Kenilworth, haunted by memories of Amy Robsart and Queen Elizabeth. We spent a night at the "Warwick Arms," an old-time hostelry like those described by Dickens, and next day visited the Warwick Hospital, an old endowment of the Earl of Leicester, for the perpetual support of twelve aged men,—and St. Mary's Cathedral, and glorious Warwick Castle. This last was perhaps of all the best worth seeing. Extensive suites of rooms crowded with ancient armor, weapons, furniture, tapestry and paintings, looked out over a lovely garden, winding river, foaming waterfall, and stately park. Caesar's ancient tower frowned upon us with its torture chambers and dungeons, and from the battlements of the Gate tower we looked over a typical English landscape. Nothing in the castle interested me more than a deathmask of Oliver Cromwell, taken from his face, giving the stern features of an uncrowned monarch greater than any King of England.

On Saturday, July 25, at Liverpool, we had our first rainy day. But in the afternoon the clouds broke away, and we visited Chester, and circumnavigated its ancient wall, looking down upon the valley of Dee, with its old mill, and off to Mr. Gladstone's Hawarden (Arden they call it), and the Welsh Mountains. We visited Chester Cathedral and its venerable cloisters, and heard the service intoned, with bursts of organ music. Next morning we sailed out of the wonderful Liverpool docks into the river Mersey on the steamer *Cestrian*, one of the great Leyland freight steamers of 10,000 tons, carrying only twenty-four first class passengers. Here again I was lucky in having a stateroom to myself, unlimited decks to promenade, and Commodore Trant to draw upon for anecdotes and narratives of adventure. The nine days' voyage was a nine days' wonder, and when, on Aug. 5, we sighted the Boston Lower Light, it was not without regret that I exchanged my winter clothing and heavy overcoat for a summer suit, and plunged into the fiery furnace of American dog-days. The first lady I saw, as we slowly drew near the dock at East Boston, was kind Miss Turner, of the *Woman's Journal*, and the first man was alert and genial Mr. Gulesian. I could scarcely believe that only six weeks had elapsed since these same affectionate friends and others had waved their fare-

wells to me as I moved out of Boston Harbor.

My impressions of England are of a society singularly compounded of feudal usages and democratic innovations. In methods of railroad travel it is far behind us. In average social conditions there is no comparison. It is a landlord-ridden land. But, while the mass of the people are poor, they far surpass our own poor in thrift, neatness, and civility. Almost every little house, though painfully small and lacking in conveniences, and built in a sordid block of similar tenements, has its garden bright with flowers, and lace curtains at its windows. What is most lacking is the sense of social equality. In America the great middle class is the people itself.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

GERMAN WOMEN PROTESTING.

In regard to the mass-meetings recently held by German women to protest against certain illiberal provisions in the new civil code, the Berlin correspondent of the *N. Y. Post* writes:

These indignation meetings were attended by women of every stratum of society, married and unmarried, princesses and countesses as well as laboring girls, and the vivid enthusiasm of them all told a meaning tale. University education, it is true, is not yet within the reach of even the majority of the highest class of German women, despite the championship of their cause by increasing numbers of university professors and other men of influence. But steps, small steps, forward are taken all the while. Prof. Schmoller, of Berlin University, is the latest convert to woman's university education, and the rector of the same university, Prof. Wagner, in his annual report pointedly says about the women attending that institution last year: "I can but express the highest satisfaction at the results and experiences had in this line so far." In Heidelberg, as in Berlin, the consent of every individual lecturer must, however, be obtained by a female student before being admitted to the lectures.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

The twenty-fourth Congress of Women will be held in St. John, New Brunswick, Sept. 16, 17 and 18. Members of the A. A. W. expecting to attend should write at once to Mrs. W. H. Tuck, Orange Street, St. John, N. B., in order to receive names and addresses of their hostesses. For those who wish, before or after the Congress, to explore this beautiful region, reasonable arrangements can probably be made with the hotel chosen for the A. A. W. headquarters.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.
Address, Leaflet Department,
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C. H. Simonds & Co. Printers, 297 Congress Street.

HEROISM OF CUBAN WOMEN.

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain of Kentucky writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Whatever may be the outcome of the Cuban war, one great thing is already accomplished. The bravery of the Cuban women has forever set aside the argument of the remonstrants, that 'women cannot fight and therefore must not vote.'

"We may theorize about women's mental and physical incapacity for bearing arms, but a glance at the battle-fields of the Cuban war sets all our theories at naught. Women are fighting in this year of our Lord 1896, and therefore, according to the logic of the remonstrants, women ought to be voting. For my own part, being an illogical suffragist, I hold that women, like men, ought to vote whether they fight or not; and, owing no doubt to the woman suffrage bias of my mind, I am totally unable to understand how, with such vast quantities of chivalry lying around loose in this land of ours, those poor Cuban women are obliged to leave their outraged homes and fight for their own honor and the honor of their daughters."

"It seems to me that the Cuban question might be settled by conscripting for the help of Cuba all American men who believe that 'the home is woman's sphere,' and that 'women cannot fight and therefore ought not to vote.' The result of this would be to increase the numbers, if not the valor, of the Cuban army, and at the same time to raise immeasurably the average of intelligence in this country."

AN ARMENIAN INCIDENT.

A private letter from an English friend who has lately visited Asia Minor, tells the following incident:

It will be remembered that during the recent massacres at Oorfa, several thousand Armenians crowded into the great stone church, hoping to find safety. Petroleum was poured over the compact mass of human beings on the church floor and set on fire. Two of the three great galleries, crowded with women and children, were also set on fire and fell in. The third gallery remained standing.

Among those that had taken refuge in the third gallery was one remarkably beautiful woman, the wife of an Armenian merchant who had just lost his life in the massacre. With her were her six young children and their grandmother. When the fire was started in the church below, the grandmother and two of the children made their way down-stairs and succeeded in getting out. Meanwhile a number of Turks forced their way into the crowded gallery, and began to carry off women and girls. Among them was a Turk who had long had his eye upon the beautiful young mother in question. He advanced towards her, saying: "The reason we killed your husband was because I wanted to marry you. Now you are mine," etc. Finding that she could not escape, she threw her four children over the railing into the flames below, and then leaped after them herself. She and one of the children perished; the three others, though scorched and bruised, were saved.

The American missionaries found friends

in Constantinople who were willing to give the surviving children a home; but when application was made to the authorities for a passport to enable them to go to Constantinople, it was refused. The government said, "Give us the names of these orphans, and we will take care of them ourselves." English and American residents in Asia Minor agree in saying that it seems to be the settled purpose to get the destitute orphan children of Armenian Christians into Turkish harems, where they will be brought up as Moslems.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

COLORADO WOMEN AND LONDON TIMES.

Professor Goldwin Smith, of Canada, lately sent a letter to the *London Times*, declaring woman suffrage in Colorado to be a failure, upon the authority of an anonymous Colorado correspondent. The *Times* printed this letter, and refused to print a letter from the Governor of Colorado testifying to the good results of woman suffrage, although requested to do so by English friends of equal rights. When a live Colorado woman voter, however, wrote to the *Times*, pointing out the fallacies of Goldwin Smith's anonymous correspondent, the *Times* published her letter, as follows:

Sir:—My attention has just been called to an article appearing in your weekly issue of the 29th ult., headed "Woman Suffrage," in which Mr. Goldwin Smith, writing to the *Times*, quotes a Colorado correspondent who says he "does not think decent women in Denver will ever go to the polls again." "The political bosses ran the women from what they call 'the Row' just like sheep, and shamed every decent woman in the city," etc.

I feel called upon, as president of the East Denver Woman's Republican League, to deny each and every statement of that correspondent, because the statements are untrue and the deductions from them false and misleading. Let me explain. The city of Denver is divided for electoral purposes into several election precincts, small enough so that all voters can vote without crowding or difficulty. Every voter must vote in the precinct where he or she resides. It is therefore clear that the women of "the Row" must vote in their own precinct, and, unless the gentleman's wife resides in "the Row," they could not have annoyed her at the polling-place. As for these women being run by the bosses like sheep, I can only say that the returns show that the vote there was nearly equally divided between the great contesting parties, so that no special system of bossing could have prevailed. The polling-booths and approaches to them in that part of the city, as in every other part, had abundant police protection, and no voter was interfered with, and no person was allowed in the polling-place but the regularly appointed judges of election.

Now, with regard to the general question whether decent women will continue to vote in Denver. The women's branches of the Republican Leagues, over one of which I have the honor of presiding, are composed of the best women in Denver. Some of them are the wives of the most prominent men of the State, both socially and politically, who attend the meetings regularly and take a most active part in the proceedings.

Our interest in the great political questions of the day is neither wavering nor dying out, but with ever-increasing energy and thoroughness of purpose we are striving to show ourselves worthy of our high calling, and to prove that we are worthy

of the trust, the honor, and the duty that have been conferred upon us by the people of this great State. We had women representatives in our last Legislature, and have them now in offices of high public trust, and I can point with pride to their record in these high stations.

The preliminary work of the political canvass also is intrusted to a committee composed equally of men and women, and I feel proud to say that these women, who represent all branches of society, take as much interest in their political work as the men, and exhibit quite as much enthusiasm and anxiety in reference to the result. Woman suffrage in Colorado is a great success.

ANNA M. SCOTT,
Pres. E. Denver Woman's Republican League,
Denver, Col.

Mrs. Scott might have added that the Democratic and Populist women of Colorado are as active and as much interested as their Republican sisters. A. S. B.

THE ARMENIAN RELIEF FUND.

We are in receipt of inquiries as to the address to which money for the Armenian relief fund should be sent. Contributions may be sent either to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions, or to Brown Bros. & Co., bankers, 50 State Street, Boston, for the Red Cross Relief Fund administered by Clara Barton. Miss Barton has left Constantinople temporarily for Germany, but the work by her agents continues, and she proposes to return to Turkey in the autumn. There are several other Relief Funds, all doing good, but through the two channels mentioned above, the money will reach the sufferers as safely and directly as in any way.

Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher is seriously ill, but her physician says she will recover.

The Legislature of New Brunswick has just passed a bill providing for two women on the school boards, one to be appointed by the governor in council, the other by the city or town.

Municipal suffrage for women is under consideration in Wheeling, W. Va. The Political Equality Club of that city appointed a committee to present the matter before the City Charter Commission. This committee consisted of Mrs. George E. Boyd, Mrs. George K. Wheat and Dr. Harriet B. Jones, who were given a respectful hearing.

As a gratifying indication of the growth of popular interest in social purity, *The Philanthropist* notes the request of the New York and Boston public libraries for the publications of the American Purity Alliance. Other libraries in different parts of the country are asking for copies of the National Purity Congress reports.

The headquarters of the Woman Suffrage Association in Los Angeles have, as a motto on the wall, the following quotation from the constitution of California:

"Nor shall any citizen or class of citizens be granted privileges or immunities which, upon the same terms, shall not be granted all."

The woman's flag, with its three stars, hangs not far distant.

The Woman's Column.

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POLITICAL POINTS.

This year of 1896 will be memorable because of opportunities that have come to women for the first time in political affairs. To these is to be added another fact of great importance. For the first time a woman has been nominated for presidential elector. On Aug. 13th, the Republican State Convention of Wyoming nominated as one of its three presidential electors Mrs. Sarah Malloy, of Cheyenne. Mrs. Malloy has accepted the nomination. She is the wife of R. L. Malloy, superintendent of the Wyoming division of the Union Pacific from Cheyenne to Ogden. According to a report in the *Chicago Record*, Mr. Malloy is a Democrat, but his wife has voted the Republican ticket for nearly twenty years. Mrs. Malloy said that she would not allow her name to be presented to the convention until her husband had expressed his willingness. She did not seek political honors or duties, but thought that women in equal suffrage States should not decline to perform public duties when it could be done without neglecting their homes or families. Mrs. Malloy is about forty years old, and is well informed on political questions. She has acted as delegate to county conventions, but has given very little time to political work. She has four children, the oldest eighteen years of age.

The Democratic State Convention of North Dakota nominated the Populist candidate, Mrs. Laura J. Eisenhuth, of Foster, for State Superintendent of Public Instruction. Miss Emma F. Bates, the present incumbent, is candidate for re-election on an independent ticket. "Both women have previously proven themselves efficient workers in the office," says *Western Womanhood*, "and it is hoped that the women of the State will prove their interest in seeing that a woman fills this office, the only one open to women."

IRISH LADIES AS GUARDIANS.

Irish ladies are showing no disinclination to exercise their newly conferred power of serving as Poor Law Guardians, says the *London Woman's Signal*. A vacancy has arisen by the death of a male member of the Kanturk Union, County Cork, and at the last meeting of the board the question of who was to stand came up. One gentleman said he understood there

were several ladies ready for the post. "Will any of them contest the division?" was the anxious query of a Mr. Bolster. On being informed that in all probability they would, this bolsterer of male supremacy remarked that it would be "a great nuisance if lady guardians were elected." There have been some English Guardian boards on which the "great nuisance" has been the person most worth having, in the interests of the ratepayers, and also of the poor.

In Tralee, also, an effort is being made to secure some ladies on the Board of Guardians. When we consider how much truly womanly work there is for womanly hands and hearts to do, in such Unions—for example, where with an average of fifty patients there is only one nurse, and she not a trained one, and where a deaf septuagenarian, formerly a day laborer, assisted by an infirm shoemaker, and another feeble old man paralyzed of one arm, have charge of the male ward—we cannot but regard the Act qualifying women to serve as Poor Law Guardians as one of the most useful pieces of legislation of the present session.

WOMEN VOTERS OF COLORADO.

Mrs. Helen H. Ecob contributes to the *Woman's Journal* an interesting history of the workings of woman suffrage in Colorado. After speaking of the intelligence of Colorado women, she continues:

With equal suffrage, all this intellectual activity was turned immediately into practical endeavor for the regeneration of society and state. Where other women are studying effete literature or pink teas, these women are studying the new Primary Law or the city charter. Social formalities which elsewhere consume a large amount of time and strength are, by common consent, relegated to the background. The Woman's Club, the common centre of these higher interests, might well be called the clearing-house for the visiting cards which do such heavy duty in conventional calling. A common purpose obliterates the cruel social distinctions of fashionable life, and promotes comradeship between all classes of intelligent women. Here one may see the cultured daughter of the multi-millionaire in honest and thorough coöperation with the daughter of her laundress. Gossip and trivial conversation find no place in this larger life. A visitor from Chicago, the guest at an elegant dinner, observing that neither weather, servants nor children were discussed, remarked: "I don't even know whether or not you have husbands." It would seem that they are even outgrowing the hereditary feminine weakness in respect to age, for when the Legislature, in a burst of chivalry worthy of a better cause, made an exception to the registration law, allowing them to give their age as "twenty-one or over,"

not one woman in a hundred took advantage of the tempting opportunity. The original Eve in her was no match for the ballot. Entrance upon the larger field of political life has broadened her interests so that she is more companionable to her husband, and longer retains the confidence of her son. A deeper self-respect, a consciousness of strength, a broader outlook upon life, a divine patience with the slow processes of world-problems—these are characteristics of Colorado womanhood. Can there be any higher ideal of civilization than that in which men and women work together, carrying the life of the home into the larger circle of the Commonwealth?

MRS. MARY A. DAVIS of North Sutton, N. H., is chairman of the school board.

MISS HATTIE M. WATERBURY, of Chipley, Florida, has been appointed a notary public for the State at large, by Governor Mitchell. Among other legal acts, she can perform the marriage ceremony.

MRS. S. V. Root, of St. Paul, Minn., has been appointed by Mayor Moran as a special police officer, possessing full power to make arrests. Mrs. Root will not patrol a beat, yet she will wear a star. She desired the appointment to aid her work in connection with the rescue home, an institution for the reformation of fallen women, with which she has long been connected.

MISS CLARA BARTON, after visiting Buda Pesth, Vienna and Baden, arrived in London on Aug. 23. On her departure from Constantinople she received an ovation. The pier from which her steamer sailed was crowded with hundreds of people of all creeds, who cheered Miss Barton. The passage of the steamer through the Bosphorus was triumphal. Robert College was covered with flags, and the roof was filled. Flags in profusion were flying from the residences of the ambassadors at Therapia, seven miles below Constantinople, and the numerous launches, steamers and other craft saluted the steamer as she passed. U. S. Minister Terrell and the staff of the American foreign legation accompanied Miss Barton and her party as far as Therapia, where they were taken off by the American legation launch. Miss Barton says it is uncertain when she will return to America. We cannot help hoping that some good to the oppressed Christians of Turkey may follow from Miss Barton's visit to Austria, Hungary, Germany and England, by the governments of all which countries she is highly esteemed. Miss Barton, when interviewed for the press, says everything pleasant that she can about the help given her in her relief work by Turkish officials, and makes no criticisms upon the Sultan. This is diplomatic, and, indeed, is inevitable since she is soon to return to Constantinople.

NOTES IN FRANCE.

After leaving Leipzig, a few days were spent in Paris. Pleasant memories went with us from the old German city,—memories of the Rosenthal, charming in spite of the overpowering scent of wild garlic in blossom that filled the air; of a row up the Pleisse between banks enamelled with wild flowers and overhung by shady trees; of the beautiful parks that now occupy the site of the old city moat and wall, parks full of stately horse-chestnuts, magnificent laburnums and wonderful pink hawthorne trees, all in full bloom; and memories of sympathy and kindness sweeter than the flowers.

In Paris it was my privilege to meet the president and vice-president of the Woman's Rights League of France, Mme. Pognon and Mme. Griess-Traut. The latter has been for many years a reader of the *Woman's Journal*, and she gave its junior editor a warm welcome. We had a long and interesting talk about many things, while black clouds made the room almost too dark for us to see each other's faces, and a heavy summer shower pattered on the leaves outside the window.

The advocates of equal rights for women are sometimes accused of being persons of one idea, but this certainly is not true of Mme. Griess-Traut. She is greatly interested in peace and arbitration. She goes to the International Congresses on that subject, knows the Americans who attend them, and has printed and distributed large quantities of peace literature at her own cost. She is a Fourierite, and an admirer of Theodore Parker, whose works she pointed out to me upon her well-lined book-shelves. When one sees the burden and the curse that the enormous standing armies of Europe are to all the countries which have to maintain them, it seems wonderful that all persons of common sense have not united long ago in demanding general disarmament and the adoption of arbitration. Americans do not realize their blessings in this respect till they have been in Europe. We might well echo the closing sentence of Sardou's "L' Oncle Sam"—that extraordinary satire upon American manners, which made a whole class of American schoolboys and school-girls furious during my school-days, many years ago—"There is nothing like traveling to make us love our country!" or words to that general effect.

Mme. Pognon is fresh and cheerful, and looks surprisingly young to be the mother of grown-up children. She has been for twenty years a widow. She conducted a pension or boarding-house for many years, but has lately changed it to an hotel. She says there are now so many pensions in Paris that it is almost impossible for them to make money, and hotel-keeping pays much better. The Hotel Clement Marot, over which she presides, is handsome and tasteful, and looks well kept.

The impression prevails in America that the recent Woman's Rights Congress in Paris was almost a failure, owing to the riotous and disorderly behavior of the audience, who were largely students, and who made it almost impossible for the speakers to be heard. It was the first Congress of the kind ever held in Paris, and it suffered from the mob, as the early woman's rights

conventions in the United States did nearly fifty years ago. I was glad to learn from Mme. Pognon, who presided during most of the Congress, that, in spite of all drawbacks, it had really accomplished much good. The membership of the Woman's Rights League has greatly increased since, and the papers give much better reports of its meetings than they did before. The League has a great deal of work before it, as the laws of France are still extremely unjust to women. It is only within the past year that the code has been so amended as to give a married woman any control of her own earnings; and they may still be seized for her husband's debts.

Paris is a beautiful city. It seems to be full of fountains and of horse-chestnut trees, and the horse-chestnuts were all in blossom. We made no effort to "do" the sights. We had done them pretty thoroughly nine years before, and on the present occasion our stay was very short. But we found time to pass a few stray moments once and again in a charming little park of no celebrity, close to our quiet *pension*. Here, as usual, there was a large fountain playing, sending up its cool jets of water over big bronze tortoises, sea-horses, etc. Along each side of the park ran a double row of huge horse-chestnuts in blossom. The lower boughs had been partly trimmed away, while overhead they almost met, making a high, shady arch. The pruning and trimming of trees is practised in Europe to a remarkable extent. You see rows upon rows of great trees that have evidently been kept carefully trimmed for years, until they have quite lost their natural shape, and now make a level wall of verdure. The effect is beautiful but too artificial to be wholly pleasing. One feels sorry for the trees.

Perhaps the pleasantest incident of my stay in Paris was a visit to the book-stores, and the purchase of a big package of Erckmann-Chatrian's National Romances and Souvestre's tales and legends of Brittany. It was not accomplished without a struggle of conscience. Regarded from the point of view of the pure reason, it seemed monstrous to spend ten dollars on story-books when thousands of people were on the point of starvation in Asia Minor; and I had a strong suspicion that that money ought to have gone into the Armenian relief fund. But I had been wanting those books for nine years, and there was no telling when I might be in Paris again and have the chance to buy them. In short, the devil tempted me, and did it successfully. After all, man cannot live by bread alone. A good book is both nourishment and cordial, and you can read it over once a year as long as you live, and draw strength and inspiration from it every time. It is a mystery how anyone can read the sickening stuff displayed on the railway book-stalls and street news-stands in Paris, when he might be reading "Madame Thérèse" and the other beautiful tales describing the great French struggle for liberty. It is pleasant to know that Erckmann-Chatrian's works have an immense circulation in France. Souvestre, too, though less read, is full of wisdom. Here are a few sentences spoken by an old man in that

most delightful book, "Scenes de la Chouannerie," which suffragists would do well to take to heart:

"One ought to render soldier's service to what one believes to be the right. Falsehood almost always has the advantage of being courageous, while Truth is timid. She is afraid to be importunate; when doors are shut in her face, she stops and turns back toward her well. That is not the way to carry a cause to victory. We ought to make war on evil as our Chouans made war on the Blues, without counting the numbers of the enemy, and without ever believing that the fight is over. Every fact may become a weapon, every illustration a bush from behind which to fire a shot at Error. If we do not kill it, we cause it to lose blood, and in consequence of repeated wounds, it ends by dying in the corner of a ditch."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

SOME MANLY COLLEGE STUDENTS.

Mrs. Josephine E. Butler, in describing the recent great conflict for the abolition of the State regulation of vice in Geneva, Switzerland, writes:

We were much encouraged by the bearing of the students of the University, and other young men. The students had several meetings of their own, called with a serious purpose, and not prompted from the outside. They had a final meeting among themselves for voting. Eighty-five per cent. of the students present declared themselves strongly in favor of abolitionist principles. One young man was courageous enough to get up and protest that an early introduction to vice was a sign of manliness, adding that many of the virtuous students were weak fellows, etc. The eighty-five "went for him" like a pack of young hounds after some noisy wild animal, with howling and fury. The misguided young man judged it best to get out of the room, which he did very rapidly. One student called Sanchez, very strong, a Hercules in build, thumped his chest and cried, "Am I weak? I know nothing of the abominations Y—speaks of, and I can walk thirty or forty miles a day without being tired!" Of course there is a certain youthfulness about these manifestations, but it rejoiced our hearts to see so many of the young population inspired with just and generous principles.

EDUCATION IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Helen H. Ecob writes from Colorado to the *Woman's Journal*:

Mrs. A. J. Peavy, State Superintendent of Public Instruction, has proved herself a woman of strength and ability. The office sought her and not she the office. Her administration has been characterized by thoroughness, economy and honesty. Contrary to expectation, she has done more work in visiting schools and attending Teachers' Institutes than her masculine predecessors. In some places the people had never before seen a State Superintendent or his representative. When Mrs. Peavy entered the office, the finances were in a deplorable condition. Her books at the end of the term will show the record of every penny disbursed. She has stood like a rock against bribery, against attempts to dispose of school lands at nominal prices, and against machine methods in the educational system. The best testimony to Mrs. Peavy's work is the hatred of political "bosses," who have declared that she shall not be again elected. A similar record has been made

by the County Superintendents. Twenty-six women occupy these positions to thirty men. Before the election of women to this office, the conventions of County Superintendents were disorderly and undignified. The presence of women has put an end to profanity, buffoonery and questionable stories. The new element insists on business principles. They are determined that school funds shall be disbursed for the needs of the people, and not with an eye to the commission. They never combine private and public work, charging the State accordingly. The better class of men rejoice in this accession of moral and business integrity. Under the direction of Mrs. Peavy and her able assistant, Mrs. Lucy R. Scott, the new County Superintendents have undertaken lines of work never before proposed. The books of school directors are carefully examined to insure perfect records. The directors are compelled to hold meetings required by statute. The Public Contract Law is enforced.

Nowhere are mothers found with higher ideals concerning the rearing of children, both in the home and in the school room. The kindergarten associated with every public school of Denver is one result of this interest. The most cultured women give earnest attention to the perfecting of the public schools, the chief aim being physical well-being and well-rounded character rather than technical drill. The latest methods in pedagogy are discussed at the Woman's Club, and petitions in behalf of wise measures are sent to the school board. Between parents and teachers the utmost sympathy exists. In the kindergartens and grade schools, meetings of mothers and teachers are held for mutual counsel and co-operation.

ONE ARMENIAN FAMILY.

Help is asked to bring to this country an Armenian family who lost their all in the recent massacres. The father was for years the principal of a large Gregorian school in the interior. In spite of imminent danger, he stayed at his post until in one of the latest outbreaks the school was broken up, the buildings destroyed, his own house burned, and himself and family left penniless.

He has a relative in this country who can guarantee him employment and provide a shelter for him and his family when they reach America, but who has not the means to bring them over. To bring the whole family—father, mother, and several children—from the interior of Asia Minor to the United States, will cost about \$200. Is there any one among our readers who will advance this sum, or a part of it?

With the independence which generally characterizes the Armenians, they would much prefer to have this money lent them rather than given. Americans who have known both men well for years, testify to their integrity, and say that they will certainly pay it back if they live. But of course it is likely to be several years before they will be able to.

I know this to be a deserving case, and shall be glad to take charge of any sums sent for the purpose.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

LITERARY NOTICE.

LES MASSACRES D'ARMENIE: TEMOIGNAGES DES VICTIMES. Edition du Mercure de France, 15 Rue de l'Echaude, St. Germain, Paris.

The literature of the Armenian question is increasing rapidly in England and America, and steadily, if slowly, in other countries. This volume of 264 pages is the largest work on the subject that we have yet seen in French. G. Clemenceau has written a preface, in which he says: "Some Armenians resident in Europe have conceived the idea of publishing, without comment, some of the letters that they received from their countrymen in Asia Minor during the massacres of last year. . . . Those who have the courage to read these testimonies from persons who have lived through what they describe, will not be able to believe their own eyes. Yet the facts are indisputable. The reports of our consuls, the letters from the missionaries, leave no room for doubt. There may be some exaggeration in details, but it is only too certain that the facts, if disputed in some one point, will be found true and easily proved as to the rest."

M. Clemenceau's description of the book is fully borne out by its pages. There is no need to repeat here the history of the atrocities. They make the heart sick and the soul faint. The main facts have already been spread broadcast in the American press during the past two years, and in some cases with more details than these letters give. But it is the cumulative character of the testimonies in this book that crushes the reader, benumbs his sensibilities with repeated blows, and leaves him realizing for the first time the meaning of that energetic foreign expression, to be "beaten like plaster." In the newspapers we have had reports of the massacres one by one. Here we have them all together, the experience of twenty cities and villages one after another, in a ghastly procession.

Some of the less frightful scenes give a graphic idea of the general misery. One letter from Arabkir, written last November, says:

"There are now a hundred of us, women, girls, children and a few men, all wounded, in a house of seven rooms. Everybody is weeping and moaning; we have nothing to put on the wounds, not even bandages, and the cries and groans make it impossible to sleep. If we fall asleep for a moment, we are awakened by the voices of the children crying out with the nightmare: 'They are coming! they are coming! Mamma! They are going to kill us, to throw us into the fire! Help!' We have nothing to eat but a few spoonfuls of barley porridge a day. We have no more able-bodied men; they are all wounded, or else in prison. A few days ago, some wounded men died in a neighboring house, but the bodies were left there for want of men to carry them to the cemetery. After waiting several days, some women dragged them as far as the churchyard and left them there. There is no priest left to perform the burial service. . . . Winter has come, it is terribly cold, and we are half naked. They even carried off most of the women's dresses. They left us ours, but they took our cloaks. My mother's shoes were a good deal worn, so they did not take them, but mine were new, and they carried them off. My aunt has already written you how many were killed. My father was killed, my grandfather, my uncles, and my mother's uncle, but not my mother; that is our consolation. Our friend B. C. and his wife were killed; they left four little orphans, who keep crying and calling for their mother. A. and his wife were killed; they left five children, two of whom are nursing infants. There is no one to give

them the breast. We are feeding them on the thin part of the barley porridge. Those of us who have survived are more dead than alive. But the soul sometimes seems turned to stone; we are astonished ourselves that we have not succumbed under so much horror and fear."

A letter from Eghine describes the death of a brave old woman: "Fourteen Armenian villages, from the priest to the lowest peasant, have embraced the religion of salvation (Islam); we have embraced it too, with our whole family. Do not be angry with us for it, dear brothers! For two days I wandered up and down, carrying little Keham in my arms. None of our family were killed except our old Aunt Eva, the one who had been on a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. They cut her in pieces before our eyes, because she would not turn Mahometan."

A letter from Palou tells how a woman and girl who had been carried off by the Turks, and were being led home by them in triumph, asked leave to get a drink as they were passing by a river. Permission being granted, they took advantage of their momentary freedom, muttered a prayer and threw themselves into the water.

An account of a day and night spent in an Armenian school at Erzeroum during the slaughter would be worth quoting in full, if space permitted.

A father writes from Arabkir to his son, after describing the massacre: "I scarcely dare to tell you—they were going to kill me too, if I persisted in refusing to give them your sister. Everything else had been carried off, our quilts, mattresses, clothes, food and even fuel; and then they came and demanded our daughter. I resisted; I was ready to endure anything. But when she saw me with the sabre at my throat, and on the point of being killed if I did not give her up, she threw herself at the feet of the Turks, crying, 'Spare my father! Here I am!' And they took her away. . . . I cannot write any longer, for my hand trembles with cold, and we have had hardly anything to eat for three days."

In letter after letter, from all parts of the devastated region, the hapless survivors say that they are starving, and beg their relatives in Europe to send them relief.

M. Clemenceau, in the preface, brings a severe and just indictment against the powers—or rather the "concours d'inerties"—that have allowed atrocities equal to those of the most barbarous ages to take place on the eve of the twentieth century, and within five days' journey of Paris. He urges effective intervention. And it is high time. As M. Clemenceau grimly says of the book: "Its publication is but too timely, now that we are just beginning to hear of fresh troubles in the vilayets of Armenia. We know what that means. It is the official euphemism for the systematic massacre of the Armenians."

Mrs. RIGDON, of Pearl, Idaho, is owner of the "Woman's Rights Claim," a mining ledge recently uncovered that promises to prove a bonanza.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

THE NEWEST "NEW WOMAN."

The true test of equal suffrage in Colorado is the womanhood developed by it.

Does suffrage make women unwomanly? No; the women of Colorado are as modest as those of conservative States. The offensive and aggressive are found in all ranks of society, among suffragists and anti-suffragists. One may be as obtrusive in opposing as in defending a faith. The newest new woman is the "Anti" who leaves her babies and mending to go to conventions for the purpose of telling her sisters to go home to take care of their babies and mending. One sees neither type of aggressiveness in Colorado. The reason is self-evident. When justice is accorded, the necessity for self-assertion disappears. The suffragist, therefore, has no further contention. On the other hand, the anti-suffragist has yielded to the inevitable, and accepts the situation without bitterness or debate.

None of the predicted evils of equal suffrage have been realized. Interest in home life is not lessened, Cupid's arrows are still invincible, marriage licenses are as frequent, husbands are loved, babies are rocked and stockings darned in 1896 just as they were in 1893.—*Mrs. Helen H. Ecob, in the Woman's Journal.*

MANUAL FOR POLITICAL EQUALITY CLUBS.

Two of our most active young workers in New York State, Harriet May Mills and Isabel Howland, have found in their own work so much necessity of something in the way of a definite programme for the early meetings of newly formed clubs that they have compiled this Manual with special reference to this need.

The Manual contains subject matter for six meetings, as follows:

1. Our Work.
2. How the People Govern.
3. The Value of the Ballot.
4. Eminent Opinions.
5. Reasons for Woman Suffrage.
6. Objections Answered.

For each meeting there is a prayer by some eminent divine, either man or woman, strongly in favor of our work. This is followed by the words of a song arranged to be sung to some well-known air. The president then reads a short statement concerning the work, and following this are responsive readings, which in some cases include only the officers of the club. In other meetings, it is planned to have all the members take part in these readings, sometimes together, sometimes in turn. Another song is to be followed by the order of business as indicated, and a collection which is specified for some particular department of the work. Suggestions are also made as to filling the rest of the evening, for the work given in the Manual would probably occupy not more than thirty minutes of each meeting.

Those of our organizers who are familiar with our Manual for Political Equality Clubs speak strongly in its favor, and recommend it in the highest terms for the use of the clubs. Mary C. C. Bradford writes as follows: "I have read attentively the Manual for Political Equality Clubs, and agree with you fully as to its potency as an upbuilder of suffrage clubs.

Organizations using it should never lack for inspiration."

Emma Smith De Voe says, "I feel sure it will aid very much. It is very practical."

For sale at National Headquarters, 1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia. Price, post-paid, 10 cents each, or fifty cents per half dozen; per hundred, \$6 and express charges.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.
Cor. Sec. N. A. W. S. A.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

Col. Breckinridge has returned to politics, and has been received with great applause. Despatches from Kentucky say:

Col. Breckinridge is now in great request as a campaign orator, and will be constantly on the stump until November, as he sees that this is the opportunity to regain his former political standing.

When the women of Kentucky defeated Breckinridge, the opponents of equal suffrage claimed it as a proof that women did not need the ballot; that they could accomplish just as much by "indirect influence." The *Woman's Journal* said that though Kentucky women, by months of laborious effort, had defeated Breckinridge—a thing which they could have done in half an hour by their own ballots—there was no telling how long he would stay defeated; that in a year or two he would probably be a candidate again, with a fair chance of success. This view was scouted then as unduly pessimistic; but time has proved it too true. This object lesson ought to open women's eyes, and bring a large increase of membership to the Kentucky Equal Rights Association.—*Woman's Journal.*

SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Helen H. Ecob writes from Colorado to the *Woman's Journal*:

Equal suffrage compels the nomination of a better class of officials. The question is becoming more and more imperative—what men will command the vote of women? The laws against gambling and other iniquities are more vigorously enforced. Economy in administration is demanded. For example, the garbage contract in the city of Denver was exorbitant. The Woman's Civic Federation called the attention of the mayor to the monopoly, bids were asked for, and the contract was reduced by one half.

Woman's restraining influence is seen in the more orderly conduct of primary and caucus, and the improved condition

of polling places, which are now never located in the vicinity of saloons. When the new voters discovered that the booths were often located in demoralizing neighborhoods, they petitioned the committeemen for suitable accommodations. The request was speedily granted. In one place, a church was opened for this novel service. In another, a poor woman was induced by the reward of ten dollars to convert her humble parlor into a polling booth. With removal from the vicinity of saloons, the temptation to clandestine treating is greatly lessened. A case of intoxication is rarely seen. Election day is as quiet as Sunday. A woman feels no more sense of publicity in going to the polls than in going to church or post-office.

The elevating influence of women is also felt in the legislative assembly. The presence of three women in the House has so purified the moral atmosphere that all reputable people are hoping to secure the same result in the Senate. The questionable clerk and typewriter no longer appear on the scene. The members yield to the request that persons be not tolerated there who would not be admitted to the home. Every bill introduced by the influence of women has aimed at a better social order. At the last session the age of protection for girls was raised from sixteen to eighteen years, and a State Home for Incorrigible Girls was secured.

PROGRESS IN GERMANY.

The Berlin *Hausfrauen-Zeitung* reports that the committee formed for the purpose of lodging a protest in the autumn against the clauses in the new Civil Code dealing with the family, is getting up lectures in all parts of Germany on the position of women under the new law. At Bonn, Lubeck, Hanover and Leipzig, well-known women speakers have already been heard. The collection of signatures to petitions is also going on apace.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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IN THE FULNESS OF YEARS.

The number of women who continue bright and active long after the allotted period of three score years and ten is surprising. On August 26, Mrs. Henry Ward Beecher celebrated her eighty-fourth birthday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. Scoville, West Cornwall, Conn. She has just recovered from an illness brought on by the heat, and is remarkably vigorous for her years. Last year she took a long journey alone, spending her birthday with her youngest son, at Port Townsend, on Puget Sound, Washington. On her return Mrs. Beecher said that she experienced no trouble or undue fatigue in all her extended travels. She is almost as active as she was twenty years ago, and is mistress of a three-story house in Brooklyn, where she spends the days reading, writing and sewing.

At the Home for Incurables, Newark, N. J., Mrs. Margaretta Relyea had a tea party on her ninetieth birthday, August 27. She remembers well her girl life in Greenwich Village, then a suburb of the small city of New York. She was one of the pretty girls who greeted Lafayette at Castle Garden when he came over in 1824, and she is proud of the fact that several of her family were soldiers in the Revolution. Thirty years ago she was left a widow, after forty years of happy married life, during which eleven children were born to her, one more than came to Mrs. Beecher. Mrs. Relyea retains her mental faculties, she has never used glasses, and she gave up reading small print only a few months ago. Except that one hand is disabled by paralysis and that her voice trembles, she shows little sign of her great age.

A still more marked instance of vigor and longevity is afforded by Mrs. Elizabeth Trout, of Berks County, Pa. On August 13, over 1,500 people gathered to celebrate the 100th anniversary of her birth. The date of Mrs. Trout's birth is well authenticated, being found in the records of the old Hill Church, where she has been a life-long member of the Lutheran congregation. In early life she married Samuel Trout, but he died many years ago. Then Mrs. Trout and her only child, Mary Ann, now a woman nearly eighty years old, took up their residence in a log cabin on the hills of Earl, where they have lived ever since. For many years they tilled

the hard and stony ground and raised their own produce, which went far towards giving them a living. Recently they have become too feeble to do hard work, and their nearest neighbors have been very kind to them. Mrs. Trout's faculties are unimpaired, she enjoys good health, and in all respects she is well preserved. To the hundreds of people who offered their congratulations, she related many reminiscences of her younger days. She has lived a retired life, and knows very little of the world and of modern ways. Although living only a dozen miles away, she has only visited Reading once in her long lifetime, and that was seventy-three years ago. The celebration in her honor, which included addresses, music by the band, and refreshments, was a great event to her.

WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Lansing, Mich., is noted for its many clubs, literary, musical, scientific and social, but the pioneer Woman's Club holds the first rank for its size, advancement and delightful club house—the latter an acquisition of the year 1889. Of this club, Mrs. M. W. Howard has been for years the recording secretary, and for five years held the presidency. She is 93 years old, and still vigorous and active, performing all the duties of her position as secretary with the strength of a younger woman. Her mind is clear, and her penmanship and purity of diction rival those of many young graduates. Her age is no barrier to the performance of many literary duties, and her letters are scholarly and delightful.

"Mrs. Howard's gifts of health and mental vigor are a fine compliment to the club movement among women," says the *N. Y. Times*, "or to the modern habit of keeping in touch with live topics, which the movement exemplifies. Somebody has said that age, in the sense of being old, is merely the cessation of zeal, and women nowadays are likely to escape that unhappy period quite to the end of their lives."

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

UNCONSCIOUS ALLIES.

Mrs. Josephine K. Henry, of Versailles, Ky., says in a recent magazine article: "While woman's struggle for liberty has been environed by more adverse conditions and more bitter foes than any contest for freedom in all history, yet no cause ever had so many unconscious allies. Every institution of learning that admits the sex, every one who employs a woman, thus helping her to independence, every invention that releases her from drudgery—all these are clearing a path to the ballot-box for the women of the United States. Women's clubs, whatever their proclaimed objects, and whether women realize the fact or not, are merely political

training-schools fitting the sex for citizenship. When twelve millions of American women come into possession of their political heritage, they will be the best prepared voters that ever entered the body politic of any nation."

The State conventions of all four political parties in Idaho have endorsed the woman suffrage amendment.

Remember that the Woman's Congress will hold its twenty-fourth annual meeting on Sept 16-18, in St. John, N. B.

DR. ANNA KUHNOW is the only woman physician in Leipsic, and has a large practice. Patients come to her from all over South Germany. She is a graduate of Zurich. Dr. Kuhnnow has been practising in Leipsic for six years. There is one woman physician in Munich, one in Frankfurt-on-the-Main, and four in Berlin.

At a recent social meeting of the Pacific Coast Association of the Native Sons of Vermont, a test vote of the ladies present was taken on the question of woman suffrage. A total of 135 votes was cast, and if the preference of the women of California at large is the same as that of the ladies of the Native Sons of Vermont, they want the ballot by a large majority. There were 98 votes for woman suffrage and 35 against. This is one of the straws that show which way the wind is blowing.

MRS. N. COE STEWART, president of the Sorosis Club of Cleveland, O., and also of the National Homemakers' Association, has started a movement for a co-operative club house, which has been taken up by many of her colleagues and is now an assured success. The twenty leading clubs of Cleveland have formed a co-operative group, and are about to purchase a handsome building which formerly belonged to the Cleveland Athletic Club. They will make an effort to have the new home ready by Oct. 1, when they hope to entertain the Ohio State Federation of Women's Clubs and Societies.

At Waterloo, Iowa, lately, the women of the West Side had the opportunity to vote on bonding the school district, which embraces two wards of the city. The proposition was to issue bonds to the amount of nine thousand dollars for the purpose of enlarging the high school building and erecting a ward building. A goodly number of women voted under the circumstances, and but for their votes the measure would have been lost by a large majority. A correspondent of the *Woman's Standard* writes:

Only two women voted against the measure. The mothers fully realized the needs of their children. Women can be depended on to vote for the home every time. Some of our women begin to realize the power of the ballot. They see that it helps them to what they have been powerless to gain in the past.

"SO FUR FROM THE BIG ROAD."

A missionary in the mountains of Eastern Kentucky told me recently this story of the "heathen within our gates." He was riding through a lonely region one hot afternoon and stopped at a little cabin to ask for a drink of water. The old lady who came to the door in answer to his call hospitably asked him to alight and rest awhile. He did so, and, after the manner of his profession, began to talk with his hostess on religious matters. To his amazement he soon discovered that the poor soul was as ignorant of the "plan of salvation" as of the Darwinian theory; Christ and the Apostles were personages as unknown to her as Galileo or Tom Paine, and the familiar story of the cross had never been told within her range of hearing.

"My dear sister," said the preacher with an accent of pitying horror, "have you really never heard of the Lord Jesus Christ, and of how he died for you on the cross?"

"I never heard tell of him before," said the poor woman humbly and regretfully. Then, in pathetic deprecation, she explained as follows:

"You see," she said, "I live so fur from the big road, and John never tells me nothin'."

A hundred Charles Egbert Craddocks could hardly unfold for us the heart-breaking narrowness and poverty of life which these simple words suggest. "So fur from the big road, and John never tells me nothin'." We shudder at the thought of the days of drudgery, broken by dull sleep and bounded by the dreary splendor of sunset and sunrise, and we are fain to thank Heaven that our lines were not cast in the mountains of East Kentucky or East Tennessee or any similar "God-forsaken" place.

And yet, taking all things into consideration, the lot of this mountain crone is not worse than that of many a woman living in some highly-civilized community. Her home is a comfortable modern house, on a pleasant street in a flourishing city or town; but, as in the case of her mountain sister, "the big road"—the world of thought and action and progress—is "fur off," and "John"—a well-bred, educated, gentlemanly John—"never tells her nothin'." In the days of her youth she was known as "a bright girl." John thought her so when he married her. But no one now calls her "a bright woman"; for marriage has been to her but a gradual retirement into the lonely fastnesses of a purely domestic life, and she presents as real a case of arrested development as any you will find chronicled and marvelled over in our scientific and medical reviews. Her ambition mounts no higher than the neat and speedy accomplishment of the spring sewing and spring cleaning, the fall sewing and fall cleaning, and the pickling, preserving and jellying that go on from the time of the first strawberry to the time of the first freeze. The birth of a baby, and the making over of an old dress or the purchase of a new one, are epochs from which to reckon less important events. Literature, science, art, are meaningless terms, and in the very centre of nineteenth century life, her days drift

on as narrow, colorless and barren as if she lived on the side of one of the Great Smoky's most desolate peaks. My heart aches for her, just as it does for Lethe Sayles and Cynthia and Dorindy. Yet how easily all might be changed! For every night John comes home from a day's travel on the "big road," he has seen and heard something of "the breezy outdoor world of human affairs," as Bellamy puts it—that world from which she is shut out by the four walls of home. He has met entertaining companions, and listened to a capital story or a good joke; his business has taken an interesting turn; he has seen an old friend and renewed his youth by talking over old times; some one has told him of a coming marriage in their social circle; all this and more besides would have furnished food for conversation in the charmed days before marriage. But now—he eats a well-cooked supper in silence, except for an occasional remark on the children's bad table manners; then, banishing his progeny to the nursery, he seizes a newspaper and a cigar and retires into "the solitude of his own originality," while the little woman who, in the language of romance and sentiment, is denominated "the half of his soul," and the "better half" at that, sits on the other side of the table, remote, lonely, and intellectually almost as far removed from John as Bridget who is washing dishes in the kitchen. If John would only think it worth while to talk to her as entertainingly as he talked to his friend Smith today when they discussed the President's message, and the silver question, and the Brooklyn strike, and what not! She doesn't understand such things? Of course not; how should she? John wouldn't either if he had lived the life she has lived since she stood at the altar and promised to "love, honor and obey" him, and he promised in return to "love, cherish and protect" her. John probably knows, if he is half as much a man as he ought to be, that "loving and cherishing" mean something more than a hasty kiss night and morning; but I doubt if it has ever occurred to him that "protecting" means vastly more than providing her with a house possessing every reasonable security against burglars, and accompanying her when she goes anywhere at night. I would like to tell him that it means warding off from her the deterioration of mind and soul that menaces every loving woman who takes upon herself the burdens of housekeeping and child-bearing. In spite of all the poetry that has been written about the "kingdom of home" and the "queenly estate of wifehood and motherhood," it is a very imaginative person indeed who can see the royalty and the queenliness that lie in washing dishes, and sweeping floors, and dusting furniture, and bathing and dressing and nursing fretful babies, and scrubbing little dirty hands and faces, and making over old clothes. These are merely hard, stern duties, that every true woman will face and discharge as bravely and faithfully as she can, and while she is engaged in the unequal struggle, John must protect her from the possible loss of all her mental graces.

The women writers for our home maga-

zines are forever exhorting wives to abstain from worrying their husbands with recitals of the ills and mishaps of domestic life, and a certain class of preachers are fond of telling these same women that, if they would learn anything, let them ask their husbands. Both are radically and absolutely wrong. If John's wife can't talk about her domestic affairs with her own husband, pray what can she talk about? since in nine out of ten cases these domestic affairs are all she knows. Moreover, the domestic affairs of John's wife ought to be of as much importance to John as the Hawaiian matter or Mr. Carlisle's financial scheme.

On the other hand, if it is a woman's duty to ask her husband, it follows logically that it is a husband's duty to tell his wife, regularly and systematically, everything that would interest her and aid in her mental growth and development. When we have the "Woman's Bible" I believe the rendering of that text will be, "Husbands, talk to your wives," not "Women, ask your husbands;" and with such a translation we shall have more sermons addressed to men and fewer to women, which will be a great advantage all around. What John needs is a more sympathetic interest in domestic affairs, and what John's wife needs is more knowledge of affairs not domestic; and thus will result that beautiful comradeship which constitutes a true marriage.

A woman is bound to cultivate her mental gifts. Marriage does not absolve her from this obligation. But if she can look into the eyes of the Accusing Angel and truthfully plead, in extenuation of her ignorance and mental poverty, that she "lived so fur from the big road, and John never told her nothin'," there will certainly be great allowance made for her. But I wouldn't like to stand in John's shoes at such a moment.—*Eliza Calvert Hall, in Womankind.*

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young Armenian, bright, intelligent and well recommended, but with one hand partially crippled, wishes to find some work by which he may support himself. He speaks English sufficiently to make himself understood, and is willing to undertake any kind of work that he can do. Address L. B. S., 63 Warren Street, Lynn, Mass.

An Armenian about twenty-four years of age, strong and vigorous, wishes to find work on a farm, or to take care of a horse, cow and garden. Address B. Mikayel, 63 Warren Street, Lynn, Mass.

A practical way of showing the sympathy which many of our readers have expressed for the Armenians is to help those in this country to find employment. They are industrious and anxious to work, and those who have tried them testify that they work well. But, being strangers in the country, it is hard for them to find places at first. I wish each of our readers would inquire among his or her friends, and try to hear of an opening for one or both of the men mentioned above.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The annual meeting of the N. W. C. T. U. will be held in St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 13-18.

MORE GOOD TESTIMONY FROM WYOMING.

Hon. Charles N. Potter, one of the most distinguished jurists of Cheyenne, and at present a Justice of the Supreme Court of Wyoming, lately visited San Francisco. To a reporter for the *Daily Call* he expressed himself as follows:

"Woman suffrage—I speak particularly for Wyoming—has been long and carefully weighed in the balance, and not found wanting. At the time of the adoption of the State constitution in 1890, woman suffrage had, so to speak, attained its majority. For over twenty years it had been tried, and it had been seen and proved beyond all cavil that it worked splendidly. The elective franchise was confirmed to women by constitutional enactment, which was adopted with only one poor, forlorn dissenting vote.

"There is practically no opposition to woman suffrage in Wyoming. The results of its adoption have proved in the highest degree beneficial, and if any one wanted to kick against it, the kick would only stub the kicker's toe. Women, as a rule, vote at all the elections in at least the same proportion as men. Independent and unhampered, they vote freely and intelligently, though, like the men, they have their party affiliations and preferences. Their interest in governmental as well as local politics is active and constant. To be sure, in many instances husband and wife think alike politically, but I have never heard of any coercion in the matter being exercised by the husband. Frequently the wife has come from some other State, where she could have had no political experience. In such cases the wife often gets her first lessons in politics from her husband, and eventually espouses the principles advocated by him.

"But in other families the husband and wife entertain different political ideas and vote differently, and, although I am familiar with some instances of that character, I know of no case and have heard of none where it has caused any difficulty or disturbance in the family.

"The women, as a class, are not office-seekers. They have held no office in our State outside of those which are connected with public school work, such as superintendent of schools. At present the State Superintendent of Public Instruction is a woman, and, ex-officio, she is a member of several of the State boards, viz.: those which control the character and disposition of public lands, and the charitable and penal institutions of the State.

"Candidates of known bad or impure character do not fare well at the hands of the ladies of Wyoming. This is a fact recognized by all the political parties, and it results in better nominations for public office than might otherwise be the case. I believe this to be one of the beneficial results of woman suffrage. Dishonesty in public office is of rare occurrence in Wyoming. I have been asked many times whether the fact that women of bad character possess the right of suffrage does not counteract the benefits which might accrue from the exercise of the franchise by the better class of women. But in Wyoming so large a proportion of the better class of women vote that they

greatly outnumber the worse element, nor have I found that the latter is always controlled by those who are in the interest of the impure or undesirable in politics.

"It has not been our experience that the exercise of the franchise interferes with woman's domestic duties in any way, nor does it detract from her modesty, character or reputation. Women are as much respected in Wyoming as anywhere in the world. I believe that politics are purer, and the conduct of the people around the polls is more orderly than would be the case if women did not vote. When they visit the polls they are not met by any insults, and as much respect is paid to them on such occasions as at any other public place, if not more. I am thoroughly convinced that there is nothing connected with the exercise of the franchise which is degrading in the slightest degree, but there is much about it which has a tendency to afford women a broader view of life; and I am sure that, if generally adopted throughout the United States, it would have the effect of making the political atmosphere of the entire country much purer and less open to suspicion of wrong influences and corrupt methods."

EDUCATIONAL INTERESTS.

There are five women on the Brooklyn (N. Y.) Board of Education. Of the three who had left the city for the summer, one travelled from New Hampshire, another from the vicinity of Boston and the third 150 miles to attend the July meeting of the board.

Miss Martha Van Rensselaer, of Randolph, N. Y., who has already served as school commissioner of Cattaraugus county, has been renominated for the same office by the Republicans.

The annual school meeting and election held in Hornellsville, N. Y., was one of unprecedented interest, and the result was a surprise both to some of the candidates and to the public. Usually the school election has attracted but little interest compared to the importance of the questions involved. This year, however, a feature new to this section developed. Through the columns of the *Times* two women, Miss Jane Hart and Mrs. Anna C. Etz, announced themselves as candidates for the vacancies on the board of education. On election day the unprecedented number of 966 ballots were cast, and both ladies were elected by good majorities over all other candidates.

Miss Frances Courtenay Baylor, of Winchester, Va., is to supervise the work in Virginia started by the trustees of the John F. Slater fund for the education of the freedmen. The plan is to supply, at various centres, in every Southern State, thorough courses of industrial education for colored women and girls of fourteen years and upward, and to aid them with moral training and help in home improvement. Miss Baylor has had much experience. She is a member of the council of the Girls' Friendly Society for Virginia, and of the Christ Church Chapter of the Daughters of the King in Winchester.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Legal Status

—OF—

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"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

MRS. BURTON HARRISON will edit the new edition now in press of Mrs. Martha J. Lamb's "History of the City of New York," and will add a chapter on the "Externals of the Modern City," taking up the narrative where Mrs. Lamb left off and bringing it down to date. The work is published by A. S. Barnes & Co.

MME. ISABELLE KAISER won the prize offered by the Swiss government for the best cantata to be sung in chorus at the opening of the Geneva Exhibition. There was considerable competition, but Mme. Kaiser was *facile princeps*. The Council of State sent her a complimentary letter and a handsome piece of bronze sculpture. She has been winning prizes in similar competitions since she was sixteen.

MRS. E. M. WALTERS, 20 Endsleigh Street, London, W. C., is collecting materials for a life of Frances Wright, the Scotch-American reformer, who labored in the United States during the first half of the century in various philanthropic movements, including woman suffrage, and corresponded with several eminent Americans. Mrs. Walters would be glad to have copies of Frances Wright's letters.

SISTER MARY IRÉNE, the founder of the New York Foundling Asylum, died in that city Aug. 14, aged 73 years. The asylum was started in one small house in 1869. An entire block is now occupied by the hospital buildings. Shelter has been given to 28,016 foundlings, and more than 6,000 homeless mothers. There are 1,900 children now in the home. Sister Mary Irene also raised \$350,000 for the establishment of the Seton Hospital for Incurables at Spuyten Duyvil, and secured money for the erection of a hospital for convalescent or delicate children at the same place.

The Washington Club of the capital city was organized something over five years ago. It now has three hundred members, including the wives of many congressmen and foreign diplomats. The wives of the president, vice-president, cabinet officers, and foreign diplomats are always made honorary members. Mrs. U. S. Grant and Mrs. Phil Sheridan, the latter of whom was an originator of the club, are also honorary members. This club is purely social. It owns a handsome house in a fashionable locality, with a large lecture hall, a good library, reception rooms, and other accommodations.

MRS. CLARA B. COLBY expects to attend the Woman's Congress that will open in St. John, N. B., on Sept. 16. She could make a lecture engagement in Boston or vicinity for Saturday, Sept. 12. Mrs. Colby has interesting lectures on the following subjects: 1. Dress in its Relation to Health, Beauty and Ethics, illustrated by charts; 2. Relation of Dress to Social and Industrial Conditions; 3. Artistic and Heathful Dress, illustrated by Costumes; 4. From Eve to the New Woman, or the Evolution of Dress; illustrated with Seventy-five Stereopticon Views; The New Citizen; Philosophy of Woman Suffrage; Relation of Woman Suffrage to Moral Reform; Proportional Representation; Initiative and Referendum; Conciliation and Arbitration; Margaret Fuller; Old Louisiana. Mrs. Colby's terms are moderate. Her address is 1325 Tenth Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

HEBREW WOMEN'S NATIONAL COUNCIL

A National Council of Hebrew Women will be held in New York City, Nov. 15 to 20. It will be a representative gathering of a remarkably intelligent and practical body of women. The members of the local City Council are busy in preparations. The membership extends over the country. Representatives from all the sections are expected to be present.

One of the minor objects of the convention will be the choice of a badge and pin, which will be made on the third day of the convention at the afternoon session. Mrs. Etta L. Nusbaum has been added to the list of essayists. Her subject will be "The Council in Small Cities." Mary A. Cohen will read a paper on "Mission Schools," on the fourth day of the convention. Others who will make addresses are the president, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon, Mrs. Cyrus L. Sulzberger, Mrs. Mary Lowe Dickinson, Mrs. Ellen M. Henrotin, Mrs. Rose Somerfield, of Baltimore, Mrs. Elizabeth Hershfield, of Buffalo, Mrs. Henrietta G. Frank, of Chicago, and Mrs. Clara Block, of Cincinnati.

We are glad that the Hebrew women are organizing for public work. The Council would honor itself and all Hebrew women, by calling attention to the distinguished public services rendered to reform by Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose, forty years ago. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE PIONEER WOMEN OF KENTUCKY

Mrs. Lida Calvert Obenchain writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

"There are few books more interesting to the student of history than the publications of the Filson Club of Louisville. The scenes and incidents in the lives of the first settlers of Kentucky are set forth with great clearness and picturesqueness, and all future writers of history or historical fiction will find in these records a mine of untold wealth. Here is one incident:

"At Bryant's Station, when it was found necessary to risk life for water, the women in a band headed by Mrs. Jemima Suggett Johnson, wife of Colonel Robert Johnson, marched to the spring and filled their pails with water under the concealed rifles of six hundred Indians. They successfully brought their vessels filled with water into the fort, and thus enabled the garrison to stand a siege and resist an overwhelming army of savages.

"A poem, part of which follows, was read by Maj. Henry T. Stanton at the recent celebration at Bryant's Station, in praise of the pioneer Kentucky women:

From her the royal scions came
That hold the world in leashes;
The lines that set all life afame,
The God-like human species.
These be the hands that sway the earth,
That constant point its steerage,
That bring their royalty to birth
And proudly hold its peerage.
God drew no parting lines between,
To favor one or other;
The King is master, and the Queen
Is mistress and is mother.
The right to reign and rule this sphere
Is granted to the human;
There is no sex in soul, and here
It may be man or woman.
Throughout the ages that are dead,
With all their glaring errors,

The legends show how men have led
The bloody way to terrors.
The battles fought with brand and blade
That live for us in story,
To man's eternal shame, are made
His monuments of glory.
The robbers of an older day,
Reliant on their power,
Who through the weaker cut their way,
Were heroes of the hour.
They held their tenures wide and grand
Through right of brigand forces,
And kept dominion of the land
By base and brutal courses.

Their names are carved on granite stones
Set up in honored places,
Above the ashes and the bones
Of slaughtered feeble races;
But nowhere on this field of fame
The Arch of Ether under
Is carved any woman's name
Who dyed her blade for plunder.
And few on earth have lived to see,
In deathless lines of story,
The woman's real history
And charter right to glory.
But here and there across the lands
Her fame has wide extended,
When boldly and with willing hands
Her home has been defended.

There is no brutal force in her,
No muscle built upon her,
But courage in her blood runs clear
When virtue calls, or honor.
And sturdy men who meet in war
As valiant foemen—brothers,
Are debtors deep for all they are
To proud and fearless mothers.

No need to cite a woman's acts
In common scriptioon worded;
Her courage shows in living facts,
Unnoted, unrecorded.
In what she does, how brave soe'er,
She flaunts no glaring feature,
But careless shows, with danger near,
The highest moral nature.

Sometimes, when ocean's beaten shores
Are lined with waiting wreckers,
Grace Darling plies her ashen oars
Across the angry breakers;
Sometimes, in battle's blast and blare,
When wounded men are dying,
A Florence Nightingale is there,
Her hands of mercy plying.

To shield themselves from raiding bands
That left this savage nation,
Those pioneers with stalwart hands
Erected Bryant's Station.
You know the story—how they came
For mad rapine and slaughter,
And how our women went to fame
Along this path for water.

In history, though briefly told,
Is found the graphic story
That proves the woman-nature gold
And radiant of glory.
Here, fronting death, in battle's fen,
For love's divine relation,
They brought the draught to thirsting men
That saved old Bryant's Station.

And meet it is, when years have passed,
That by these living waters
A noting stone should come at last
As tribute from their daughters.
How good it is, that where this spring
Flows down to join the river,
There now should stand a speaking thing
To tell their fame forever!

Through every way of human life
That mortal man is going,
From mother, daughter, sister, wife,
This courage high is showing,
And to all thirsting souls on earth,
From every clime and quarter,
The woman—best and fairest birth—
Is nobly bringing water.

"Major Stanton's poem gives so much sound suffrage sentiment in such delightful poetic form that one feels that a vote of thanks is due the Kentucky poet from every Equal Rights Association in the State."

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The Woman's Column.

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A CRISIS IN TURKEY.

It looks as if some decisive action were at last to be taken by the European powers in regard to Turkey. The Sultan's imprudence in ordering a systematic massacre of Armenians in Constantinople, in revenge for the attempt on the Ottoman bank, has opened the eyes of the foreign residents of that city to the horrors that have been going on throughout the Empire for the last two years. When these things were done in remote parts of Turkey, however well attested they were by the missionaries, many people found it hard to credit them, and especially hard to suppose that they were done by government orders. But seeing is believing. The blood that has been shed in Constantinople, before the eyes of the foreign ambassadors, seems likely to make the Sultan's cup run over at last. It is high time.

It is interesting in this connection to read that family influence has been brought to bear "to an unprecedented degree" upon the Czar and Emperor William, to induce them to change the callous and selfish course that Russia and Germany have hitherto pursued on this question. The warm hearts of the women of the royal families have been stirred to good purpose, and have helped materially to thaw the ice of diplomacy.

WORK OF A WOMAN HEALTH-INSPECTOR.

The sanitary engineers of the Health Department of Brooklyn, N. Y., under the direction of the Sanitary Engineer, W. W. Locke, are gathering data for a map of the city, which will be of great assistance to the department in abating nuisances and controlling diseases. The map will show at a glance the exact character of every house. It is an enormous task for a small body of men to canvass the whole city and note the exact character of every building, front and rear. In fact, during the summer months, pressure in other directions compelled a temporary cessation of the work, but it will be taken up again this fall.

It is worthy of note that the only sanitary inspector whose territory was completed was the sole woman inspector of the force. This is Dr. Susan R. Pray, who has been on the force for eight or ten years. Dr. Pray was not only the first to

bring in complete data about her district, but she is the only one so far who has completed the canvass of her district for the map. She has probably the worst district of all—four wards full of tenement-houses.

The result of Dr. Pray's work has already been placed upon the map in colors. The frame buildings are in yellow, and the brick and stone buildings in red, the latter being distinguished from one another by crossed lines. There are other linings to show whether a building is a tenement-house, dwelling, store, factory or stable. There are many other markings of importance.

Concerning this woman health-inspector, the N. Y. *Daily Tribune* remarks:

It is not reflecting on the industry of the male inspectors to say that they stand in awe of the amount of work Dr. Pray can do. If the ordinary man attempted it, he would feel that nothing short of a European tour would enable him to recuperate.

SNOW-BALLING A QUEEN.

The little Queen of Holland is much beloved by her people. Many amusing anecdotes are told of her.

One winter's day four years ago, when she was only twelve years old, she was driving with her mother in an open carriage through a narrow village street. They suddenly came upon two or three school boys snow-balling some little girls. Without a moment's hesitation the small Queen jumped out, and in a voice of authority ordered her youthful subjects to desist; but the village boys, not recognizing her, had no idea of giving up their sport, the only difference being that they now turned their attention to the Queen, and directed their aim at her instead of their former victims. The little girl stood her ground valiantly, filled both her hands with snow, and was just about to return the charge, when the royal footman stepped into the middle of the fray and asked the boys, in an awe-inspiring voice, if they knew that it was the Queen of Holland whom they were snow-balling. The boys disappeared in a moment, and the little Queen laid down her handfuls of snow sadly, remarking to her mother: "I do wish that I could have thrown it at them!"

WOMEN'S STATUS IN FRANCE.

Mme Jeanne E. Schmahl contributes to the September *Forum* an article of much interest on "The Progress of the Women's Rights Movement in France." Apparently this progress has not been great as yet. By the Civil Code of France, "All persons under age, or of notoriously disorderly or immoral life, all lunatics and persons of unsound mind, and women, are excluded from Parliamentary franchise and from all other political privi-

lege." Only electors can be lawyers, hence a woman cannot practise law. A woman doctor cannot sign a certificate of birth or death; and "A woman cannot buy or sell, neither can she appear in court save by her husband's authorization."

The Czarina's latest undertaking is reported to be a study of the laws of Russia. "How can I be expected to assist in the government of a people," she is said to have declared, "when I know nothing about their laws?"

MISS MARY BANNISTER WILLARD, a niece of Frances E. Willard, and a recent graduate of the Pestalozzi Kindergarten School at Berlin, Ger., has been chosen by Mrs. Cleveland as the White House kindergartener. She will have charge of the education of the President's daughters, beginning her duties upon their return to Washington for the winter season.

MISS EMMA F. BATES, State Superintendent of Public Instruction for North Dakota, contributes to this week's *Woman's Journal* an account of the legal status of women in school matters in that progressive community. In North Dakota women have full privilege of voting on educational matters. There are eleven women now holding positions as County Superintendents, and one hundred and twenty-five women are serving on school boards.

MME. SIMOUNET, whose age of 103 years and 5 months is well authenticated, is the oldest person in Paris. She was born in 1793 in Paris, and has always lived there. At sixteen she entered a notary's service as bonne, staying with him until he died. She then married a messenger of the Conseil d'Etat. She has survived her husband and children, and lives now in the Salpetriere Asylum, in fairly good health. Her memory is good, and she likes to talk of Napoleon, Josephine, Louis XVIII. and the other great people she saw when she was a girl.

On College Day at the conference held at Northfield, Mass., this summer, all the different organizations represented at the gathering assembled in the large hall under their various banners, and each group gave a "college yell," or sang a song, or gave some account of the institution to which the group belonged. The Vassar girls, the Smith girls, the Wellesley girls and many others had proclaimed themselves in various ways, and by and by four girls rose together in the middle of the hall and gave their college yell, which ended with the words "Carlisle, Pa." These four girls were Indians, standing up there dark and straight and comely among their sisters of different race and birth and breeding. The one who acted as spokeswoman for this delegation told in simple, touching words what the Carlisle school had been to her, and what it meant to her people.

THE HOME OF PRISCILLA.

Dear old Duxbury seems lovelier than ever in natural charm. Some of the "improvements" could be spared by the early dwellers; and even the fine bridge, half a mile long, that now connects Powder Point with Duxbury Beach in a delightful thoroughfare, has spoiled the value of the "Old Cove" as a harbor for boats, for no one wants to unstep his mast to pass under the bridge. But the Old Cove is the favorite bathing place now, the row of boat-houses serving as well for bath-houses. Probably few of the gay bathers who stream up quiet Cove Street pause to think that under their feet throbs the great French-Atlantic cable, connecting with St. Pierre and distant Brest. But the long arm of silvery beach still shelters the tranquil blue bay; Clark's Island lifts its smooth green head, as long ago in welcome to the weary Pilgrims, when, "it being the Sabbath, they rested," and the twin lights on the Gurnet headland keep watch still over harbor and town. A Duxbury mother once tersely summarized the story of long, wakeful nights spent tending twin babies, with, "Only God and the Gurnet Light knew how I suffered."

We realize that time flies, when even in staid old Duxbury we are confronted everywhere by the valuable but exasperating bicycle. That it is against the law to ride on the sidewalk matters not. You are met with sulky looks if you do not, on meeting the riders, promptly step aside, and let them spin past you. In fact, while I peacefully sauntered along with a friend one day, a sharp, imperative ring sounded close behind us, and a sharp, imperative voice said, "Let me pass, please!" which we from habit meekly did; and the "woman on a wheel" whirled triumphantly by, leaving us wrathful that we had not held our ground and kept her in her proper sphere.

Windmills stand picturesquely here and there, a new feature in the landscape. The Rural Society looks out for beautifying the town, and for opening up some of the less-known wood roads, dear, green, tangled byways that they are! Children and grandchildren of the early residents come faithfully back to the old town year after year, in love with the peculiar health-giving air, joint product of ocean breezes and the balsamic breath of the pines.

The healthful air accounts, no doubt, for the remarkable number of old people in Duxbury. Not that they seem old—far from it. They may look a trifle wrinkled, gray or bent, but they mix in general society, do their own housework maybe, keep up an interest in recent literature, and only by accident, as you chat, do you discover that they have long passed the allotted threescore and ten. One man over eighty walked to Plymouth (ten miles) and back. One spry old lady of eighty-six was up in an apple-tree one day as my father drove by. Another native of eighty-four, during a visit to Boston, spoke of his mother, who, at the ripe age of 101, was beginning to lose her hearing and memory, adding gravely that he himself "didn't want to live to be old!"

The old country roads bear names now, and "Alden Road" winds appropriately up through the "Major's Pasture" past

the Alden house, over two hundred years old, and not far from the site of the original home of John and Priscilla near Eagle Tree Pond.

"The name and the fame of the Puritan maiden Priscilla,"

and also her characteristic virtues, are to be preserved by the founders of a new and promising school for girls, to be opened October 1, in my own old home, and called the Alden School. It will be a graded school, with a kindergarten, and grammar and college preparatory departments. It promises, in modest but dignified fashion, to give the young lives entrusted to its care a symmetrical, wholesome, thorough development; and no one can fail to see an earnest of success in Miss Jenkins and Miss Nevers, the gentle and gracious principals, who have already won for themselves a place in the hearts of their neighbors.

Duxbury has many a woman worth remembering besides Priscilla, but space forbids a word of more than one. In Duxbury churchyard is a modest stone to the memory of Sarah MacFarland, known in local history as "Aunt Sarah Mac." She was a woman of strong and original character, who kept a sort of "dame school"—coeducational, I think, joint forerunner of the Alden School and Mr. Knapp's well-known school for boys on Powder Point. The inscription to her memory says,

"This stone is in gratitude erected,
By two of her pupils, who her memory
respected."

The quaint rhyme follows the fashion of her own efforts, for Aunt Sarah was a famous rhymester, and spared not to satirize the follies of the town. She had the real spirit of '76, rebellion against unjust laws; and as, driving through the forest ways, we come now and then to a well-kept cranberry meadow, sustaining in the season a picturesque crowd of pickers native and foreign, how long ago seems the time when Aunt Sarah Mac made this free and valiant protest:

"I'm an old woman of seventy-one,
Cranberry laws are just begun.
Men make laws, but I won't mind 'em,
I'll pick cranberries where I can find 'em!"

Duxbury, Mass. CATHERINE WILDE.

REGISTRATION OF WOMEN IN BOSTON.

The chairman of the Boston Board of registrars, L. E. Pearson, furnishes this official information:

"Women whose names were borne upon the voting list of last year, and who have not changed their residence, will not be required to register this year, provided their names are returned to this Board by the assessors, in accordance with the requirements of the law. Registration for the city election will commence Nov. 4, and close Nov. 25, at 10 P. M."

All women who were registered last year should therefore ascertain whether their names are on the voting list. If the name is not found on the list, they must register again. Please note that registration for women begins Nov. 5.

The *Woman's Voice* calls attention as follows to the naturalization of women:

The women's vote can be largely increased, if all the women interested in the

public schools coming from foreign countries will take out naturalization papers.

Women married to men of American birth can be registered, or if married to men who have become naturalized citizens they need no papers, but can register on the husband's papers. Unmarried, they are entitled to registration if the father has papers. Coming to this country before they were eighteen years of age, and having two reliable witnesses to prove that fact, they can be registered without much delay, and can vote this fall.

NOTES IN ENGLAND.

Among the pleasant incidents of our stay in London was a breakfast at the home of Mrs. Laura Ormiston Chant. Mrs. Chant is philanthropic inside her own gates as well as outside them, and every summer she sends her servants to take a few weeks of rest by the sea. Our visit took place during this vacation, and we had an opportunity to see how cheerily a well-constituted household can take care of itself in the absence of the "help." It would have been a pleasure to Mrs. Chant's many friends in America to look in upon those rooms filled with tokens of cultivated taste and souvenirs of travel; rooms bright with sunshine, and still brighter with the atmosphere of life and good humor. Every member of the family seemed happy, from the kindly, wise-looking physician down to the black cat—a great pet.

One of the many mirth-provoking devices by which the household keep themselves young is the editing of a periodical called *The Weekly (sic) Chant*. This unique magazine is written, not printed, and is illustrated with pen and ink by one of the daughters, a promising artist. Every member of the family, even down to the youngest, edits some department; and the pages so scintillated with wit that it seemed a pity their light should not shine upon a wider circle of readers.

Mrs. Chant was looking exceedingly well, and was working away as busily as ever, preaching, speaking, writing, and helping all sorts of poor and afflicted people, a constant stream of whom pass through her hospitable home. It was pleasant to see how heartily all the family sympathize and coöperate in good works. The interesting stories they told us would have filled a page of the COLUMN, and I deplored in my heart the lack of a notebook in which to take them down. Mrs. Chant spoke most affectionately of America and her friends here. She had lately been to see "The Sign of the Cross," and had been deeply impressed by it. She gave us so vivid a description of it that it is doubtful whether the play itself could equal the word-picture she brought before our eyes.

We had also the pleasure of seeing, at her home in Blandford Park, Mrs. Rebecca Moore. We found her well and wide-awake, and full of interest in all questions of public importance. In spite of advancing years, her head and heart will always remain young. Like other English friends, both men and women, she spoke in high terms of the good that has resulted from electing women on Boards of Poor Law Guardians. Mrs. Moore and other progressive citizens suc-

ceeded in putting two ladies on the local Board of Guardians, to the great disgust of its conservative members, and especially of its chairman. Within a year, the ladies had so clearly proved their usefulness on the Board that the chairman, in an address at a public meeting, declared himself completely converted, and said he would not go back to the old system for anything. Mrs. Moore introduced us to one of the two lady Guardians who had been so successful—Miss Blatch, a sister-in-law of Mrs. Stanton Blatch. There were no signs that her care for the poor had turned her into a man. On the contrary, she looked as feminine as any of her unenfranchised American sisters.

Since THE WOMAN'S COLUMN is sometimes criticized as being too little frivolous, giving no patterns for embroidery, etc., it may be worth while to mention that Mrs. Moore had in her parlor window a remarkably pretty screen of her own device. It was an arrangement of amber-colored beads strung on threads, and permitted the inmates of the room to see through the window without hindrance, while effectually preventing anybody outside from looking in. Mrs. Moore is hereby requested to tell the readers of THE WOMAN'S COLUMN how to make one like it, not only for the benefit of the frivolous, but for that of the strong-minded, who enjoy pretty things just as much.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

ARE WOMEN "NATURAL PERSONS"?

Mrs. Marilla M. Ricker, a member of the New Hampshire bar, who has been admitted to the United States Supreme Court, tells women that they cannot be bankers, because the law does not class them with natural persons.

It seems that Secretary Hugh McCulloch, though favorable personally to the enfranchisement of women, does not believe that married women can legally organize banks in the United States. In instructions and suggestions to the comptroller of the currency, he says:

Inasmuch as the laws of the several States differ greatly as to the rights of married women in regard to their separate estates and property, and as to the effects of covenants and agreements made by them, and as to the forms of acknowledgment of instruments executed by them, they should not be made parties to the organization papers of national associations. This will not prevent their becoming stockholders by transfer of stock after an association is fully organized, and may avoid serious questions as to the legality of organizations founded upon papers executed by them.

Commenting on these instructions, Mrs. Rosa L. Segur, in the Toledo *Sunday Bee* of Aug. 23, says:

The revised statutes of the United States declare that associations for banking purposes "may be formed by any number of natural persons." So some women, money owners, notwithstanding foolish legal decisions, thought the law would class them with "natural persons," as they could not, under any common sense view, believe themselves unnatural persons, even if they were not citizens, persons, people or inhabitants. The inference therefore must be that the term "natural persons" excludes women from that category, although the law is very plain in classing

them with fools and unpardoned felons, lunatics and minors, non-taxpaying Indians and Chinamen. Weak-minded women, how do you like the picture?

We think that the sweeping restriction laid down by Secretary McCulloch, although unjust and probably unconstitutional, does not assume that women are not natural persons, but only that married women are subjected by State laws to so many and such various legal disabilities that it is not safe to allow them to take part in forming a National bank. There is nothing in these restrictions which applies to unmarried women or to widows. But the fact that such a restriction is considered necessary in the case of married women should call public attention to the need of abolishing the legal disabilities of wives.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MAN SUFFRAGE CLUBS.

Mrs. Rosa L. Segur edits a department in the Toledo *Bee*. In a recent number she says:

From various parts of the country comes the information of the existence of "man's suffrage associations," usually secret societies, whose object is to defeat all organized or unorganized effort for the enfranchisement of women. The only really active man's suffrage association of which the public have knowledge at the present time is one in Massachusetts.* But that there are many such organizations working secretly is well known in woman suffrage circles throughout the United States.

The excuse made for the formation of "men's suffrage" societies is not so much opposition to the extension of citizens' rights and privileges to women, as prevention against women entering the professions and the industries, and filling positions as journalists, accountants, or in any money-earning pursuits, except cooking and needlework.

It has been strongly hinted that we have a men's suffrage club in our city with the above-named object in view, viz.: to prevent women from engaging in any self-supporting avocations except those directly connected with housework and sewing, and to defeat all efforts looking towards the extension of the ballot to women, and all legislation recognizing in any manner the right or fitness of women as physicians in State benevolent institutions, or for clerical positions under the government, etc.

Mrs. Segur proceeds to score the folly and selfishness of such associations. What she says is well deserved; yet, if an anti-suffrage society has really been formed in Toledo, the Toledo W. S. A. has reason to rejoice. These "anti" associations sometimes do a little temporary harm here and there, cut down the vote for a particular bill by secret wire-pulling, win over a few persons in society to the wrong side. But they do far more good than harm, because, try as much as they may to be secret, they nevertheless inevitably stimulate discussion and thought on this question. And, in the long run, discussion and thought always bring more converts to the right side than to the wrong.

The real strength of the opposition to equal rights for women lies in a purely irrational prejudice. The harder its defenders try to give reasons for it, the clearer it becomes that there are no sound

reasons to be given. When they consent to argue, they are lost—not for lack of brains, but for absolute lack of ammunition. As Hon. John D. Long said years ago, there is not an argument against woman suffrage to be found that is not an insult to the intelligence of a ten-year-old boy. The oftener the so-called arguments are brought out and aired, the more apparent their flimsiness becomes. In the beginning of the campaign on the mock referendum in Massachusetts last year, the opponents coöperated with the suffragists in getting up debates. But no man who had taken the negative in one of those debates ever consented to do so a second time. During the latter part of the campaign it became almost impossible to have debates, through inability to find any man who would support the negative. Every discussion brought converts to the suffrage side. The opposition is like a giant who is bleeding to death; the oftener you shake him, the faster he bleeds.

The great difficulty has always been to get people to consider the subject. In this the help of the "remonstrants" has been invaluable; and they have repeatedly converted people whom we had been quite unable to reach. Massachusetts has had a longer and fuller experience of "man suffrage associations," under various names, than any other part of the country; and it is our deliberate judgment that they are much more helpful than hurtful. It needs a metaphorical clash of cymbals to call attention to the irrational injustice of excluding women from the ballot. You cannot make a clash of cymbals with only one cymbal. The "antis" supply the other. Let the good work go on.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

ARMENIAN INFORMATION.

Mr. W. T. Stead has prepared a pamphlet of sixty-three pages on the Armenian atrocities, compiled largely from Dr. Dillon's articles. A benevolent English Quaker, Samuel James Capper, 14 Stratford Place, London W., has distributed about 18,000 copies at his own cost. He will mail a copy, free of charge, to any one who will send a two-cent stamp to cover the expense of postage.

A. S. B.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

* It professes to have disbanded.—Ed. W. C.

It is proposed to found a training school for colored nurses as a memorial to Harriet Beecher Stowe.

A search is to be made at the ancient Church of St. Mary, in Gravesend, England, for the remains of Pocahontas, which are supposed to lie there.

Lord Chief Justice Russell tells an interviewer that Mrs. Maybrick is sure to be pardoned sooner or later. He has always held that she was unjustly condemned.

Mrs. Florence Howe Hall lately gave an interesting talk at the house of Mrs. James G. Blaine at Bar Harbor, on "The Influence of the Press on Manners and Morals."

William Lloyd Garrison contributes to the *Woman's Journal* this week a striking account of the really remarkable campaign that the advocates of the single tax have been making in Delaware.

The Massachusetts State Prohibition Convention, held in Boston this week, nominated Allen Coffin, of Nantucket, for Governor, and put the following plank in its platform, in place of the usual explicit resolution for woman suffrage:

We recognize the valuable aid that the noble Christian women are giving our party; we believe that such aid is given solely to advance the cause of prohibition; and we invite and welcome them to our counsels.

Miss Susie Gentry, of Franklin, will have a gourd exhibit in the Woman's Building at the Tennessee Centennial. She has discovered many uses to which the gourd was put in primitive days. Gourds can be used as receptacles for lard, sugar, dried fruit, preserves, salt, soap, powder, shot, etc. As many as fifty dozen eggs have been packed in an "egg gourd." There are four varieties of nest-egg gourds, goose, duck, turkey and hens' eggs, all true to nature in shape and size. Gourds have been used as dippers, strainers, funnels, martin-boxes, squirrel-cages, life-preservers, banjos, dish-rags, spinners and baby rattles. Among ornamental uses are vases, table decorations, toilet receptacles, purses, and curiosities in the shape of a snake gourd and wine bottle.

Miss Agnes E. Slack, honorary secretary of the World's W. C. T. U. and of the British W.C.T.U., arrived in America a few weeks since, to attend the annual Convention of the N. W. C. T. U. at St. Louis in October. Before that, Miss Slack will speak in a number of large cities, and will address several of the State Prohibition Conventions. She spoke at the Chautauqua Assembly on "Temperance Day," amid the hearty applause of all who heard her. Besides being a temperance advocate, Miss Slack is a member of the Women's Liberal Federation Executive Committee, and of the Executive Committee of the Central National Suffrage Society. She is very popular in England as a speaker, and she often occupies some of the prominent pulpits in Britain. Miss Slack is a strong advocate of woman suffrage. She has also done excellent work in causing many reforms in the workhouses and jails of the United Kingdom. No doubt she will receive a hearty welcome to many pulpits and platforms in America.

MICHIGAN NOTES.

Mrs. H. J. Boutell, of Detroit, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

The women of Michigan are not neglecting the mite of suffrage they possess. Yesterday the women of Benton Harbor crowded to the polls to cast their votes, for the first time by the Australian system, for school officers. "School expenses" and "high-grade education" were in the balance. Women are almost universally in favor of the best education. At Ann Arbor there are two women on the school board, and the suffrage association intends to place another there, if possible.

Mrs. Garber, of Essexville, has been re-elected to a third term of three years. She has served six years as treasurer of the board, and will retain that office. Although living a mile out of town she has never missed a meeting, unless absent from the vicinity, nor even requested a change of time for her personal convenience. *En passant*, it may be stated that this "prop of the republic" has been the mother of sixteen children. It goes without saying that the children of so thorough a business woman were never neglected.

Law seems to be slowly growing in favor with women as a profession. Three ladies have just registered in the Detroit College of Law. The Women's and Children's Protective Agency of the city has the services of a rising young woman lawyer. This agency has done a magnificent work during the few months of its existence, in rescuing children from the slums, and in obtaining justice for friendless women. Notwithstanding that the truant officer is a recognized part of the police force of the city, the women find many children who never attend school. The women are not put off with the specious pretexts of poor health or poverty, but demand that, if parents cannot or will not give their children moral surroundings and the benefits of education, then suitable provision shall be made for the children, even though they may be separated from their parents in order to obtain it. The law in Michigan invests the probate judges with authority to pass upon the condition of children and to remove them from the influence of unworthy parents. The agency is taking advantage of this, to save the little waifs. The laws are still defective, however, and a mother may not testify against her husband, although the virtue of her own daughter is at stake, nor a husband testify against his wife, though conscious that his child is being ruined.

In looking into the abuses of intelligence offices, the women have found that the keepers are not responsible to any one for sending young girls to houses of questionable character. The exaction of the fee seems to be their only care. When a flagrant wrong has been unearthed, the women look at each other aghast, and ask, "Have these wicked things always existed, and has there been no one to cry out against them?"

Miss C. M. Lane is the first young woman to be elected one of the editors of the *Cornellian*, the University Annual of Cornell.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

A young Armenian, bright, intelligent and well recommended, but with one hand partially disabled, wishes to find some work by which he may support himself. He speaks English sufficiently to make himself understood, and is willing to undertake any kind of work that he can do. Address L. B. S., 63 Warren Street, Lynn, Mass.

An Armenian about twenty-four years of age, strong and vigorous, wishes to find work on a farm, or to take care of a horse, cow and garden. Address B. Mikayel, 63 Warren Street, Lynn, Mass.

A practical way of showing the sympathy which many of our readers have expressed for the Armenians is to help those in this country to find employment. They are industrious and anxious to work, and those who have tried them testify that they work well. But, being strangers in the country, it is hard for them to find places at first. I wish each of our readers would inquire among his or her friends, and try to hear of an opening for one or both of the men mentioned above.

A. S. B.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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Boston, Mass.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

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The Woman's Column.

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WOMAN SUFFRAGE FOR GOOD GOVERNMENT.

For a hundred years reformers have demanded suffrage for women on the ground of simple justice. In 1790 Mary Wollstonecraft published her brilliant treatise on the Rights of Women, in which she claims for them complete equality with man in every form of human activity. In this remarkable work is embodied the entire claim—legal, political, religious, industrial, educational, professional, marital and social—from the radical ethical standpoint. Ever since, the battle has been fought upon these lines, and it will be fought upon them to the end. It will always commend itself to men and women of progressive ideas.

But there is another claim equally strong and valid, which may be made upon conservatives, and that is the imperative need of women as voters, in order to elevate and purify politics. The quality of manhood suffrage, while in the main wholesome and beneficial, has been deteriorated by the inferior mental and moral attainments of the new voters introduced into the body politic. Men unaccustomed to govern themselves are not likely to be wise governors of themselves or others. The boy who is learning to swim can do so only by going into the sea, but he will sometimes fill his nose and mouth with water, and can be of no service in helping to save more experienced swimmers from drowning. The French Revolution culminated in a Reign of Terror. The New York City Government has developed into Tammany supremacy. A few years ago, a Massachusetts Legislature, which had just refused municipal suffrage to women who can read and write, voted down a bill to disfranchise for a period of three years men convicted of infamous crimes, on the ground that it would tend to diminish the criminals' self-respect to put upon them the stigma of temporary political nonentity. The levelling tendency of manhood suffrage does not always level upward. As a consequence there is developed in society a reactionary spirit, which opposes woman suffrage upon the ground that "we have too many voters already." The people who say this make no effort to restrict male suffrage, because they know that to do so would be useless. But they protest against doubling the vote by admitting

all women upon what they consider insufficient qualifications.

In the South this reaction takes the form of a horror of doubling the Negro vote; in the North of doubling the votes of illiterates. It is generally admitted that many women are better qualified to vote than many men, but it is vehemently denied that all women are better fitted to vote than all men, or that the average would be improved by universal woman suffrage.

It seems to me that the time has come when this conservative sentiment should be recognized by suffragists to the extent of offering to meet it by the introduction of bills extending suffrage to women upon educational or even of moderate property qualifications. The historical analogy in the case of men is very striking. All men were never at once enfranchised in any age or country. First a class—then, as the result commanded itself, additional classes have been admitted. I, for one, should like to see the experiment tried of admitting certain classes of women, believing that this would so commend itself to public approval as to pave the way for wider applications of the fundamental principle of free institutions—"the consent of the governed." HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

PLACES FOR ARMENIAN HELP.

Any persons needing a young man to take care of a horse and garden, and make himself generally useful about a place, are requested to communicate with this office; also any persons needing help on a farm, or in a shop or store. There is in this country an increasing number of Armenian refugees, destitute and badly in want of work. The good specimens among them make excellent help. Many are willing to work for board and lodging until they learn the language. Here is a chance to render practical help. A. S. B.

PROPOSED CHANGES IN BY-LAWS.

The following changes in the By-Laws of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association have been proposed, and will be voted upon at the next annual meeting:

By-Law V., Section 1, now reads:

The persons entitled to vote at the annual meeting shall be one delegate-at-large from each auxiliary local society, and one delegate in addition for every twenty-five members of the local society, together with the president, clerk and corresponding secretary, treasurer, auditors and chairman of the Board of Directors of the State Association.

It is proposed to amend the foregoing by inserting the words, "the vice-presidents, members of the Board of Directors and superintendents of departments," near the end of the paragraph, just before the words "of the State Association."

By-Law VI. now reads:

These By-Laws may be amended by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at any annual meeting, notice of the proposed amendment having been sent to the president and secretary of each auxiliary society, and to the members-at-large, not less than three months in advance.

It is proposed to amend By-Law VI. by omitting the words "and to the members-at-large." O. AUGUSTA CHENEY,

Clerk Mass. W. S. A.

The State Constitution of California contains this declaration: "No person shall, on account of sex, be disqualified from entering upon or pursuing any lawful business, vocation or profession."

MISS A. E. TAYLOR, of Kennedy, N. Y., has invented an ingenious clothes-pin. She was led to make it by seeing a wire clothes-pin, such a complicated affair that she knew it could not be sold for the cost of manufacture. So she invented the present device, for which she has received a silver medal.

MRS. PLUMBLEY, of Utah, has been granted a patent for a cap, the crown of which is the exact representation of a sixteen-petal daisy. The sixteen-petal daisy has been adopted as the emblem of the silver party, and the cap is designed to be worn by silver sympathizers. The national committee of the silver party has announced its intention of buying a quantity of Mrs. Plumbley's caps and distributing them in every section of the country.

MISS SHIRLEY D. WARD, of Decatur, is the best speller in the public schools of Michigan. She has won that title in a State spelling contest inaugurated by the Superintendent of Public Instruction, which has been in progress over a year. The schools in each township first ascertained their best speller. These contested for the county championship, and to each of the winners in the latter class a selected list of 800 words was given by the several county superintendents of schools. In the final contest Miss Ward had the highest percentage.

QUEEN MARGHERITA of Italy has lately given a proof of her interest in science by heading a subscription list for the establishment of an astronomical observatory upon Monte Rosa with four thousand francs. The Queen has become familiar with Alpine scenery through her large experience in mountain-climbing. She first undertook it as a means of reducing flesh, but it has grown to be a favorite exercise with her. It is not probable that a woman of her position would be permitted to undertake such a hazardous adventure as to scale Monte Rosa, the highest peak in the Italian Alps, but she has become familiar with its striking outlines from many different heights in its neighborhood.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

PERSONAL LIBERTY.SENTIMENTS OF BROOKLYN CLERGYMEN.

Equal opportunity for man and woman in all the spheres of human life!

That is a grand humanitarian doctrine. That doctrine the woman's suffrage association has given to the church, and I for one, as a part of the church, accept the doctrine with gratitude, and openly acknowledge that there is no grander humanitarian doctrine in all the creed of the church.

REV. DAVID GREGG, D. D.;
Pastor Lafayette Ave. Pres. Church.

In the growth of civilization, women have steadily risen, and have enlarged their sphere and multiplied their functions. Are there not for woman, as for man, new applications of power—new spheres of usefulness? Is not woman, like man, a creature in whom progressive civilization develops higher capacities and new aptitudes? And is there any reason why woman should not be permitted to follow her aptitudes and capacities, and to do whatever she can do well?

We seek not to unsex woman, but to unite in public affairs what God put together, and what, from the beginning of the world, men have been keeping separate, namely, man's life and woman's life.

I know of no reason why woman should not walk with equal steps, hand in hand with man, from the cradle to the Throne.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER, D. D.

Putting the ballot in the place of bullets as instruments of public control, gives power to delicate hands, and makes an advance in civilization. When American women unitedly desire and claim such ballots, they will assuredly have them. And while in the use of them they will no doubt encounter grave risks, I am confident that in that, even, they will represent more emphatically than do men the moral ideas which make communities safe and politics respectable.

REV. RICHARD S. STORRS, D. D.,
Pastor Puritan Congregational Church.

It is coming—woman's suffrage. The influence of woman is good in other directions; why will it not be good in political reformation?

REV. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, D. D.

If woman is a person, she must have not only rights but responsibilities. You cannot claim a single right for a man that you do not yield to a woman. We vote, in order to choose our rulers, thinking that if we choose them we shall get rulers who will respect our rights and principles; and woman, being a person and having rights, has a right to take care of her rights.

REV. JOSEPH T. DURYEA, D. D.

When mothers, sisters, wives and sweethearts march arm in arm with us to the polls, we shall have a government of the people, for the people, and for the glory of the King of Kings and Lord of Lords.

To make such political polls possible is a greater honor and of vastly more importance than to discover the North pole.

"No taxation without representation! Equal wages for equal work!" will be a

mandate of the ballot-box when women vote.

REV. J. M. FARRAR, D. D.,
Pastor 7th Avenue Reformed Church.

"Are you ready to see woman unsex herself, and run the risk of corruption by going to the political caucus and the ballot-box?" I answer, If the present condition of our politics be such that our women, in doing political duty, are necessarily in danger of unsexing themselves, and of losing their sense of delicacy, then the duty of the hour is not to prohibit women from exercising their political rights; the duty of the hour is to take out of politics the things which would unsex, and which would destroy the fine sense of womanly delicacy.

The very question admits that women are good and right and pure, but that politics are wrong and bad and corrupt. The very question admits that politics need for their regeneration the very elements which women alone can contribute.

Who will corrupt our women when they go to the polls? Will you? Will their fathers, their sons, and their brothers be the guilty parties? These are the men who go to the polls. Such an objection is a slander upon American manhood, than which there is no finer type of manhood upon the face of the earth.

Does Queen Victoria unsex herself by taking the very highest place in the political life of England? If not, then it is not possible for a single woman in England to unsex herself by holding any minor political position under the ruling Queen.

REV. DAVID GREGG, D. D.,
Lafayette Ave. Pres. Church.

It is a great injustice that only one-half of the governed people of this country can express their views upon the government. Women should have a chance to say something openly and publicly about the country's government.

If the women don't want to vote, they will not; but the women who do vote will bring their hearts and consciences into the subject.

This agitation is the latest phase in a battle that has been waging since the origin of civilization.

REV. C. ELWOOD NASH, D. D.,
President of Lombard University.

I honestly believe that the history of theology would have been brighter and better if women and men together had studied God's word in the past.

A woman inherits the right to a voice in the Government which demands her support and obedience.

No woman need neglect the duties of a home to fill the duties of a wider sphere.

The future will see a womanhood that the past has not dreamed of. The ideal of the truest, noblest womanhood has yet to be created.

REV. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D. D.,
Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church.

All my prejudices are against woman's suffrage, but all my reasons are in favor of it.

REV. A. C. DIXON, D. D.,
Pastor Hanson Place Baptist Church.

Woman's suffrage is not a matter of

sentiment. It is simple justice. There should be no privileged sex or class in this country.

REV. JAMES H. DARLINGTON, D. D.

One of my chief reasons for believing in the ballot for woman is the fact that politics are so fast moving over into the field of economics. Municipal government is already seen to be altogether a matter of "business," which simply means a matter of right valuation and proper expense, cleanliness and sanitation, the education of the young, and the care of the criminal and the dependent. In all these departments the judgment of womankind is recognized as invaluable, and her help is indispensable. To give her the ballot would simply add greatly to her power to bring her influence to bear.

REV. JOHN COLEMAN ADAMS, D. D.,
Pastor of All Souls' Universalist Church.

The ballot in the hands of women will mean wages measured by the work performed, and not by the sex of the worker. It will mean more intelligent womanhood, more refined manhood and a purer civilization. It will give the balance of power in American politics to the home, the chief fortress of all human good.

It will come. Lend a hand.

REV. LOUIS ALBERT BANKS, D. D.,
Pastor Hanson Place Methodist Church.

I believe that every intelligent person should have a voice in the making of laws and the government of the people. There are many women and more men whom I would not trust with the ballot. Sex does not determine citizenship, but intelligence and character.

REV. STEVEN H. CAMP.

THE MYTH OF THE INTRUSIVE WOMAN.

It is rather surprising to find so able a man as Sir Walter Besant writing a serious letter to the London press imploring women not to persist in their habit of invading the employments of men. In addition to this, he must needs bring up the old objections of a possible reduction of wages, and that young men may thereby become less able, through feminine competition, to marry and support a family. It is like the old-time terrors and threats over the introduction of machinery, and with far less reasonable foundation. Can he seriously suppose that the seventh daughter of some recently deceased country curate, with a bedridden mother on her hands and six incapable elder sisters, can be expected to pause solemnly in her efforts to learn type-writing by the possible contingency that some unknown bank clerk, or some 'Enry 'Awkins of the costermonger song, may be compelled to postpone matrimony in consequence? Unfortunately for the theorizers, women are not confronted by a theory, but by a situation, in an American President's phrase. The first and pressing question for each is the bedridden mother or the helpless sisters, or, if there is none of these, the otherwise helpless self. It is all a longing on Sir Walter Besant's part for the old state of things when women were assumed by philosophers to be, each of them, one-

half of some man, and to be supported by him. Practically, this view never had the least foundation. Taking the world as a whole, women do, and always have done, at least their half of its work; travel where you please, you find women doing it. The only difference is that this work has been till recently the unpaid work or the work less well paid. The only change in these times is that the better work, and that better paid, is coming into women's hands likewise.

It is not the will of woman, but it is mechanical invention and social reorganization which have forced her into a variety of pursuits. The Roman formula for a good woman, that she staid at home and spun (*domum mansit; lanam fecit*), is absolutely extinguished now that Manchester and Fall River do the spinning. A hundred home avocations which once absorbed her whole life are now taken from her. She must follow them into the factory, into the straw-shop—in short, into the business world. She has her living to make, and must make it where she can. She cannot read the philosophers, and say, "I am not an individual, I am a part of some possible man; let him support me." While she waits for the man, the individual starves. It is a question of necessity, and therefore of common sense. The young woman who stands in some shop for six days in the week, from 8 A. M. to 6 P. M., does not do this for the fun of it, but for daily bread. Even if all the young men of every town united in a high-minded league binding each one to marry a young woman and support her, it would bring no immunity from self-support, for, in the first place, there might not be young men enough to go round; and then the young men might have to be supported, after all; and, moreover, the very best one among them might die prematurely, leaving his young wife with more mouths to feed than she had before. Altruria is all very well, and we will greet it with joy when it comes; but in the mean time this is a world of competition, and nine women out of ten may have to support themselves. Let them take an interest, by all means, in all lofty theories of human regeneration, but let them, in the mean time, learn to read and write as well as to cook, and let them, if possible, become the possessors of a sewing or a type-writing machine.

Most curious of all is Sir Walter Besant's theory that women, whatever they do, should take a solemn vow not to underbid men in the market. But why should they not underbid, since men are constantly compelled to do this to one another? In a world of competition, where the penalty of failure is starvation, women, like men, must usually take what they can get. Here again the question may be asked, "Is anybody underpaid for the fun of it? Must they be induced to ask heroically a higher price for fear of spoiling the business of somebody else?" When in the "Pickwick Club" Mr. Wardle breaks through the ice, and Mr. Pickwick, standing on the bank, implores him to keep afloat for the sake of his friends, Dickens suggests that perhaps the sufferer might have consented to keep afloat for his own sake, even without this appeal. In visiting an

intelligence office in quest of a plain cook or a "second girl," one generally finds that she needs no beneficent Sir Walter to put her up to the moral dignity of asking all she can get; she can do it alone. As a result, it is a striking fact that it is in the higher occupations, those which have longest been open to women—as literature and the stage—that wages are most equalized, if that is the thing to be aimed at. No doubt, when women first began to invade the dramatic profession, they were thankful to work for half price; but no such weakness is now attributable, if managers tell truth, to Madame Sarah Bernhardt.

Above all, we must utterly lay aside the theory that women's work, any more than man's, is done from preference or choice, or from anything but that necessity which controls, thus far, the human race. The Belgian women, who formerly worked in the mines from twelve to sixteen hours a day, Sundays and all, were driven by necessity. So are those linen thread spinners of New Jersey who, in the words of the labor commissioner, quoted in a recent *Popular Science Monthly*,

In one branch of the industry are compelled to stand on a stone floor in water the year round, most of the time barefoot, with a spray of water from a revolving cylinder flying constantly against the breast; and the coldest night in winter, as well as the warmest in summer, these poor creatures must go to their homes with water dripping from their underclothing along their path, because there could not be space or a few moments allowed them wherein to change their clothing.

Men have often worked as hard, but no harder, and men could at least control their own earnings, which in most parts of the world married women cannot do even now. Every step into higher industries makes women's lot better, because it does not limit their choice to two or three; and so long as every woman is sent into the world with a mouth to be fed, she will need hands and a brain with which to do it.—T. W. H. in *Harper's Bazaar*.

THE WORK OF ORGANIZATION.

The work of the Organization Committee is more important than any other form of suffrage activity. For, in any State or Territory, if all the women and men who believe in woman suffrage were banded together, success would soon be achieved. Indeed, in most of the Northern and Western States, they could elect Legislatures and Congressmen pledged to give women the ballot. How can this union of minds and hearts be effected?

First of all, it seems to me, by creating a nucleus of women and men in every Congressional District pledged to create by correspondence and personal effort a similar nucleus in every county; the county society pledged to create a similar nucleus in every township; the township organization pledged to bring the subject before every resident woman and man, and enrol them for political study and work. There are men's clubs and women's clubs, both good and helpful. But there should be clubs of women and men, with members and officers of both sexes. Every club should subscribe to a woman suffrage paper, and report its work to the National

Suffrage Bulletin. It should hold a weekly meeting at some central hall, or at the houses of its several members. Every meeting should have a definite object—some topic of discussion, some report of conversations held and literature distributed. Local topics should be considered—village improvements; better roads; better schools; better sidewalks; better water supply; lower taxes; more economical expenditure; but, above all, the promotion of equal rights for men and women, better opportunities, equal pay for equal work, protection for the home, wider avocations, and co-operation in political work.

The motto of these Men's and Women's Clubs should be that of the Roman philosopher: I count no human interest foreign. Music should be enlisted, social sympathy stimulated, neighborhood well-being promoted. Such clubs would soon become invaluable, and the evening of the meeting would be anticipated with expectancy and enthusiasm.

In such associations, a subtle free-masonry would soon spring up. Lifelong friendships would be formed and strengthened, society would be refined, and politics would be redeemed.

When the presidential election is over and the policy of the country settled for four years to come, the work of organization should be pushed as never before. California and Idaho will have voted. Whatever the immediate result, the campaigns in those States will have created hundreds of suffragists where one existed before. The succeeding years of political repose will be the suffragists' golden opportunity. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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WOMAN'S JOURNAL,
Boston, Mass.

"The best source of information upon the woman question that I know."—Clara Barton.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—Josiah Allen's Wife (Marietta Holly).

MRS. CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT is in California, addressing large audiences.

MRS. HANNAH J. BAILEY, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, has made a gift of five thousand dollars to the Temperance Temple in Chicago.

MRS. ADELAIDE A. CLAFLIN has taken her degree at the Meadville (Pa.) Theological School. She completed the studies of the usual three years' course in two years, and did a year's work in Hebrew besides.

MISS MARIE IVES has been named by the women of New Haven as a candidate for the board of education. One of the retiring members, W. E. Morgan, declines to be a candidate for renomination, and says he retires in favor of Miss Ives.

DR. GRACE KIMBALL, in an interview in the London *Daily Chronicle*, describes the recent disturbances in Constantinople, of which she was an eye-witness. Dr. Kimball was standing on the steps of the Ottoman Bank on the day it was seized, a short time before the attack took place.

The reference to the late Woman's Rights Convention in Paris as the first ever held there, proves to have been an error. Col. Higginson writes: "Mrs. Howe and I attended one there in 1878, and she made a speech. I remember how the chairman introduced her as Meesis. Ouardow."

Contributions for the relief work in Armenia may be sent either to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City, treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee, or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

MRS. JOHN MUNROE, of Elbridge, N. Y., seventy-five years of age, made a quantity of maple syrup with her own hands from the trees that grew in her yard. She then invited her friends to come to her house and partake of it, and fried hot fritters for all who came. By this unique "Suffrage Sociable" she cleared ten dollars for the Organization Fund.

PROF. GRANVILLE E. FOSTER recently gave a Sunday evening discourse in the North Berkeley (Cal.) Congregational Church, on "The Book of Esther and the New Woman." Professor Foster is reported as saying: "I don't object to a woman voting or taking any other part in politics; she may hold offices of trust and honor, but always as a woman. From the example of Esther we may judge that the true woman, when she votes, will vote as a woman, and in office will hold office as a woman."

MISS CLARA BARTON has arrived in New York. She declines to talk much to interviewers, but is preparing a detailed report of her work for the National Red Cross Society and the Relief Committees. It will be awaited with much interest. Miss Barton declares, however, that the Armenians are starving, and that they must be helped. "The problem which will confront the civilized world next winter," Miss Barton said, "is whether it will permit these poor people to starve to death. It is one which demands an immediate answer. The world has this responsibility upon its hands."

NOTES IN ENGLAND.—II.

One of the enjoyable incidents of our brief trip in England was an afternoon spent with Miss Frances E. Willard at Reigate. "The Cottage," to which Miss Willard's American correspondents have been wont for some time past to address their letters, is a large and charming house, with nothing of a cottage about it but its name. Its size and its many conveniences might even suggest the cottage which so delighted the devil in Southey's poem:

He saw a cottage with a double coach-house,
A cottage of gentility;
And he owned, with a grin, that his favorite
sin
Was the pride that apes humility.

It would be a very ill-natured critic, however, who could suspect any affectation in the name of the pleasant dwelling placed at Miss Willard's disposal by Lady Henry Somerset, in view of the much greater magnificence of "the Priory," the main residence of the family while at Reigate. Compared with the palatial Priory the Cottage seems a cottage indeed, and it was undoubtedly named so in good faith, though to the average American it seems a roomy mansion.

In the beautiful garden behind the house, sitting under a big tree, we found Miss Willard, with Anna Gordon, bright-eyed and vigilant, keeping watch over her. Miss Willard was looking far from well, but the doctors pronounce her decidedly better than she was a year ago. Business pursues her everywhere, in spite of the best efforts of her friends to shield her from it; and we saw the inseparable little type-writing machine lurking in the shadow of another tree hard by.

Indeed, how is it possible for a woman to rest in whom so many people are interested, and who is herself warmly interested in so many people and things as Miss Willard? The conversation that afternoon ranged over a wide field. It was clear that Miss Willard's interest in the various lines of reform work was as strong as ever, and that she was yearning to be in the thick of every good fight, as she has been in past years, and hopes to be again. Meanwhile, she keeps up with all the news of the day, and contrives to do more while she is ill than most people do when they are well.

There is no spot in England around which so much American love clusters as around the place where Miss Willard happens to be; and her friends may have the satisfaction of knowing that she has been in the conditions best suited to promote the complete recovery of her strength. The outward surroundings have been almost ideal, and they have been supplemented by the most intelligent and devoted affection. Frances Power Cobbe says somewhere—I think in her essay on "The Little Health of Ladies"—that the average woman is at one important disadvantage in regard to keeping her health, as compared with the average man, owing to the fact that she has no wife. A man's wife nurses and cossets and cares for him in a thousand little ways, but, as a rule, she has nobody to look after her health in the same manner. When a woman has the constant companionship of a friend

like Miss Gordon, however, she is looked after as thoroughly as the husband of the most devoted wife. A multitude of men and women value Miss Willard's life for what it is worth to them individually and to the world at large; but not all of them realize how much they owe to the young friend who follows her steps everywhere, not like a shadow but like a sunbeam. There is no telling what increased health and strength, or even how many added years of useful life, may be due to the constant and intelligent care of Miss Gordon, who protects her chief like an efficient and delightful combination of watchdog and guardian angel.

Before coming away, we went over the Priory. This is the most beautiful private residence it has ever been our good fortune to see, so far as interior arrangements are concerned; and the house is surrounded by rich flower beds, velvet lawns and noble trees. It was a pleasure to think that Lady Henry, so deservedly loved and honored for her good deeds, has this delightful place in which to rest from her heavy cares; and we sighed for the time to come when the millions now toiling in unwholesome shops and poverty-stricken homes shall be surrounded by conditions approaching these. A. S. B.

THE WOMEN OF NORWAY.

Prof. William James, of Harvard, says that in Norway the life of the women has been entirely revolutionized by the use of the *ski*, or snowshoe, as a sport for both sexes. As a result they are "not only saying good-by to the traditional feminine pallor and delicacy of constitution, but are actually taking the lead in every educational and social reform."

NOT ALWAYS A FIGUREHEAD.

The Boston *Transcript* says: "When Queen Victoria was a girl of nineteen, and one of her ministers spoke to her about a question of expediency, she informed him that she had been taught to try to judge between right and wrong, but 'expediency' was a word she did not understand, and did not care to understand. And now, nearly threescore years later, the Queen of England seems to have said much the same thing to Lord Salisbury about the Armenian question. And she has sent for her powerful grandchildren of Russia to aid her in making a few more remarks. Queen Victoria has often been called 'only a figurehead,' but once in a while a figurehead is a very inspiring sight, riding in advance on the ship of state into the thick of a storm."

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Woman's Column.

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MRS. HOWE ON THE NEW WOMAN.

Mrs. Julia Ward Howe said, at the recent Woman's Congress in St. John, N. B.:

This century has seen many new departures in the way of speculative thought, of practical enterprise. One of the most important of these has been the movement which has carried the thoughtful women of many communities out of the old limits, opening to them the doors of the college, and leading them into many departments of public service.

Women are uniting their efforts to-day in a hundred associations and enterprises which were not dreamed of under the old dispensation. This is partly because the new stimulus given to intelligence naturally arouses the sense of sympathy, and with it the power and need of expression. But it has a deeper reason. From the large outlook and freer action attained by them has been evolved a new public sentiment, a sense of the moral value and power of their sex. This leads them to seek co-operation as the only method by which the new culture can effect the reforms which it demands. How much happier is this coming together of free people, drawn toward a common centre by genuine sympathy and affection, than the compulsory union which a despotic spirit endeavors to impress upon those who come within its sphere of influence! "Masters, mistresses and masses" were the old divisions of our common humanity. But the Very Reverend Dean Hodges has lately said in a published article that "the masses" are beginning to disappear. He means by this the ignorant multitudes, who in times past have been led like sheep to the sacrifice. The blessings of sound education become every day more and more diffused, and wherever rational Christianity has penetrated, we may say that the people that walked in darkness have seen a great light; and this light is not the passing radiance of comet or meteor, but the light which ushers in the dawn of a better day for all mankind.

INTERNATIONAL COUNCIL REPORTS FREE.

Editor Woman's Column:

Perhaps some of the readers of the COLUMN will remember with interest the great International Council of Women held in Washington in 1888, from which sprang the present International Council of Women, and indirectly the National Councils already formed in our own country, in Canada, France, Germany, Great Britain and Ireland, Sweden, New Zealand, and New South Wales.

I have several hundred unbound copies

of the full report of this meeting, giving all the addresses made during its seven days' session, and any one may have a copy free by sending twenty cents to cover cost of postage and wrapping.

RACHEL FOSTER AVERY.
1341 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

LITERATURE FOR WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. C. C. Hussey has this year subscribed for the *Woman's Journal* to be sent to ten Women's Clubs, and will contribute toward a fund to send it to other Women's Clubs that have permanent club rooms where it can be kept on file. Members of such clubs are invited to send the address of their club rooms to this office, No. 3 Park Street. Many of the brightest and most active women of the United States are now gathered in the clubs, and there is so much interest, pro and con, in woman suffrage, that when the literature of the question is placed before them they will read it, if only out of curiosity. Mrs. Hussey has also generously subscribed for the WOMAN'S COLUMN to be sent to the presidents and secretaries of the twenty branches of the A. C. A.

THE WOMAN'S CONGRESS.

A letter from Miss Eva Channing, dated Sept. 19, gives a pleasant "inside view" of the Woman's Congress. She says:

The Congress is over. It closed last evening with great *éclat*, with two highly complimentary speeches from two prominent gentlemen of St. John, after which we all, audience and members of the A. A. W., united in singing "God Save the Queen."

The meetings have been very successful, I think, and seem to have given much pleasure. The ladies of the Local Council, at whose invitation we came here, have been indefatigable in their efforts to make the thing a success, and have entertained us with the most cordial hospitality.

We have been especially strong this year in having with us Miss Alice Fletcher, Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells, and Miss Eastman, beside several others who did not accompany us on our Southern trips of the last two years. We were disappointed, however, by the absence of Mrs. Frank Stuart Parker, Mrs. Ellen M. Mitchell, Mrs. Wade, Mrs. Keene, and Dr. Mark, not one of whom came or sent her promised paper; and we also greatly missed Mrs. Antoinette Brown Blackwell. On the other hand, we had the unexpected pleasure of hearing Miss Botume on her Southern experiences, Mrs. Wells, and Mrs. Lander of Washington.

Miss Fletcher was decidedly the belle of the Congress, fascinating every one by her beautiful voice and strong, magnetic personality. Her singing of an Indian love song was one of the most charming

things I ever heard. It was like the song of a bird.

The papers have given such full reports of the meetings that there is no need for me to tell you anything in detail. The second day of our session was unfortunately rainy, which, of course, made the audiences smaller. The attendance was generally very good, and *very* large at the close, last evening. We really had one of the most enjoyable sessions on that rainy afternoon, for our Symposium on International Amity led us far afield, and Mrs. Howe, in a moment of enthusiasm, rose and recited her poem "Our Flag" with a dramatic power that electrified her audience. On the whole, it seems to us that the meetings have been unusually varied and strong this year.

At the earnest request of the Enfranchisement Society here, Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cheney, Mrs. Wolcott, and others of the A. A. W., have consented to take part this evening in a free Woman Suffrage Symposium.

MARRYING A TREE.

A curious custom prevails in some parts of India which may be called a symbolical marriage. In families where there are several daughters the younger sister may only marry after the elder sister is married, says the *Philadelphia Press*. The obstacle can be overcome, however, if the elder sister declares herself ready to marry some tree, or a large flower, or some other lifeless object. In this way the disagreeable consequences of disregarding the time-honored custom may be avoided, and the younger sister may be safely wedded. The elder sister must, however, take care not to choose a poplar tree, an elm or a pine. If she chooses a plum, apple or apricot tree, she may get a divorce as soon as a real man asks for her hand; while if she marries one of the three trees first named, she cannot do so, for these trees are sacred, and must not be trifled with.

WOMEN AND THE BICYCLE.

The Wheelmen's Municipal League of San Francisco has declared for the Woman Suffrage Constitutional Amendment. An evening paper of that city pertinently remarks in this connection:

The wheelmen of the city, in deciding to vote for woman suffrage, are doing good politics. There is less of sentiment in this decision than of practicality. The wheelmen are not proceeding to discuss theories, but to meet a condition. Their position is that there are 3,000 lady cyclists in San Francisco, all of whom earnestly desire good, smooth streets. These ladies, of course, have no votes, so all they can do is to lend their moral influence to the campaign for better roadways. Their moral influence is great, but truth compels the admission that votes are more effective than moral influence when policies is being done.

PRAISE YOUR WIFE.

Andrew Lee had come home from the shop, where he had worked all day, tired and out of spirits—came home to his wife, who was also out of spirits.

"A smiling wife and a cheerful home—a paradise it would be!" said Andrew to himself, as he turned his eyes from the clouded face of Mrs. Lee, and sat down with knitted brows and moody aspect.

Not a word was spoken by either. Mrs. Lee was getting supper, and she moved about with a weary step.

"Come," she said at last, with a side glance at her husband. There was invitation in the word only; none in the voice of Mrs. Lee.

Andrew arose and went to the table. He was tempted to speak an angry word, but controlled himself and kept silent. He could find no fault with the chop and the home-made bread, nor the fragrant tea. They would have cheered his inner man if there had been only a gleam of sunshine on the face of his wife. He noticed that she did not eat.

"Are you not well, Mary?" The words were on his lips, but he did not utter them, for the face of his wife looked so repellent that he feared an irritating reply. And so in moody silence the twain sat together until Andrew had finished his supper.

"This is purgatory!" said Lee to himself, as he commenced walking the floor of their breakfast-room with his hands thrust into his trousers' pockets, and his chin almost touching his breast. After removing all the dishes and taking them into the kitchen, Mrs. Lee spread a green cover over the table, and, placing a freshly-trimmed lamp on it, went out and shut the door after her, leaving her husband alone with his unpleasant feelings. He drew a deep breath as she did so, paused in his walk, stood still for some moments, and then, drawing a paper from his pocket, sat down by the table, opened the sheet and began to read. Singularly enough, the words upon which his eyes rested were, "Praise your wife." They rather increased the disturbance of mind from which he was suffering.

"I should like to find some occasion for praising mine." How quickly his thoughts expressed that ill-natured sentiment! But his eyes were on the page and read on: "Praise your wife, man; for pity's sake give her a little encouragement; it won't hurt her."

Andrew Lane raised his eyes from the paper and muttered: "Oh! yes, that's all very well. Praise is cheap enough; but praise her for what? For being sullen and making your home the most disagreeable spot in 'the world?'" His eyes fell again on the paper:

"She has made your home comfortable, your hearth bright and shining, food agreeable. For pity's sake tell her you thank her, if nothing more. She doesn't expect it; it will make her eyes open wider than they have for ten years; but it will do her good, for all that, and you, too."

It seemed to Andrew as if this sentence were written for him, and just for the occasion. It was a complete answer to his question, "Praise her for what?" and

he felt it to be a rebuke. He read no further, for thought became too busy, and in a new direction. Memory was convicting him of injustice to his wife. She had always made his home as comfortable as her hands could make it, and had he offered the slight return of praise for the comfort he had experienced? He was not able to recall the time or occasion. As he thought thus, Mrs. Lee came in from the kitchen, and taking her work-basket from the closet, placed it on the table, and sitting down without speaking, began to sew. Mr. Lee glanced almost stealthily at the work in her hands, and saw that it was the bosom of a shirt which she was stitching neatly. He knew it was for him that she was at work.

"Praise your wife." The words were before the eyes of his mind, and he could not look away from them; but he was not ready for this yet. He still felt moody and unforgiving. The expression on his wife's face he interpreted to mean ill nature, and with ill nature he had no patience. His eyes fell upon the newspaper spread out before him, and he read the sentence:

"A kind, cheerful word, spoken in a gloomy house, is the little rift in the cloud that lets the sunshine through."

Lee struggled with himself a while longer; his own ill nature had to be conquered first; his moody, accusing spirit had to be subdued. He thought of many things to say, yet feared to say them, lest his wife should meet his advances with a cold rebuff. At last, leaning toward her and taking hold of the linen bosom upon which she was at work, he said, in a voice carefully modulated with kindness, "You are doing this work very beautifully, Mary."

Mrs. Lee made no reply, but her husband did not fail to observe that she lost almost instantly that rigid erectness with which she had been sitting, and that the motion of the needle had ceased.

"My shirts are better made and whiter than those of any other man in the shop," said Lee, encouraged to go on.

"Are they?" Mrs. Lee's voice was low, and had in it a slight huskiness; she did not turn her face, but her husband saw she leaned a little toward him. He had broken the ice of reserve, and all was easy now. His hand was among the clouds, and a few feeble rays were already struggling through the rift it had made.

"Yes, Mary," he answered softly, "and I've heard it said more than once what a good wife Andrew Lee must have."

Mrs. Lee turned her face toward her husband. There was a light in it and a light in the eye, but there was something in the expression of her countenance that puzzled him.

"Do you think so?" she asked, quite soberly.

"What a question!" ejaculated Andrew, standing up and going around to the side of the table where she was sitting. "What a question, Mary," he repeated, as he stood before her. "Yes, darling," was his warmly spoken answer. "How strange that you should ask me!"

"If you would only tell me so now and then, Andrew, it would do me good."

Mrs. Lee arose, and leaning her face

against the manly breast of her husband, stood and wept.

A strong light broke in upon the mind of Andrew Lee. He had never given his wife even the smallest reward of praise for all the loving interest she had manifested daily, until doubt of his love had entered her soul and made light all around her thick darkness. No wonder that her face grew clouded, and what he considered moodiness and ill nature took possession of her heart!

"You are good and true, Mary, my own dear wife; I am proud of you, I love you, and my first desire is for your happiness. Oh! if I could always see your face in sunshine, my home would be the dearest place on earth."

"These are precious words to me, Andrew," said Mrs. Lee, smiling through her tears into his face. "With them in my ears, my heart can never lie in shadow."

How easy had been the work of Andrew Lee! He had swept his hand across the cloudy horizon, and now the bright sunshine was streaming in and flooding the home with joy and beauty.—*Popular Monthly Magazine*.

MONTANA NOTES.

HELENA, MONT., SEPT. 16, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

Perhaps you will be glad to get some report of the suffrage work which we are doing up here among the Rockies. Within two years we confidently believe that in California, Idaho and Montana, full suffrage will be exercised by every citizen. It is an encouraging fact that, although this State is the political "storm centre," yet this question is receiving no small attention from politicians of both wings of all parties.

When the suffrage plank in the Populist Convention was under consideration before that body, Judge C. rose, and in a judicial tone declared himself opposed to the measure on the ground that "my wife, Mrs. C., does not want suffrage." A wide-awake champion of the measure, who, by the way, is the most prominent labor leader of the State, sprang to his feet and said, "Mr. Chairman, we all know that this is not the first mistake that Mrs. C. has made." A roar of laughter greeted this retort, followed by such applause that Judge C.'s speech and Mrs. C.'s views were turned to account on the side of the resolution.

The committee of ladies appointed to wait upon the Resolution Committee of the Republican Convention, asking that a suffrage plank be inserted, were most graciously received in the room in which the committee was in session. The chairman was nervous over the fact that it was but fifteen minutes to the time for opening the convention, and several important matters were yet to be arranged. He made this fact known as a suggestion that the ladies' committee present its claims briefly, or not at all. Hardly had the chairman made this statement, when a prominent member of the Resolution Committee replied: "The convention can wait; the ladies shall be heard." "We may not have much time," said another

member of the committee, one of the most noted law-makers of the State, "but we are not lacking in chivalry. We wish to hear the ladies." Not only were the five ladies heard, but each speaker was applauded again and again, and at the close of the presentation of their request, a vote of thanks was given, and carried with a ring. When this committee a little later read the suffrage resolution in the party platform, every woman was made to feel that the days of true chivalry were not in the past, but just dawning, and the real knight was in our very midst.

Soon after the opening of the Populist Convention the chairman, with a sharp rap of the gavel, called the house to order, and said: "Gentlemen, since this convention is honored with the presence of ladies, I am requested to ask those who are in favor of dispensing with smoking during the convention, to manifest it by saying aye." The motion was carried with a unanimous vote, followed by prolonged applause. A large bouquet of flowers with "the compliments of the ladies" soon appeared on the speaker's desk.

The Republican Convention was not to be outdone in the matter of courtesy to the ladies by its rival, the chivalrous Populist. "In consideration of our lady visitors, smoking will not be allowed during the convention," was declared every day during its long session.

"By your presence you have made the convention hall much more comfortable for many of us," said one gentleman, "for tobacco smoke to some of us non-smokers is as offensive as it is to a lady." No woman of the great throng who filled the galleries and listened with thrilling interest to the deliberations of these great conventions, and who sat through the long debates and stirring speeches, was any less womanly for the wider knowledge she had gained of the great issues of the day. That she was a more intelligent and companionable member of the household than if she had spent the time at a whist party, none can question.

Her presence, her close and respectful attention to the deliberations of these great bodies, was something of restraint upon the excited assemblies, and was of encouragement to the men, many of whom felt that they were fighting their country's battles in their convention hall as patriotically as they had fought them on the battle-fields more than thirty years ago. It was good for all—for the women who silently participated in the great struggle in which the political parties of this State are involved; who listened, learned, thought and resolved, as only these stirring political times rouse and educate the people; it was good for the men to realize that women, the best women, the home-makers, the teachers, are interested in the political affairs of the country. Such intelligent and sympathetic interest as was manifested on the part of the women of Helena in the conventions was the strongest possible argument in favor of doing just what these conventions did—placing a suffrage plank in the party platforms, and so opening the way for a full participation of all citizens in the political affairs of the State and nation.

FLORENCE KOLLOCK CROOKER.

PROGRESS OF ARBITRATION.

Unusual interest attaches to the International Peace Congress held at Buda Pesth, Sept. 16-20. The movement for arbitration in the settlement of international disagreements, which has recently shown such vigorous development in the United States and Great Britain, is advancing also with rapid strides in continental Europe.

Since the first of the series of Universal Peace Congresses was held at the time of the Paris Exposition, in 1889, peace associations of various kinds have sprung up all over Europe. The movement has been most marked in Italy, which has been more nearly ruined by militarism than any other country. But it has been scarcely less marked in France, Germany and Austria; while the smaller nations, Switzerland, Belgium, Holland, Denmark and Norway, have entered into the cause with an earnest public devotion entirely out of proportion to their national standing. In Italy there are seventy branches of the International Arbitration Association. Nearly all the leading cities and several of the universities have their organizations for the promotion of a better international spirit. Statesmen and scholars, editors and authors, members of Parliament, jurists and business men have thrown themselves into the crusade against war with equal zeal and disinterestedness.

In Germany, where the matter was taken up only five or six years ago, the growth of the movement has been even more extraordinary. The National Society, with headquarters at Berlin, the president of which is an able member of the Berlin bar, now has branch organizations in thirty cities, and scarcely a month passes without the creation of one or more new groups. The members of these societies, not only in Germany, but in all parts of Europe, are among the strongest representatives of the various classes to which they belong.

The Congress just held at Buda Pesth was the seventh of the series begun at Paris in 1889. It is significant of the growing popularity of the cause that the meeting this year was in the heart of the Austrian empire, where it would have been impracticable to hold such a congress a little while ago. The Baroness von Suttner, who, with her husband, was the originator of the movement in the empire of Francis Joseph, said in 1894 that it would be impossible at that time to hold the congress in Austria with any hope of success, because it would incur the strong disapprobation of the ruling classes. This year, so fast has the cause gained, the congress was welcomed in Buda Pesth, and presided over by the distinguished Austrian, Gen. Turr. It was given the free use of the new Hotel de Ville and of the Millennial Exposition Hall, together with special concessions on the government railways.

The programme was an extended one, covering nearly every aspect of the peace discussion. Among the more important subjects were treaties of arbitration, a permanent international tribunal, the rôle of the peace bureau at Berne, the duel, disarmament, school books of history, a

European customs union, and a permanent international commission for Africa.

More important still, from a practical standpoint, is the meeting of the Inter-parliamentary Peace Conference, which held a three days' session in the same city immediately after the adjournment of the General Peace Congress. This Inter-parliamentary Union is composed of members of Parliament only. It was organized in 1889 at Paris, with 100 members. It has held annual meetings since, except in 1893, in different capitals of Europe. It now numbers over 1,200 members. It is one of the most influential organizations in Europe. Its influence is exercised in quiet and indirect ways through the groups in the various parliaments.

The meeting of this body at Buda Pesth this week was expected to be the largest in its history. One hundred and eighteen senators and deputies from Italy alone had signified to the committee on organization their intention to be present. Large delegations, also, were promised from England, Germany and other countries. The Hungarian Parliament has voted \$2,500 for the expenses of the conference, and given it the free use of the Senate chamber and committee rooms. The delegates were carried free by the government railroads. All this is not mere sentimental courtesy, but is indicative of the deep hold which the movement has taken on Austro-Hungarian statesmen, some of whom have been members of the Union almost from the beginning.—*Boston Herald*.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Legal Status —OF— Married Women IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By GEORGE A. O. ERNST.

Published by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Price in paper, 30 cents; in cloth, 50 cents. Copies may be had at the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park St., Boston, or will be mailed to any address upon receipt of price

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Charlotte and Emily Bronte have been commemorated in their native town at Thornton, England, by a \$5,000 organ placed in the church by their admirers.

Mr. Emerson somewhere speaks of hitching one's wagon to a star, a simile which at first sight provokes a smile. But it is good and happy for us to link our common life to the sublimity which draws it ever upward.—*Julia Ward Howe*.

ELLA F. FRY, Richmond Dale, O., has lately patented a tray attachment for bedsteads, to hold articles for the convenient use of invalids. It is a novel device, readily attachable to the inner face of the side rail of the bedstead, and foldable adjacent to the mattress. A post is pivotally attached to the rail, and adjustable on it is a standard carrying a hinged bracket plate, to which a tray may be secured and held in level position, partly over the bed. The invalid is thus enabled to eat with comfort and have the necessary articles within easy reach.

The city nominating convention of Democrats in San Francisco passed the following resolution:

We believe in the old Jeffersonian doctrine that "governments derive their just powers from the consent of the governed," and pledge our organization to do all in its power to influence the voters of our party to stamp "Yes" at Constitutional Amendment No. 6, thus securing to the women of the State their citizens' right to vote on equal terms with men.

MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL will be in Boston from Oct. 15 to Nov. 5, speaking in two departments of the Home Congress, and filling her place as chairman of the Household Economic section for the National Council of Women, meeting there from Nov. 1 to 5, and also before "The Twentieth Century Club." She will give a course of lectures on Household Economics in New York and Philadelphia in November and December, and fill a series of engagements for single lectures at the same time. Her address is Linton Street, near Reading Road, Cincinnati, O.

The *Woman's Journal* is unusually rich in good articles this week. M. K. Conyngton contributes a paper entitled "Why Women Should Have the Ballot," an excellent statement of the affirmative argument for suffrage, which will be published later as a leaflet. Rev. Florence Kollock Crooker describes the progress of the movement at the West. Miss Mabel E. Adams of Quincy, Mass., contributes an entertaining article, "Why Some Women Do Not Marry." Miss Harriet May Mills gives a further account of the California campaign. The second chapter of Mrs. Hannah Tracy Cutler's reminiscences graphically describes the early suffrage work in Ohio. Much space is given to the Woman's Congress. The Congress did wisely to meet in Canada this year, for the papers in the United States are just now too full of gold and silver to give it extended reports. Many women, however, will be glad to read the proceedings in full. There is State correspondence from Nebraska, Montana and Ohio, an obituary of Mrs. Pauline Branson, by Mrs. Virginia D. Young of South Carolina, and a variety of foreign news.

A MODERN ANANIAS.

A Cincinnati lady writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

Max O'Rell makes a most extraordinary statement in his effusion in the *North American Review*, entitled "Petticoat Government."

In a small-town in Ohio, the women put up their names for city council, and were all returned, etc.

Under the laws of Ohio, this would have been an impossibility. At that time no woman in the State could have cast a vote even for a constable, much less have secured a nomination for the council board in any city. Since 1894 we have, under the school suffrage act, the right to vote for and stand for school boards, the first time the right of suffrage has ever been granted to women in any degree in the State of Ohio. Either Max O'Rell is a very much misinformed person, or he is a modern Ananias.

Doubtless his Kansas and Arkansas anecdotes in the same article have as little foundation in fact. If he returns to this country to lecture, let the women say to him, "Go home to your wife and children, Max O'Rell; you cannot have our good American dollars."

THE WOMEN'S CAMPAIGN OF 1896.

On November 3, the men's great quadrennial National contest will close. President and House of Representatives will be chosen, and the policy of the country for the next two years will be settled. Never since the Civil War have issues so momentous been submitted to the voters. Every woman's prosperity and well-being, material and moral, will be promoted or impaired by the result. Is it not shameful and humiliating that one-half of the citizens of the United States of mature age and sound mind, not convicted of crime, are legally compelled to remain mere spectators in a case wherein they are so vitally interested?

It is admitted by men of all parties that the ship of State is in danger of going upon the rocks. Urgent appeals are being made, money is being spent like water; thousands of able speakers, at a tremendous sacrifice of time and money, are trying to enlighten the male half of the American people on questions of finance and tariff, of federal intervention and State control, of judicial prerogative and congressional supremacy, of foreign relations and domestic affairs. But seven million tax-paying, law-abiding women stand silent and passive, while the battle rages over their heads. How can any woman of sense or spirit help feeling wronged and humiliated by being placed in so unworthy an attitude?

In 1861, when the North and South were engaged in fratricidal conflict, Lucy Stone exclaimed in agony of soul: "What is this controversy to me? I have no country, and no hope of a country! On all this broad continent there is no mountain so high, no valley so deep, that I can take my child by the hand and say 'It is mine.' The stars and stripes may float above me, but I cannot appeal to the flag to protect my equal right to my baby as its father is protected in his right." In many of the

States and in the District of Columbia that statement remains true to-day.

There are three glorious exceptions to women's political non-entity. In three States women are free to take sides and to coöperate with the men. In Wyoming, Colorado and Utah, women will be equal factors in the result. Let us hope that in the Presidential election of 1900 many other States will welcome their women to political freedom. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN AS SAILORS.

A Scandinavian correspondent writes to the Berlin Tageblatt that in Denmark, Norway and Finland the employment of women as sailors is a matter of daily experience. In the smaller sailing ships, where there is a woman on board, whether she be the stewardess or the wife of the skipper, she is expected to take her turn at the ordinary work of the sailors, not even excluding the duties of the man at the wheel, or of the night watch. In Denmark several women are employed at sea as State officials, and particularly in the pilot service. "They go far out to sea to meet the coming ships; they clamber up nimbly out of their boats; they show their official diploma, and steer the newcomer safely into the harbor." It is the same in Finland. Experienced captains say that women often make excellent sailors, and that they are equal to most seamen in dexterity and endurance.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in Boston, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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The Woman's Column.

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A CALIFORNIA INCIDENT.

A California correspondent, writing to the *Woman's Journal* of the woman suffrage amendment now pending in that State, says:

Sham votes are quite the fashion. At a picnic of the California Pioneers recently, such a vote gave 146 in favor and 121 against. Men who know how the women of early days drove teams across the plains, how they were stranded in Death Valley, how they "hoofed it," as they picturesquely say, over the desert, carrying the baby, with a few last drops of water to keep it alive, ought to be a unit for justice. I know one who said, when Senator: "My old wife crossed the plains with me. She shared every hardship, and took better care of my children than I could. She wants to vote, and, by George, she shall!"

POLITICAL POINTS.

The Populist Convention of Carroll County, Arkansas, composed of farmers and workingmen, passed the following resolution:

"We believe there should be no distinction of sex in citizenship."

It looks a little odd to see the announcements made occasionally that women are about to "take the stump." Mrs. Belle Armstrong Whitney, who before her marriage and removal to New York was one of the most prominent and active members of the New England Woman's Press Association, says the report that she is about to "take the stump for Bryan and free silver" is wholly without foundation. Miss Helena Harnett Mitchell, of Kansas City, Mo., however, a teacher of Delsarte and an actress of ability, has been authorized, it is said, by Mr. Bryan to take the stump for him. Miss Mitchell made her opening speech on Labor Day, at Bloomington, Ill. Many Maryland women are making silver addresses.

Mrs. Marion A. McBride, of Boston, president of the "American Woman's Sound Money League," will speak on the currency question before women's clubs in this vicinity during this month.

F. M. A.

The position of resident health officer at Wellesley College is filled this year by Miss Evelyn B. Sherrard, M. A.,

THE FOOD FAIR AND HOME CONGRESS.

Under the auspices of the New England Retail Grocers' Association, the long-talked-of Food Fair and Home Congress will open in Mechanics Building, this city, on Monday, Oct. 5, and will continue until Nov. 7. As at previous expositions of this sort, held in 1891 and 1894, George H. Bond will be the general manager. Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson will direct the Home Congress. The object of this Congress is to teach the development of life in and from the home. The first week will be devoted to physical development, the second to mental, the third to moral, and æsthetics will be taken up the fourth week. The Congress will be held in Cotillion Hall, and will be opened with appropriate exercises next Monday evening at 7.45.

Three times each day Mrs. Sarah T. Rorer will lecture on therapeutics of diet, with demonstrations, stereopticon illustrations, etc. Among those who are expected to speak during the coming week are such authorities as William T. Harris, LL.D., Carroll D. Wright, F. Hamilton Cushing, Prof. O. T. Atwater, director of the Storrs United States Experiment Station of Agriculture, Prof. Charles H. Wood, Edward Atkinson, J. Sterling Morton, secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, C. W. Dabney, Jr., president of Tennessee University, H. H. Goodell, president of the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and Prof. William T. Sedgwick.

HOMES FOR ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

There are five hundred Armenian refugees in Marseilles, who have got so far and cannot get any farther. Lady Henry Somerset and Frances E. Willard have visited them, and find them quite as destitute as reported. Lady Henry is raising a fund to pay their passage to America, where almost all of them wish to go. Miss Willard is planning to find them work after they get here. On Sept. 30 I received from her a telegram, dated Marseilles, asking: "Can you get good women to give homes to twenty-five refugee Armenians till they find work?" I have telegraphed "Yes." Any one willing to give a temporary home to an Armenian refugee till he finds work is invited to communicate with me.

Let it be remembered that these people are destitute not through their own laziness or improvidence, but because they have been forcibly stripped of everything and compelled to flee for their bare lives. Many who were rich a few weeks ago are now starving. They are, as a class, capable and industrious, and will be only too glad to go to work as soon as work can be found for them. There should be no difficulty in finding temporary shelter for twenty-five.

A. S. B.

MISS HANNAH ALICE FOSTER, of Berea, O., won the fifty-dollar prize for the best ode written for the Cleveland Centennial. The ode is printed in full in the *Cleveland True Republic* for September.

Russia's Archaeological Congress is presided over by a woman, Countess Praskowja Sergejewna Uwarow, widow of Count Alexis Uwarow, who founded the society in 1869. She is herself a distinguished archaeologist. She makes a model president, listening to all the papers, and summing them up intelligently.

MRS. ALICE FREEMAN PALMER has returned, after fifteen months in Europe. She has promised a series of articles to the magazines, and is to give a course of addresses at various schools and colleges for women, beginning in Massachusetts, and extending in other directions. She resigned her position as dean of the women's department of Chicago University when she went abroad.

A symposium on woman suffrage was held on the evening after the close of the Woman's Congress at St. John, by request of the local Enfranchisement Association. There was a large attendance. Miss Skinner presided, and there were addresses by Mrs. Howe, Mrs. Cheney, Miss Botume, and Miss Eastman. Dr. A. A. Stockton, a member of the provincial parliament, said that in New Brunswick single women and widows had municipal suffrage on the same terms as men. He believed women would soon have the full franchise.

MISS CORNELIA SORABJI, who took the degree of B. C. L. at Oxford about three years ago, is rapidly attaining success as a barrister in India, not only in the native but in British courts. At first she only practised in the former, but lately she was intrusted with the defence in a murder case tried at Poona, in a British court. As usual in such trials, where all the witnesses are natives, much false evidence was offered. Miss Sorabji, who had faith in her client's innocence, conducted the case with great ability, and secured a verdict of acquittal after the jury had deliberated twenty minutes.

Governor William A. Richards, of Wyoming, has been visiting Oakland, Cal. Being interviewed about woman suffrage in his State, he said: "There are some women who would like to make themselves disagreeably prominent in politics, but they are held in check by the others, the majority, who say, 'These women do not represent us, and we will not help to elect them.' It is very noticeable that the women voters of Wyoming want to know something about the private or family life of a candidate, and will not cast their ballots for one who is reported to treat his wife and children in other than a commendable way. I think that would be one of the most pronounced results of woman suffrage everywhere."

NEWS FROM THE EAST.

We interrupt this week the series of "Notes in England" to give our readers the benefit of some painfully interesting private letters just received by the editor of the WOMAN'S COLUMN, from two English friends who have been travelling in Armenia. From a large town in the interior they write:

We received a very kind welcome from the English and French consuls. The latter was alone here at the time of the massacre, and saved 1,500 lives by opening the consulate buildings to the Armenians. He also made efforts which restrained in some degree the tide of diabolical cruelty, and stopped the massacre after three days. His wife and children were with him in the consulate, and during those days they could not be screened from the most terrible sights and sounds. Even here, however, the Moslems were not all equally fanatical. The French consul told us that on one of those massacre evenings, believing himself to be alone, he threw himself on a divan, and gave way to a burst of uncontrollable weeping. Suddenly four or five Moslems made their way into the room; but he could not at once restrain himself, and continued weeping, while covering his face from them as much as possible. Seeing this, they all sat down in silence, and then one after another broke down and wept, too. He said they were real tears—explain the phenomenon as we may.

We find things in a terrible state here. There is no mission station, nor relief committee. The two consuls are not able to grapple with the needed work, and cannot, of course, do anything among the women, like the lady missionaries; and the distress is dreadful. They say there is not a Christian in the place who has not lost some near relative, husband or father or brother or wife, while the sufferings of the poor abducted women and girls are beyond words.

We have left a sum of money for the relief of the utterly destitute women with whom this city abounds. The wife of Mr. —'s dragoman and another Christian woman have undertaken the investigation of cases for us, and they will report to the consul, who will advance to them according to need. This help is of course only to carry the poor creatures through the present distress, and does not deal with the future, for there is no industry for them to turn to here, as in some other cities, and no lady missionaries to organize anything of the kind. Many of these helpless and needy women were once wealthy ladies, who had their own servants and lived in every (Eastern) comfort. Now, with husbands and sons killed, and their homes entirely pillaged, what can they do? When I asked Madame —, the dragoman's wife, she replied: "There is nothing they can do. They look to God, for He only can help."

Then, besides these, there are the poor ruined village girls, who have been brought back after months of imprisonment worse than death from Kurdish homes, recovered at last by the indefatigable efforts of the French and English consuls. They are perfectly destitute, besides being utterly broken-hearted. There are many of these now in — who have no homes and no parents to return to, and whose moral nature, as well as their physical health, is all crushed and broken with what they have gone through. What is to be done with them? I have told my small committee to try to find them some work—anything to occupy their minds and to feed and clothe them.

Then there are the maimed and the sick. One poor young woman was brought for me to see, both of whose hands had

been literally cut to pieces while endeavoring to save her head, which was also wounded during the massacre. Her husband was killed at the same time, and she, poor wretch, after his death and her own mutilation, bore twins, but, from being unable to nurse them, the babies of course died—a matter of much grief to herself and other pitying women, though to me it seemed more a cause for thankfulness.

Three thousand here were massacred at once, and all the Christian shops and numbers of houses burned and pulled down. The French consul has done his uttermost, and the British vice-consul has spared no pains, and has been sustained by the Relief Committee at Constantinople; but all that has been done has been but as a drop in an ocean. Our contribution also will only help a very little; and yet it is a comfort to know that every little relieves some of the misery, and lifts some of the weight of despair from the hearts of the helpless and almost hopeless.

From another city the same friends write:

On our journey we passed through a desolated village named —. When we passed one large building after another (for these houses are built like granaries or fortifications, very high and solid, and quite different from those of the Southern plains), with no sign of life, and all more or less dilapidated, it seemed as if we had fallen upon some recently excavated city of the past. Of the 100 houses belonging to this village, the consular report gives eighty as having been burned. As we were leaving it, a poor Christian woman appeared from behind a building where no doubt she had hidden on our approach, and seeing a lady of the party, rushed up to me and took my extended hand with gesticulations more eloquent than words. It was sad to leave her, with only the small expression of sympathy I was able to give by a warm handclasp, but delay was not possible at the time. I wonder what her tale would have been, could we have stayed to listen!

From another inland city they write:

Here one looks to the South, from the cliffs where we are perched, across a great upland plain, well watered by mountain streams, and dotted all over with villages. These are mostly Christian villages, and almost all of them have been burned and destroyed. For days before the massacre and plunder here at —, the missionaries watched the flames rising from one village after another, as the Kurds and Turks drew nearer and nearer to this doomed city. And what is true of this plain is true of every plain and hillside in this part of the country. It is the same to the North. One does not know where to begin, and even if one had a millionaire on the relief committee, one would hardly know where to stop. Only a short distance from this city, thirty-two women, headed by a noble and very intelligent woman well known to the missionaries, threw themselves into the river to escape dishonor, and more than one father played the part of Virginius and killed his daughter outright.

One thing is cheering us, even amidst the gloom. It is that permission has been given to those who have, under fear of death (or more generally under fear of the dishonor of wives and daughters), professed Moslemism, to return to the Christian faith, and numbers are availing themselves of the privilege. At —, for example, where there was not a single professed Christian when we came through, 120 have now returned to the faith, and so in other parts.

If ever there was an object-lesson as to the need of allowing the more tender-hearted and sympathetic half of the

human race to have some voice in public affairs, it is the callousness with which the governments of all the civilized nations stand by and see these monstrous cruelties go on. Of the six rulers who are pledged by treaty to protect the Eastern Christians, the only one who really takes a warm human interest in the matter and is earnestly trying to have something done about it is Queen Victoria. Meanwhile, let American women do what they can to arouse public opinion, and to help the relief fund.

A. S. B.

FOR THE ARMENIAN SUFFERERS.

Contributions for the relief work in Armenia may be sent either to Brown Brothers & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City, treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Committee, or to Mr. F. H. Wiggin, 1 Somerset Street, Boston, Mass., treasurer of the American Board of Foreign Missions.

MOUNT HOLYOKE COLLEGE.

Mount Holyoke College, the material monument of the life work of Mary Lyon, the pioneer of the higher education for women in New England, is in ashes. Last week, a fire broke out in the basement, and, in the absence of sufficient apparatus to subdue the flames, the entire buildings, except the library and its contents, were destroyed. Fortunately no lives were lost, but the students and professors are, of course, without a local habitation. The money loss, in excess of insurance, is estimated at about \$200,000.

In view of the great practical usefulness of the institution, so interesting and impressive in its historic preëminence, every woman in New England, every Mount Holyoke alumna in our Middle and Western States and Territories and in Mission stations throughout the world, should form a rallying committee to raise funds for the restoration of the buildings upon a larger scale and with all the modern improvements, including sufficient means for extinguishing any future conflagration.

I shall never forget the charming visit which I made with Lucy Stone, Miss Hanscom (now professor in Smith College), and Miss Sheldon, some five or six years ago, to this fine institution. We were entertained by Mrs. Meade, the principal, took our meals with the students in the cheerful dining-hall, and held a spirited woman suffrage meeting, which was attended by the students and professors in a body. It gave rise to a lively discussion after our departure, and to a gratifying manifestation of sympathy and approval among the students.

The kindness and hospitality shown to Mrs. Stone were the more gratifying to her because, as a young woman, about 1840, she spent a year as a student in the institution, over which Mary Lyon then presided. I have often heard Mrs. Stone tell how, at a Dorcas Society meeting, engaged in making shirts for the missionary students at Amherst, she listened to Mary Lyon's statement of women's educational disabilities, and their need of facilities for higher education. "I then and there resolved," said Lucy, "that I would work no more to aid men who were able to help

themselves, but to aid women who were excluded from Amherst and every other college. I flung down the unfinished shirt, and never resumed it. Thenceforth I have worked for the women."

Let us hope that Holyoke College will rise like a Phoenix from its ashes, and continue to be a centre of intellectual light and life for the young women of New England. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN THE CHURCHES.

Mrs. Alice S. Barnes, of Castle, Montana, was ordained to the Congregational ministry at Billings, on Sept. 12. Rev. W. S. Bell, of Helena, writes to the Chicago *Advance*:

Never was council more unanimous, never did those laying hands upon a candidate more strongly feel that the one kneeling before them had been already ordained of God. Indeed, many felt that they would gladly sit at the feet of this godly woman and learn the secret of constant communion with Christ, and fellowship with His Divine Spirit. Mrs. Barnes will continue the work at Castle, where she has so faithfully labored for years.

Mrs. Preston, wife of Rev. C. W. Preston, pastor of the Congregational church at Curtis, Neb., is a licensed preacher, and preaches from time to time at out-stations, frequently supplying the home pulpit also, when Mr. Preston is away.

Many instances have been afforded from time to time of the close and tender relations that grow between a church and its woman pastor. An illustration of affectionate regard and high esteem on the part of a congregation came to the knowledge of the writer in the form of a unique wedding invitation which read:

The First Baptist Church invites you to witness the marriage of their pastor, Rev. Edith Hill, to John Callaway Booker, on Friday evening, July 31, 1896, at nine o'clock, Methodist Episcopal Church, Pittsburg, Kansas.

Mrs. Carrie Chapman-Catt writes as follows: "Miss Hill is young, bright, and very consecrated to her work. She held a revival in Pittsburg, converting many, and then organized a Baptist church. She preached for them, and, at the request of her congregation, was ordained some two or three years ago. She has since built a church, and now comes this invitation of the church society to her wedding."

The unfaltering, uplifting devotion that characterized the long pastorate of Rev. Florence Kollock in Englewood, Ill., and her work last year in the Every-Day Church of Boston, is being made manifest in her new home in the far West. The *New Unity*, of Chicago, says:

Helena, Montana, is more than ever the cathedral of liberal religion in that far-away country, now that it has two ministers in the pastoral family of Unity Church. Mr. and Mrs. Crooker are planning to speak at Butte, Missoula, and Bozeman.

Rev. Louise S. Baker, a much-beloved pastor of the Congregational church, has just died at Nantucket.

The Methodist Episcopal conferences meeting this fall are voting again on the question of admitting women to the General Conference. The question was ordered by the General Conference, which

met last May, to be at once submitted, so that the will of the church will be known within a year. Thus far twenty-one conferences have voted on the question. The largest vote in favor of the proposition was cast by the Detroit Conference, which gave 181 votes for to 20 against it. On the other hand, the Central German Conference cast 104 votes against it and only one for it.

During the discussion of this question in the General Conference, one brother wittily remarked that "God created the heavens and the earth, and then He rested. He then made man, and again He rested. Then He made woman, and neither God nor man has had any rest since." A comment was made at the time by the New Orleans Daily *Picayune* that is worthy of quoting and preserving: "The gentleman evidently wanted to rest," said the *Picayune*, "and he knew that if they got a lot of women delegates it would be a working majority and not a resting one. Women are the pillars of the church, not the sleepers. They believe in pushing things along, and they do the work. Nobody ever heard of men getting up an ice-cream festival to spread the Gospel, or floating the church debt on oyster soup. It takes women to do that. Those who object to women being represented in the church councils will have to base their objections on some better reason than that women are workers. They do most of the praying and nearly all of the work, and the Christianizing of the world goes grandly on. A body of organized resters would never convert the heathen, or take care of sinners at home."

Woman's cause is progressing even in the conservative Episcopal Church. The diocese of Michigan has declared women eligible to vote for vestrymen in parish elections. Twenty-five other dioceses and four missionary jurisdictions of the church allow women to vote for vestrymen.

F. M. A.

WOMEN PHYSICIANS IN HERZEGOVINA.

The Vienna *Medizinische Wochenschrift* of July 18 contains an interesting article on the hygienic reforms and sanitary regulations introduced in Bosnia and Herzegovina by two female physicians during the past three years. In 1895 the government appointed for this purpose two women, Dr. Krayevska and Dr. Keck, at a salary of 1,600 florins (\$740) each, hoping thereby to promote the health of the Mohammedans, who constitute about thirty-five per cent. of the population. The aversion of Mohammedan women to medical treatment by men had hitherto been so strong as to render it almost impossible to apply remedies for their personal infirmities or to enforce sanitary ordinances in their dwellings. The prevalence of anaemia among Mohammedan women is due in part to the lack of bodily exercise in the open air, and still more to the exceedingly imperfect ventilation of their houses. Also, the custom of nursing their children for several years is highly injurious to themselves and to their offspring. The patients numbered 1,258 in 1893, 1,382 in 1894, and 1,517 in 1895, and consisted chiefly of the wives and children

of merchants, mechanics, peasants and government officials.

By their tact and professional skill Drs. Krayevska and Keck have won the confidence of the Mohammedans, and have succeeded in alleviating much unnecessary suffering, and in reducing the percentage of mortality. The inspection of the houses is now attended with no difficulty, and the general health of the inmates has been greatly improved. The poor are treated gratuitously, and regular reports embodying statements and suggestions are sent to the government. The two physicians are liable at any time to be sent on sanitary missions to remote districts, or assigned to duty in the hospitals. They were appointed as the result of a competitive examination, and all candidates for such positions must submit to the same ordeal. Recently a female dentist, Emilie Edel, of Vienna, has begun to practice her profession at Mostar, the capital of Herzegovina.—*N. Y. Evening Post*.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

EDITORS:

HENRY B. BLACKWELL,
ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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Boston, Mass.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.

THE CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN.

Mrs. Ida A. Harper writes in the San Francisco *Daily Examiner*:

The wind blows in the direction of woman suffrage. You can tell this by watching the straws. The opposition seems very spiritless. Perhaps, like Brer Rabbit, "it jes lay low and say nuffin." A certain organization recently put \$2,000 into the hands of a man and sent him down to Southern California to use it in subsidizing the press to defeat woman suffrage. The man concluded he might never have so much ready cash again, and so he skipped blithely over the eastern border of the State. Now the fund will have to be raised over. Meanwhile, the newspapers are not waiting for the subsidy, but have come out boldly on the side of the woman suffrage organization, which has not money enough to pay for an advertisement in the "want" columns of *The Examiner*. Nobody can talk to us about a "corrupt press." As one editor remarked, when he was doing a very great favor to our cause, "If I wanted money, it is all on the other side." We know that, and our hearts will always be full of gratitude to the newspapers of California which have made it possible for the question of woman suffrage to attain its present dignified and exalted position in the campaign. If, at its inception, the press had treated it with ridicule and scorn, it would have been doomed to defeat. *The Examiner* was the first great newspaper in California to offer a portion of its valuable space for the presentation of our case, and the column on its editorial page, which has been so generously allotted to Miss Anthony, has been a potent factor in our wonderfully successful movement.

Out of the many hundred newspapers in the State, only twenty-seven have declared in direct opposition to woman suffrage. Three of these have modified their tone so much of late that they cannot be classed as positive opponents, so the assertion may be truthfully made that just an even two dozen newspapers in all this great State are actively hostile. Of these two dozen, four are published in San Francisco. Of the remaining twenty, only three are dailies, and a number are published in towns off of the railroad. Now, whether the newspapers lead public sentiment or whether they reflect it, it must be admitted that the prospects of woman suffrage are at least as bright as those of any of the issues of the campaign. If its promoters are able to do as effective work during the next two months as they have done in the past four, victory is assured.

Thus far they have held over 100 convention meetings, several mass-meetings, so many parlor meetings they cannot be counted, and now ward meetings are being held weekly in all the wards of all the cities of the State, club meetings in all the towns, and there is scarcely a "cross-roads" that is not organized for suffrage. Wherever two or three are gathered together, somebody makes a woman suffrage speech. No kind of a meeting seems to go off just right without one. All the political rallies are thus favored; the Farmers' Institute down in the mountains, the Salvation Army camp-meeting, the Afro-American League, the various church conventions, the Spiritualists' Encampment—not one escapes. However widely each of these differs from the others in methods and purpose, all seem to agree upon the question of the enfranchisement of women, for at every meeting a resolution is adopted declaring in favor of it.

Although contrary to all its established rules to consider secular questions, the State Convention of the Christian Churches, when in session at Garfield Park, unanimously adopted a resolution indorsing woman suffrage. At the big

Salvation Army camp-meeting Major McIntyre called for a vote of all those in favor, and declared it unanimous, and then he said: "I can pledge the Salvation Army to vote for this great reform movement." In a private letter, Brigadier Keppel says substantially the same. The Salvation Army women made it their especial business to see that the men did not fail to register. And so the straws blow.

MASSACHUSETTS WOMEN IN POLITICS.

On Sept. 30, in Faneuil Hall, the "American Women's Sound Money League" held a spirited meeting. Some 300 women and 100 men were in attendance. Mrs. Marion McBride, president of the League, called the meeting to order.

The invited speakers who addressed the meeting were Messrs. Henry A. Thomas, Edward Atkinson, John C. Cobb, Col. Albert Clarke, Henry B. Blackwell, Mrs. Victoria Matthews, and Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney.

Mr. Edward Atkinson said that his mind had become so strongly impressed with the injustice of settling a question of such personal interest to every woman without giving her any direct vote upon it, that he was very nearly converted to a belief in woman suffrage.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Massachusetts State Convention of the Daughters of the American Revolution was held in Faneuil Hall on Sept. 23.

Many inspiring speeches were made, in which the patriotic work of women was extolled, but we can only quote the words of Mrs. Masury as she paid tribute to the mothers of patriots:

In the first constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution there was a clause which read, "She shall be descended from a Patriot or the mother of a Patriot." Long since debarred from the constitution, it is of this "mother of a Patriot" that I would speak to you to-day. We are apt to think of these same grandmothers from whom we claim descent as bent with age, gray-haired and feeble; but if we rightly call them to mind at the time of the Revolution, it shall be as one who was described to me but yesterday: "Married at fourteen, at twenty a little mother with four children at her knee, she made the journey from New York to western Massachusetts, a journey fraught with danger and fatigue, where the little log cabin was built; then in the long winter evenings would the little mother be found on one side of the room, the cradle on the other, the pen for the sheep (who had to be taken to the very hearthstone to save them from the wolves); and this picture was reproduced all round Plymouth and Ipswich, on the rocky coast at Marblehead and by the still waters of the Merrimack. In these humble homes did our grandmothers work out the salvation of their country. Brave men, indeed, who on the battlefield stood ready to lay down their lives for their country. Brave men—but braver women!

But as with one foot the little mother turned the wheel, with the other she rocked the cradle; quite as often, we may imagine, rocked the baby awake as asleep. We stand to-day in the Cradle of Liberty, sacred to every daughter of Massachusetts. How its rocking has swayed the hearts of her people! When Adams, Hancock and Quincy from this platform called to the people, was it not a call to "awake to the cause of liberty"? When in sixty-one our

silver-tongued Phillips, Garrison and Brooks proclaimed the freedom of the slave, was it not a call to awake? and when in our day our lamented Greenhalge and beloved Russell, with no uncertain voice, spoke, was it not once more to awaken the hearts of our citizens? And when Mrs. Howe and Lucy Stone and Mrs. Livermore have spoken there for free womanhood, it has still been an awakening. It is as if Faneuil Hall had ever called to Massachusetts, "Thou shalt neither slumber nor sleep." They tell us the issue of to-day is as important as the issue of seventy-six or sixty-one; that as our mothers worked for our fathers, so ought we to stand to-day; and we ask what can we do? There is one thing we can do; we can see to it that every dollar earned by husband, father or brother is economically and honestly spent and made to do its full duty. We can see to it that in this winter of financial stress our social affairs are conducted with rigid economy; and in this way, at least, prove ourselves worthy descendants of self-sacrificing mothers.

PLACES FOR ARMENIAN HELP.

Any persons needing a young man to take care of a horse and garden, and make himself generally useful about a place, are requested to communicate with this office; also any persons needing help on a farm, or in a shop or store. There is in this country an increasing number of Armenian refugees, destitute and badly in want of work. The good specimens among them make excellent help. Many are willing to work for board and lodging until they learn the language. Here is a chance to render practical help. A. S. B.

Miss M. P. Follett is the author of a new book on "The Speaker of the House of Representatives," which is receiving high and deserved commendations. The critical *New York Evening Post*, in a review more than three columns in length, says:

Many people will admit that this is a remarkable book for a young author; many more people will admit that it is a remarkable book for a young lady; but when we read what may be called the practical part of the book, the multifarious instrumentalities of the Speaker's power, the things which he does, the things which he refrains from doing, the reasons upon which he acts and the influences which restrain him from acting, and view in it, clearly, the complexities of that tumultuous parliamentary body which we know sometimes as the "bear garden" and sometimes as the House of Representatives, we are tempted to go farther and say that it is a remarkable book to have been written by any other person than a member of Congress—a member having much experience, studious habits, commendable industry, and endowed with unusual powers of analysis and generalization.

Miss Follett is of good old New England stock, a student of history in various institutions, and a graduate of Radcliffe, where her book was prepared. She says she owes much to Professor Hart, but Professor Hart declares: "Miss Follett has made her own discoveries, arranged her own material, and expressed her own results in her own words, subject only to criticism and suggestion."

The Woman's Column.

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MANY WOMEN, MANY MINDS.

The *Woman's Journal* says:

"The saying, 'Many women, many minds,' was never better illustrated than in the present campaign. Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton has come out for free silver; the editors of the *Woman's Journal* are strong Republicans; while Miss Susan B. Anthony advises women to keep clear of alliances with any political party until after they have the ballot."

WITH WOMEN'S CLUBS.

By invitation of the Haverhill Women's Literary Union, the first meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation for the season will be held in Haverhill on Dec. 9. The subject for the day will be, "Some Problems in Civics."

The New York State Federation of Women's Clubs has established a correspondence bureau, which assists in formulating courses or outlines of study for any club desiring it, and works to create a demand for a free public library in any town in which a woman's club exists and which is without library privileges. About sixty clubs are now in communication with this bureau. The second annual convention of the New York State Federation is to be held in Buffalo early in November.

The Ladies' Physiological Institute of this city opened its forty-seventh year of lectures with a course by its president, Dr. Salome Merritt, on the "Physiology of the Brain and Nervous System," at Wesleyan Hall, on Oct. 1. Oct. 15, Mrs. Abby Morton Diaz will speak on "Important Universal Laws." Oct. 22, Dr. A. D. Mayo will lecture on "Health Contagious." Other lectures will be announced later. New members may be admitted by applying to Miss Babcock, secretary, 75 Clarkson Street, Dorchester.

The Boston Political Class will hold its first meeting of the year on Oct. 28, in order to give its members an opportunity to discuss the political situation before election. The meeting will be free.

A Civic Club is to be organized in Worcester, Mass., which is intended to be of practical aid for the public good. It will endeavor to place women on the school board, and to bring about a reform in the methods of street-cleaning. The pay of

women teachers will also be a matter for consideration, and the attempt will be made to make their pay equal to that of men for the same work.

The Maine State Federation of Women's Clubs meets in Portland, Oct. 14 and 15. Among the guests will be Mrs. William Tod Helmuth, president of Sorosis, and Miss Amy Homans, director of the Boston School of Gymnastics. A reception will be given in the Portland City Hall, on Wednesday evening, Oct. 14, in honor of these ladies, and of the executive board of the State Federation, by the Women's Literary Union of Portland. F. M. A.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The regular meetings of the Fortnightly Club of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will be resumed on Tuesday, Oct. 13, at 2.30 P. M., in the parlors of the *Woman's Journal*, 3 Park Street. They will be continued regularly through the season in the same place, and at the same hour, *on the second and fourth Tuesdays of every month*. The subject of discussion at the first meeting, to be held on Tuesday next, will be the currency question, now agitating the whole country.

The question of "Free Silver" will be presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon-Tillinghast, of New Haven, Conn., daughter of Judge Sheldon, of that city, who has honestly and earnestly espoused that side of the money question. She is an excellent speaker, of fine personality, and possesses great charm of manner. Mrs. Marion A. McBride, president of the American Women's Non-partisan Sound Money League, will advocate the "Gold Standard," with the clearness and force which a study of these questions is likely to promote.

Each speaker will be allowed forty-five minutes for the main argument. Afterwards, if they desire it, each speaker will, in turn, be given ten minutes more for explanations, additions, corrections, etc. If there shall be time, questions may be asked by the audience, or a brief discussion may follow; after which tea and cocoa will be served, with light refreshments.

Members of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. All others will be expected to pay fifteen cents at the door.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
Pres. Mass. W. S. A.

AN OBJECT LESSON.

The nomination of the notorious Breckinridge of Kentucky, as the representative of the united gold-standard Democrats and Republicans of his district, ought to convince the most prejudiced remonstrants of the need that women should be able to represent themselves. When,

with great effort and the utmost difficulty, the women of his district persuaded his constituents to defeat him, our opponents said that the women's success showed that woman suffrage was needless. But now, when, from motives of political expediency, common decency is disregarded by his triumphant nomination, it is evident that "to be weak is to be miserable." The resurrection of this notorious malefactor ought to double the membership of the woman suffrage associations of his district and his State.—*Woman's Journal*.

MRS. I. T. HANNA was nominated for State Superintendent of Public Instruction by the Colorado Republican State Convention last week.

MISS MARTHA ORNSTEIN, a young Viennese girl, is the winner of the competitive scholarship at Barnard College this year. Miss Ornstein came to this country a year ago, unable to speak a word of English. In the competitive examination her English paper was exceptionally good—decidedly better than any offered by American girls. She is only seventeen.

MISS E. U. YATES, of Maine, is going to take a special course in economics at Radcliffe College this year. It will be a good opportunity for Women's Clubs and other societies to secure lectures from her. Miss Yates is one of the most brilliant speakers now in our ranks, and lectures upon a great variety of subjects. Her address after Oct. 22 will be Radcliffe College, Cambridge, Mass.

MISS NELLIE KUCK, a sixteen-year-old girl, has won the bronze medal of the Royal Drawing Society of London this year. The drawing which obtained for Miss Kuck so distinguished a success is entitled "The Young St. Cecelia." It is a charmingly composed decorative panel, chiefly interesting by reason of its original and novel manner of treatment. Two years ago Miss Kuck was awarded Lord Leighton's prize for her drawing, "The Mermaid," and last year she obtained the George Kekwick prize for an illustration of "Undine."

DR. SUSAN I. TABER was unanimously elected Physician-in-Chief of the Women's Department of the State Hospital for the Insane at Norristown, Pa., at the meeting of the Board of Trustees on Oct. 2. Dr. Taber has been connected with this institution for the past fifteen years, serving first as second assistant, and then for many years as first assistant physician. She has also served as a member of the Board of Trustees of the Hospital for the Chronic Insane at South Mountain, Pa. In addition to this long experience, she is said to have marked executive and professional ability and high character, pre-eminently fitting her to take the responsible charge of the thousand and more women patients at the Norristown Hospital.

LADY SOMERSET AT MARSEILLES.

Lady Henry Somerset and Miss Frances E. Willard have been visiting Marseilles. Miss Willard, in a letter to America headed "Something practical to my sisters, officers and members of the W. C. T. U., and to all good people of my native land," gives a graphic account of what she saw there. She says in part:

The awful massacres at Constantinople cast in this port hundreds of Armenians who took refuge from the Turks in the ships lying in the Bosphorus, and have nothing but the clothes on their backs. More are coming continually. They lie on benches in the workhouse, and once in three or four days a few cents are given them for bread, by the French Government. Lady Henry Somerset and I read of this in the *Daily News*, as we set out on a brief bicycling tour in Normandy, hoping to get a little strength for the heavy work of autumn and winter. Lady Henry was very weary, and I have not been able to do anything this summer, owing to almost utter failure of appetite; but when we read the accounts of these refugees we came here, and our hearts are deeply stirred.

I wish I could put before you the sight we saw last night—a great, gray, barnlike room in the workhouse, the light so dim that nobody's face could be seen save in outline; in the corner a group of thirty Armenians of all grades, from a bank clerk with his gold-corded cap to a wharf porter with heavy shoulders. All these men were huddled together on the bare benches, penniless and forlorn, with bread and water only for food, and a board to sleep on, in this deadly poisonous air. Why were they here? Because their devoted nation has cherished the name of Christ and held to purity of the home through all the centuries since the Gospel came to man. We could not speak a word to them, but we smiled and waved our hands, whereat the good men rose, smiled, bowed and gave us a military salute with dignity. The scene was one of such unspeakable pathos that we saw almost too dimly to make our way back to the streets. This morning we have bestirred ourselves. Lady Henry has gone out with the correspondent of the London *Daily News*. They are to rent a warehouse, fit it up with sailors' beds, conveniences for washing, and to have supper ready to-night for the poor men. There are hundreds at Marseilles, and more constantly coming. I am going now to the American Consul to see if special arrangements can not be made to send many to America. Their cry is, "Oh, send me to America!" For forty years they have learned to love our land through the missionaries, who have taught them and lifted them up to so much of knowledge and refinement that they are hated for their acquirements by the Turk, who is determined on their extermination. I believe that we, as Americans, have no right to hold ourselves aloof from helping England to protect them, since the horrors we have witnessed are largely the result of the work wrought in Armenian character and aspiration by some of our own best people. We ought to stand shoulder to shoulder with England for Armenian deliverance.

Lady Henry Somerset, in a letter from Marseilles to the London papers, says:

The municipal authorities have been most considerate, and already a large hospital, which happily is not in use, has been granted free of rent as a refuge. It will accommodate 300, but this is far below the needs, with ships constantly bringing in new groups. The great desire of these poor people is to go to America, whence came the educational impulse that opened a larger world to

them. They cannot stay here unless supported by charity, for there is no work. We who came for the purpose will arrange for the honest distribution of any money that is received, and will send as many Armenians as we can to America. We feel that when these tortured children of the oldest Christian Church in the world touch Christian soil, they should find a Christian welcome.

Lady Henry has been practising what she preaches. The correspondent of the London *Daily News* says:

Lady Henry Somerset is unequalled as an organizer, and worth all the officials of Marseilles put together. She works quietly, and with a clear practical head that sees round difficulties, and how to turn them. We drove this morning to M. Bonnau, the head of the Marseilles police, who obligingly walked with us across indescribably noisome and dilapidated alleys, over rough cobble stones, through offal and nameless filth that obliged us to pick our steps, and across open drains to La Charité, an old disused hospital where Monsignor de Belzunce, in the reign of Louis XV., personally looked after plague-stricken patients, and lost his life in setting this example of Christian charity. La Charité must be centuries old. Armenians were lying about in it like animals. Men, women, and children were all together. A frightful silence reigned among them.

They awoke to life on hearing that the object of our visit was to keep them from starvation until they could leave France. Then came six hours of feverish activity. The Armenians were delighted to have something to do. They cleaned uninhabited rooms on the ground floor that had been filled for twenty years with plaster and other rubbish. On our suggestion a boarded room was turned into a chapel, the authorities giving the fullest liberty to worship. A large room was called the refectory, and another the kitchen.

Lady Henry Somerset hired for a month a stove, cauldrons, etc. I bought out of "The Daily News" fund five dozen mugs, as many plates, and badly-needed miscellaneous articles. In the evening, to the inexpressible delight of all, the stove was in working order, and 150 Armenians each received a pound of bread, an onion, a capsicum, salt, and a few olives. A responsible manager was appointed out of the number, and a cook. Lady Henry herself bought all the provisions, and did her marketing. She spared herself no trouble. The food she gave seemed a miracle, and if it had come down straight from heaven it could not have given rise to more religious thankfulness. This and the other effects of her warm-hearted sympathy I can never forget. The deserted rooms, abandoned to rats and scorpions, awoke to life, and, what is more wonderful, to joy. Those Armenian witnesses of the most atrocious carnage the world has ever seen; those victims of vile diplomatic games and counter games; those exiles who, after a rough voyage in the steerage of ships, were friendless and unfriended on a foreign shore, with starvation facing them, suddenly found relief and sympathy. The awful silence was replaced by the buzz of conversation. The talk carried on in low tones was all about the miracle God had worked in sending the gracious English lady, who, by the way, is a fourth part French. How Lady Henry Somerset got through her work seemed to me well-nigh miraculous. She and Miss Willard have been indefatigable. We get off two most deserving clerks to Paris to-morrow, and a man to America. General Booth is in telegraphic communication with Lady Henry. One hundred and sixty more Armenians are due to-morrow.

Miss Willard has a practical plan for finding friends and work for the refugees in America. She writes:

If individuals, or single churches, Y. M. C. A.'s, W. C. T. U.'s, King's Daughters, Women's Clubs, etc., would each agree to receive and care for one refugee, this would go a long way toward solving the problem. By this means the undertaking need not fall heavily upon any, and thousands might be cared for. They are strong, capable and trusty. The police court knows them not. They love God, and keep his commandments. Their nation is being tortured and murdered for its Christian faith. There are tens of thousands of destitute women in Armenia, many young, whose coming to America might help to solve the hitherto insoluble servant question. All of them, as we know, are Christian women, industrious, skilful. I believe the machinery to work this plan may soon be provided.

Miss Willard has sailed for America, and it is understood that many refugees sailed at or about the same time.

Any Woman's Club, or circle of King's Daughters, or church, or individual that is willing to take charge of one refugee until he finds work, is requested to communicate with (Miss) Alice Stone Blackwell, Dorchester, Mass.

AN EVENING WITH LUCY STONE.

BY NELLIE BLESSING EYSTER.

The charm of a personal recollection lies in the fact that to produce it a wave of one's own consciousness has been uplifted, the force of which is felt throughout the soul to the outermost boundaries of its memory.

It was during a home dinner, on a certain day of eighteen hundred and long ago, that my father said, incidentally, to my mother:

"I see that Lucy Stone has arrived. Came in on the Philadelphia train. They say she rode for miles standing on the rear platform of the car, and that she had on top-boots just like a man."

An expression of amazement overspread the face of my gentle and refined mother. She laid down her knife and fork.

"Lucy Stone! Riding on the outside of a car! Boots! Impossible!" she exclaimed; for a few numbers of the *Woman's Journal*, then in its experimental stage, had reached the capital of the Keystone State, and while the but little understood phrases, "woman's rights," "consent of the governed," "taxation without representation is tyranny," etc., were being shot from lip to lip with the shuttlecock of gossip, their real application was known to but few. To my mother, in her quiet home nest, nothing but echoes had come which were pleasant to her ears. But the fact remained that Lucy Stone, by invitation of Mrs. Agnes Kemp, an advanced thinker and distinguished citizen, had arrived to talk to the conservative, custom-bound people of that inland city, upon the right of women to have social and political equality with men.

"She has magnificent courage, whether she is right or wrong, and I long to tell her so," said my mother.

"And you endorse such unwomanly proceedings, Mary?" queried my father. "You approve of a woman talking in public?"

His voice was stern and his glance severe. He was a Southern gentleman of the old school, who sheltered his own wife and daughters as though they were creatures all too good for human nature's common food.

I forgot my mother's reply, but I know that the following morning I was permitted to accompany her and three other brave neighbors to call upon the modern wonder at her hotel.

At this stage of my experience, this year of our Lord and of our hopes 1896, it seems impossible to realize the darkness of the understanding of those otherwise clever and cultured women. Having sent up their cards, they waited in suppressed excitement the advent of the "woman lecturer," speculating meanwhile in low tones what such a female anomaly would resemble.

A vision of a woman as tall as a grenadier, with heavy, masculine voice, short hair, high-topped boots, and perhaps pantaloons, arose before me as I heard strident footsteps approaching along the carpeted hall. However, they passed the door, and when it did open there came through it a prototype to me of every womanly grace. It was Lucy Stone in her youthful prime, fresh and fair as the morning, and a Hebe in her strength and beauty.

A gown of black satin, from which her small feet, encased in black slippers, "peeped in and out like mice," and a dainty frill of white lace around her throat, fastened with a small pearl brooch, comprised the exterior of her faultless attire. Her voice was full of melody; and her smile! who could paint that love-lit emotion of her soul which played over her face as she talked, in swift, electric flashes?

Her guests left her presence fascinated, enthusiastic, energized. They spread the news, they excited curiosity, they "agitated" the men, and that night our city hall, the largest room attainable, was crowded with listeners. The men predominated, for news of the pretty little feet had been industriously circulated.

No applause greeted the entrance of the lecturer, for she had not yet won her spurs. The night was cold and damp, and as she stepped upon the platform, which admitted of no concealment, we noticed that she had pulled over her slippers a pair of soft but clumsy-looking light kid moccasins, trimmed with fur around the ankles.

The eyes of every woman sought and saw the monstrosities, but few appreciated the courage which had been able to sacrifice vanity to practical common sense. The lecture of an hour or more in length was delivered to an audience that held its breath. All that the young woman said was so new and strange. She asked only for wider avenues of work for women, and that the ability and opportunity to do anything that a man could do well should not be restricted by reason of sex. Her arguments for the political equality of women were forcible and logical. They antagonized no one, but enlightened many.

Much has been said since upon that subject, abounding in wit, pathos, sarcasm

and fact, but nothing better, stronger nor truer than the utterance of this priestess and prophetess of long ago.

A window to the right of the stage was opened as the evening advanced, and just while nearing the close of her address an egg, aimed at her head, was hurled by some miscreant through the window, and broke upon her shoulder. The audience hissed, and some of the women sprang to their feet.

The face of Lucy Stone did not even change color. Calmly wiping her dress with her handkerchief, she said:

"If you could as easily remove from your minds the seeds of truth which I have sown in them to-night as I can this stain from my garments, I should feel that my work here had been in vain. You cannot. You may leave this hall to doubt, to ridicule, even to condemn me, but time will bring to pass all for which I hope and pray and will labor to my latest breath."

Who will deny to-day that Lucy Stone was the harbinger of what the coming November election will bring to the women of California if her persistence, her convictions of duty and her courage to "fight it out on this line" become their inspiration and example?—*Pacific Ensign.*

A CAMPAIGN OF EDUCATION.

Presidential elections, as a rule, are not favorable for the discussion of any questions but those which are made subjects of the campaign. In face of the immediate issues of finance and tariff, even woman suffrage becomes for a moment secondary to these. Yet, of all years, the Presidential year is the most promotive of the suffrage cause, because it wakes up the women, and deepens their interest in public affairs. The so-called "filthy pool of politics" becomes for women a veritable pool of Siloam, into which they enter, "willy-nilly," and from which they emerge free from their prejudices against "meddling" with great national questions.

In no year since Abby Kelley Foster claimed free speech, except during the civil war, have women taken so general an interest in politics as this year. In California and Idaho they are carrying on a vigorous and effective campaign for their own enfranchisement, with such popular sympathy and approval that, no matter what the immediate result may be, we shall have ten suffragists in those States next year where we had one before.

In every State women are attending political rallies, and doing quiet but effective work for the parties and candidates of their choice. The Boston *Herald* of October 8, in a leading editorial, says that "the women are taking an exceptional interest in the campaign," and the Boston *Post* for two weeks has had a daily series of political editorials expressly addressed to women.

But this activity is not confined to one party. Women are speaking and working on both sides. The discussion of the money question announced by Mrs. Livermore for next Tuesday week, at the woman suffrage headquarters in Boston, will be addressed by women of opposite views, and all parties are appealing to

women to use their influence in controlling the votes of men.

Meanwhile the remark of Edward Atkinson, hitherto not in favor of woman suffrage, at the recent Faneuil Hall meeting, voices the feeling of thousands of men. "When I consider," said Mr. Atkinson, "the interest that women have in this money question, and reflect that they will have no voice in deciding it, I feel more in sympathy with woman suffrage than I ever did before."

This manly recognition of the injustice of depriving women of a voice in protecting themselves and their homes against injurious legislation will grow among men, just in proportion to the interest which women express in political questions. Therefore we say to Mrs. Tillingsast, the Populist, and Mrs. McBride, the advocate of a gold standard, and even to Mrs. Pruyne, of Albany, the remonstrant, who thinks women are dangerous creatures in politics, and yet is using every political effort against suffrage—to each and all women who engage in politics—we welcome you as allies, conscious or unconscious, and as workers for woman's enfranchisement.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE HOME CONGRESS.

The opening of the Home Congress, in connection with the World's Food Fair, in Mechanics' Building, Boston, on last Monday evening, was attended by a large audience, which included many prominent workers for the advancement of education and the promotion of all good causes.

Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, the director of the Congress, extended greeting to the guests and others present, and went on to speak of the investigation that has been carried on in regard to the relative values of various nutritive foods. She explained the purposes of the Congress.

Mr. F. A. Hill, secretary of the Massachusetts State Board of Education, was introduced as the chairman of the meeting. Mr. Hill referred to the fact that there are ten women teachers to one man in the public schools of Massachusetts, and spoke of the qualifications needed for successful teaching.

Dr. Harris, United States Commissioner of Education, and Superintendent of Schools Dutton, of Brookline, also made brief addresses. The latter spoke on "The New Education."

Mrs. Mary A. Livermore was warmly greeted. "Of all the institutions of environment," she said, "the home is the most powerful for civilization, and the woman is the most potent factor in it."

"The Food of the Family in its Relation to Home Life," was spoken of by Prof. O. T. Atwater, of Wesleyan University. He said that much of the study of the present time converges in the home, and in time there will be a science of home, just as now there is a science of medicine, of pedagogy and of engineering.

Interesting sessions of the Home Congress will be held morning, afternoon and evening, daily, as long as the Fair lasts, and numerous distinguished speakers will treat of various subjects relating to education and the home.

NOTES IN ENGLAND.—IV.

The National Society for Women's Suffrage has its headquarters at 10 Great College Street, Westminster—a quaint little old house in a quaint little old street conveniently near to the Houses of Parliament. I met with a hospitable welcome here from Miss Helen Blackburn and other women interested in the question, and found it very interesting to compare notes as to the progress of the movement in England and America. The walls were hung with portraits of women who had taken an active part in the English work for equal rights. Most of them were unknown by sight to the American visitor; but the intelligence and sweetness of many of the faces showed the fallacy of the idea still entertained by some ill-informed persons that the women who wish for the ballot are a body of repulsive, sour-tempered viragoes.

The friends at Great College Street loaded me with excellent suffrage literature. In the matter of passing on literature and information, it seems to me that the "antis" are more active than the friends of equal rights. The most insignificant little falsehood about Colorado, trumped up by an anonymous newspaper correspondent in any obscure corner of the United States, is promptly seized upon by the remonstrants and sent all over the country, and also abroad. It figures in a conspicuous place in the dignified columns of English newspapers, until, in due time, it is hunted down and proved to be a lie. On the other hand, much admirable equal rights literature that circulates in England is almost unknown in this country. We ought to do better about passing our good things around.

Some of the best of these pamphlets were by Mrs. Millicent Garrett Fawcett, whose writings are always refreshing for their combined strength and sanity. Nothing gives a rational suffragist gooseflesh like seeing "woman" spelt with a capital W. On another occasion, I had the pleasure of meeting Mrs. Fawcett. I had vaguely expected to see a venerable and majestic personage of very advanced years. It was a surprise to find instead a lady of slender and almost girlish figure, with a beautiful rosy English complexion, and not a thread of gray visible in her auburn hair.

I told Mrs. Fawcett it was a prevalent impression among opponents of suffrage in the United States that the municipal franchise in England was limited to a few comparatively rich women, so that no fair parallel could be drawn between its results in England and its probable results here. Mrs. Fawcett answered that this was a mistake; that the property qualification required of men and women in England was very small, and that a much larger number of poor women than of rich ones possessed the franchise.

I also told her of the rooted conviction among our "antis" that the most illiterate and least intelligent women would be the readiest to vote, and asked her if there had been anything in the experience of England's 200,000 women householders,

who had had the municipal franchise for so many years, to show ground for this fear. Mrs. Fawcett said their experience had been just the reverse. The intelligent women generally took an interest in public questions, and were ready to vote of their own accord; while the illiterate women generally knew and cared comparatively little about public matters, and it was much harder to get them to the polls.

Speaking of suffrage in England reminds me of a curious fact mentioned in conversation by an English lawyer whom we met. He said it had been decided that all those who owed allegiance to the same sovereign were fellow citizens, no matter in what country they had been born; and when the Elector of Hanover became King of England, natives of Hanover residing in England were held to have the right to vote in England, and all other rights and privileges belonging to native-born Englishmen. Not nativity in the same country, but allegiance to the same sovereign, was the criterion. If this is true in the legal realm, it is doubly true in the realm of thought and feeling. Those who owe allegiance to the same ideal are fellow citizens everywhere. In our wanderings we met people from the ends of the earth who seemed nearer akin to us than many who live in the same ward, and whom we meet every day in the body, without once in our lives meeting them in the spirit.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

EARLY WOMEN POSTMASTERS.

C. W. Ernst writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

The common impression is that women first entered our postal service some thirty years ago. The earliest postmasters of Salem, Mass., and Portsmouth, N. H., were women. In 1700 Portsmouth was the end of the great mail route, and important also as handling a large part of the English mail, coming and going. In those days postmasters were required to write official news letters, to accommodate travellers, and to render other services. Mrs. Harvey did her postal work well, and besides kept the "Three Tuns," the leading hotel in New Hampshire.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

Encouraging reports keep coming from California concerning the suffrage campaign. Rev. Anna H. Shaw has recently addressed large assemblies at Ukiah, Santa Rosa, and elsewhere. At Visalia, Tulare County, a great meeting was held with Miss Anthony and Mrs. Chapman-Catt as speakers. Tulare County is reported as solid for the amendment. Every newspaper in the county is advocating it. The woman suffrage campaign opened in Yolo County with a rally and mass-meeting in Woodland, under the auspices of the W. C. T. U. At least 1,200 people were present. Dr. H. D. Lawhead presided, and introduced Mrs. Chapman-Catt as the speaker of the evening. A debate was held at Orange, A. Meacham speaking against the amendment and Mrs. C. A. Park, also of Orange, for it. The women of Orange County have eight political equality clubs and a county organization.

A new speaker has been added to the force in the field, Mrs. Ellen H. Button, of Petaluma, who is cordially endorsed by her home suffrage club. Mrs. Button has been speaking in Napa and Sonoma Counties. The Political Equality Club of Oakland, of which Mrs. S. C. Borland is president, is doing effective work by sending out suffrage literature to the mining camps.

REV. IDA C. HULTIN.

Rev. Ida C. Hultin will be among the speakers at the annual meeting of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association on Oct. 16. After that date she will be open to a few engagements in this vicinity. Miss Hultin is a speaker of rare ability, and is enthusiastically praised by those who have heard her. She may be addressed for the present, Care Mrs. Etta H. Osgood, 48 Winter Street, Portland, Me.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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Boston, Mass.

"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—*Mary A. Livermore*.

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—*Frances E. Willard*.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation,"—*Julia Ward Howe*.

The Woman's Column.

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HOUSE HELP AND FARM HELP.

While the European powers are making up their minds whether or not to let all the remaining Christians in Turkey be massacred, it is imperative that those who have escaped should be provided for. A number are already here, and more are daily arriving.

As it is hard to get help on a farm, and especially hard to get good help in the kitchen, here is a chance for farmers and housekeepers to benefit themselves and a refugee at the same time. Any farmer willing to employ an Armenian on his farm, or any woman willing to employ an Armenian man to cook and help about the house, is invited to communicate with me.

A number of requests have been received for Armenian girls to do house-work. Very few women succeed in making their escape. The refugees are almost all men. But, in Constantinople, the cooks are Armenian men. They are, of course, ignorant of American cookery, but they are intelligent and quick to learn. Here is a rare chance to fill the "aching void" that has become chronic in American kitchens, especially in the country.

Editors will confer a favor by copying this notice.

Alice Stone Blackwell,
Dorchester, Mass.

MISS WILLARD AT MARSEILLES.

Miss Frances E. Willard sails for the United States to-day. She delayed her departure for a fortnight, in order to relieve the Armenian refugees at Marseilles, whom she and Lady Henry Somerset found in great destitution. A letter from Miss Willard, dated from Marseilles on Sept. 24, says:

"As I stand in the Refuge—a great hospital building granted us free by the Government—surrounded by the dark-faced, half-clad crowd of Armenian porters, barbers, bank clerks, students, women, children and babies, all and each of them an embodied need, it seems as if life had opened a new world. As I look down into the court, and see stalwart men washing clothes in stone troughs for the women and children, and hanging them up to dry on clothes-lines that thread the space almost as closely as a spider's web; see this lovely Southern sunlight falling on

these men through the bright, beautiful plane-trees to which the ropes are tied, and think why they are there on their knees, washing out ragged garments, my heart is deeply stirred. They have been driven from their homes and reduced to penury, because they stood true to our Christian faith. That is their crime; and for two mortal years 'the Christian Powers' have let all this go on!"

"La Charité is a huge hospital, covering an entire square, and has stood here in Marseilles for the comfort of the needy during several centuries. Longer ago than I can tell, a good man tended the sick within these walls during a terrible visitation of plague, and died himself of that disease. His statue stands hard by, a beautiful face and kind hands outstretched. He is looking toward the blue sea which is in sight of the hospital, and above it is a sky as blue. The hospital has two stories of large arched corridors, and reminds one of Italy. One side of this quadrangle is given up to the refugees. Here the Armenians, about three hundred in number, are housed in great unfurnished rooms. They have themselves assigned each room to the refugees from some particular city, as Bitlis, Erzeroom, Sivas, Cæsarea; and they have appointed a man among themselves as leader to each separate group. There is not a chair or table in the place, but this is no deprivation to the Armenians, who prefer to take their food sitting on the floor. One of the larger rooms has been fitted up for the families. Some of these have brought rugs wherewith to make themselves and their little ones comparatively comfortable; for all we have secured mattresses and rugs. This room contains not more than thirty persons. The Refuge is chiefly given over to men whose families lived in the provinces, while they themselves worked in Constantinople for the support of those at home. When the massacre occurred, they literally 'took to the water,' concealing themselves and getting on board of friendly ships to make for this port."

In a letter to the *Union Signal*, Miss Willard says:

It looked curious enough (and so good!) to see Lady Henry standing up in the midst and measuring off the number of yards necessary to make a woman's dress, while I told out the thread and needles to sew it. Then the men said if we would give them some of that same cloth they could make themselves shirts, so we measured off material for them, too; and for the first time their sad faces brightened, and as we left there was no end of smiling, laughter and chatter in the great dreary rooms of the big hospital wing.

A private letter, dated Oct. 1, from Anna Gordon, who remained in England, says of Miss Willard: "It has seemed to put new life and vigor into her to lend a hand in this crisis, and the reports about her health are most cheering."

At the recent school election in Wilimantic, Conn., about 1,100 women voted.

At Melbourne, Victoria, on Oct. 9, the Assembly, after an all-night sitting, passed the second reading of the bill establishing woman suffrage and "one man, one vote."

Mrs. D. H. MARSH, of Groton, N. Y., has been elected president of the First National Bank of that city, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of her husband. Mrs. Marsh has been one of the stockholders and directors. The office of bank president has never before been held by a woman in that part of the country.

Week before last, 12,784 children were denied admission to the public schools in New York City for lack of accommodations. The school buildings were crowded, and the only way in which any relief has since been secured has been by teaching pupils in relays, giving the little children but a half-day's schooling. At the Girls' Normal College there were two hundred more applications than could be received of girls that had graduated and had a claim for the privileges of the Normal College. All this is utterly disgraceful to the authorities of the city. If New York women were voters, those children would all be in school. But New York politics is a machine without mothers.

MISS CLARA BARTON, president of the American Red Cross, was given a reception at the Shoreham Hotel, Washington, D.C., Oct. 8. The chief decorations of the parlors were the flags of all nations, and the orchestra played the national airs of the principal countries of the world. Miss Barton said of her work in Armenia:

Friends—if you ask of our mission, what we found and what we left, there is really but this to say: We found want, desolation and suffering, and relieved them so far as we were able. In spite of all, these are still there, and they have grown since. Winter is approaching, and unless the open hands of charity, not of this country alone, but of all civilized countries, be reached out to them, and access be secured, hunger and cold will gather the victims in by the tens of thousands, and bury them like the falling leaves beneath the snow.

MRS. H. M. TRACY CUTLER, one of the pioneer suffragists, who has lately passed away, left her reminiscences in manuscript. These have been published in the *Woman's Journal* in successive chapters, and are concluded this week. Every suffragist in Ohio and Illinois ought to send twenty-five cents for an extra set of the five numbers of the *Woman's Journal* containing Mrs. Cutler's graphic descriptions of the very early work for equal rights in those States. Mrs. Cutler was a co-worker with "Aunt Fanny" Gage, Dr. Mary F. Thomas and the other wise and brave women whose bleeding feet smoothed the path for those coming after. The younger generation of women know far too little about the pioneers.

AN ENGLISH SUFFRAGE CONVENTION.

On a beautiful summer day, the Central National Society for Women's Suffrage held its annual meeting in the Westminster town hall. London in its growth has swallowed up a multitude of outlying towns, and it now contains a large number of town halls. "The Prince of the powers of the air" seems to have a special spite against the friends of equal rights in America, and particularly in New England. There used to be a saying among Boston suffragists that if the country needed rain, a sure way to get it was to call a woman suffrage meeting. In old England, apparently, no such hostility exists; or, if this theory be untenable (for the Evil One must always object to equal rights conventions), the English suffragists circumvent him by holding their annual meetings in June instead of January.

The hall was well filled with an intelligent-looking audience, mostly women. A distinguished member of Parliament, C. B. McLaren, Esq., occupied the chair, and several other members of Parliament were upon the list of speakers, with Mrs. Wynford Phillips, Miss Willard, Mrs. Fenwick Miller, Miss Balgarnie and others. I was not able to get there till the meeting was half over, and so did not hear the opening addresses. Those delivered after my arrival were of much interest. Most of the speakers were indignant because the Women's Liberal Federation, at its recent annual meeting, had defeated a resolution declaring that Liberal women ought never to support candidates who were opposed to woman suffrage; and the speeches of the ladies in Westminster town hall were largely devoted to advocating the contrary course.

A pleasant feature of the meeting was the mixed character of the programme, about half the speeches being made by women and half by men. It is the tendency of public meetings in America to run almost entirely to one kind of speaking or the other—to have the speakers either nearly all men or nearly all women. The alternation of the two has a much better effect.

One of the members of Parliament, in his address, criticized the effort to secure Parliamentary suffrage in England as being too much of a "silk gown and fine bonnet movement." This seemed very odd to a visitor from America, where it is an article of faith with the opponents of suffrage that its advocates know nothing about the fashions. Indeed, one American, more influenced by taste than by principle, is said to have declared that he would become an advocate of woman suffrage whenever he should see a thoroughly well-dressed woman who believed in it. He had never attended any large suffrage meeting, or he would have seen plenty of such. Nevertheless, the audience in the Westminster town hall did look more fashionable than the audience at an average convention in the United States, and the bonnets were like a garden.

Another distinguished member of Parliament said at this meeting: "I'm not going to bother my head about what you women will do when you get the franchise. That is your business, not mine. Mine is to do you justice, if I can." This bit of

sturdy common sense would do our politicians of all parties much good, if they could lay it to heart.

By invitation, I gave at this meeting a brief account of the so-called "referendum" in Massachusetts, the facts in regard to which had been greatly misrepresented by our opponents.

Foreigners who try to give an account of woman suffrage in the United States generally get more or less "mixed," though not always so badly as Prof. Goldwin Smith, who, in a published article, drew ponderous conclusions from the repeal of woman suffrage in Nebraska—a State where woman suffrage has never existed. It is not wonderful, therefore, that Americans often get "mixed" in regard to suffrage matters in England. This happened to the present writer, in last week's instalment of "Notes in England." The "Central National Society for Women's Suffrage" has its office at 39 Victoria Street, S. W. The office that I visited, near the Houses of Parliament, was that of another Association, the exact name of which I cannot recall. A few years ago, about the time when the Suffrage Associations of the United States made up their differences and coalesced, the Suffrage Society in England divided into several parts. They continue to work separately, though, so far as I know, harmoniously; but their respective names are infinitely perplexing to a visitor from another country.

A. S. B.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Six Baltimore ladies applied at the third precinct of the seventh ward the other day, and asked to be registered. They are not the only women in Baltimore who want to vote. Others are adding their voices.

Dr. Anna L. Kuhn, 1017 Light Street, writes to the Baltimore *Sun*:

I would add my demand to theirs. At the last election, without my knowledge or consent, five strange men located themselves as residents of my home and registered from it. Although homeless themselves, they expected by their votes to determine questions of vital interest to me, questions in which I, as a woman, had no voice. My taxation has been increased without my having a vestige of representation.

Some time ago I had in my employ a colored man—a good worker when sober, but liable to lose all mental balance on receipt of his wages. For a time he was my only representative at the polls, although he did not voice my sentiments; in fact, he was so well saturated with liquor on the day before election that he was scarcely able to vote, much less know what he was voting for.

Foreigners, not yet naturalized, are solicited to register. I am a native-born American citizen, and desire to be enfranchised to hold my own as a bread-winner and a self-supporting woman.

Jane B. Moore Bristor also writes:

I read in the *Sun* of the request of six Baltimore ladies for registration. I regret that I did not know of the movement and was not with them. I live in a house one hundred years old, on ground bought by one great-grandfather who was with General Washington at Valley Forge and served seven years in the Revolution.

Another great-grandfather was a colonel under Washington. My great-grandmother stayed in Baltimore to make coffee

and refreshments for the soldiers in the War of 1812. Her three sons were Old Defenders.

My mother and self were engaged during the last war caring for the wounded of both armies on the battle-fields. In our parlors boxes of food and clothing were packed and hurried to the front, where we were after great battles. I am an invalid from exposure in this service, yet I have no voice in matters that most deeply concern my interests.

The greatest moral reforms of the day are waiting and will wait until women have suffrage. Then they will be carried and held. If no other woman wishes to cast a vote, I claim my right. Men stand in need of our votes even more than women do. There is protection for the sheep on the hillside, the seals of the sea, but not for the helpless children of the land.

DEBATES AND TIDES.

Lowell, in his lecture on "Democracy," points out that democracy is not a mere matter of debate—a question simply to be argued for or against—but that it is to be rather regarded as a tide, which must, whether we will or no, be accepted as a fact, so that we may adapt ourselves to it. The Rev. Thomas Scully, a Roman Catholic priest, and the Rev. George Hodges, D. D., head of the Episcopal Theological School in Cambridge, have both spoken in a similar way, recently, at meetings held to discuss the legal position of women in regard to that question. We can all see, on looking back to history, how constantly the realms which have been at first limited to men only have successively opened themselves to women and been closed no more.

Thus we see that in many Oriental countries the very liberty of locomotion is an attribute of men alone; the world of women being a barred and imprisoned world, so that it is even regarded as a courtesy, in speaking to an Oriental, if one mentions the women of his family. Even now we see the survival of this habit in Western Europe, among the hooded Spanish and Portuguese women, and in the prohibition of the streets to unattended young ladies in Paris. The dramatic stage, from *Æschylus* to Shakespeare, was a wholly masculine world, though now it doubtless counts, numerically, more women than men. When reading and writing were still such special accomplishments that their possession excused criminals from the gallows, this "benefit of clergy," as it was called, extended only to men, on the ground that they alone could be supposed to possess such knowledge. The whole world of academical life was till lately—except here and there in Italy—a wholly masculine world. The same was true in the main of all business and professional life—even including, till within some fifty years, the educational profession. Club life was, until within a year or two, a life for men only, and was regarded with distrust and shaking of heads by women. Even the simple modern indulgence of the bicycle was at first absolutely masculine in its limitations, and the modest tricycle was supposed to be the absolute limitation of the realm of woman. Man could ride at will on two wheels, be they larger or smaller, but no woman, while the world lasted, could ever mount on less

than the correct and conservative three. It is useless to go farther into details, for we all recognize the transformation. What we do not recognize is that this whole change is not a question of mere argument, but that it is to be viewed as a tide, whose end, for all that we can see, is not yet, and which must be simply recognized and reckoned with. In the meantime, a companion fact is to be also noted. Each of these successive steps, like all great changes, brings incidental perils with it. The Oriental woman has the follies and even vices of the harem, but it keeps her from other perils; no Turkish woman ever enters a dram-shop. The exclusion of women from the stage kept away the perils of the stage—its seductions, its vanity, its occasional demoralization. . . . No doubt woman suffrage is destined to produce, in time, its share of women wire-pullers and demagogues and bosses, and all the rest of it. Thus each step, in turn, has brought its dangers or drawbacks. What then? In recognizing human nature, you have to accept the limitations and perils of human nature. It is of no use for a committee of gentlemen to meet in a back room and pass a series of resolutions, "Whereas we object to human nature, and hereby enroll ourselves against it." Democracy is not an experiment, but a tide, and the changed position of woman, which is really a part of the great movement for self-government, is a tide also. Now it is clearly useless to pass resolutions and collect subscriptions to prevent the incoming of the tide in the Bay of Fundy.

What we can do, however, is to build—as in the Bay of Fundy—all our piers and wharves and canals with reference to this tide. By meeting a reform half-way, even conservatives may make it more reasonable, less extravagant, more courteous.

For one, I often see statements and claims made in women's conventions which seem to me foolish and extravagant; but they are usually traceable to some equal or greater extravagance on the other side. Enormous wrongs—such as the control of the wife's earnings by her husband, or the power given to a husband to take a child from its mother by his last will and testament—are not to be driven out by prayer and fasting. It is too much to demand of women, as Madame de Staël told Napoleon, that they shall have nothing to say about the laws in nations where the laws may send them to the guillotine. It is too much to ask of American women that they should defer to such preposterous arguments as one sometimes hears from men otherwise sensible—as that women should not attend lectures in medical schools because the professor will be less free to enliven his lectures by indecent allusions, or that they should not sit on school or library boards lest they prevent the masculine members from smoking during the sessions. (The present writer mentions no arguments which he has not himself heard from reputable sources.) Scarcely above this is the argument against the service of women as lawyers or on juries for fear of the painful facts that may be brought out in trials; as if there was any such regard for the delicacy of the woman in the prisoner's dock or on the witness stand, or as if the

worst woman in the community, when placed on trial, did not need the presence of the best woman to influence and protect her. It would help all reformers and all conservatives very much if we could apply a little reason and common sense all round, and could recognize that they are not merely dealing with a little argument, *pro* and *con*, but are actually wrestling with a tide. No doubt every tide has its ebb, but it also will surely have its flow again, and only high-water mark will satisfy it.—*T. W. H. in Harper's Bazar.*

BICYCLING FOR WOMEN.

At the meeting of the Homœopathic Medical Society of Pennsylvania, held in Philadelphia recently, Dr. Ella D. Goff, of Allegheny, was elected on the board of censors. Papers were read by several women physicians. Among them was one in regard to the use of bicycles by women, by Dr. Anna C. Clarke, of Scranton. Dr. Clarke believes that bicycling in moderation is of incalculable benefit to women, if done in suitable clothing, and under proper conditions. She finds that great physical changes have been brought about by the craze for cycling. Through a demand for greater freedom of movement and respiration, the waist and chest measurements have increased from three to five inches. The corset has, in many cases, been abandoned. With increased muscular action comes deeper breathing, stronger heart-beats and better circulation.

THE HELPING HAND.

The Woman's Industrial and Educational Union of Boston has made extensive preparations for the new classes in dressmaking and millinery. The Pratt Institute system has been successfully introduced in both these branches, and gave such satisfaction last year that arrangements have been made to accommodate double the number of pupils this coming year. The Current Events class will continue under the guidance of Miss Edith Chase. The classes in parliamentary methods will again be under Mrs. Shattuck's charge, and Miss Anna Lee is to teach an advanced class in embroidery. Mrs. Kempton will give talks to nursery maids on kindergarten training for children.

The Woman's Charity Club will have a "Noah's Ark" and Fair in Mechanics' Building, Huntington Avenue, Nov. 16 to 21, in aid of its Free Hospital for poor women. The hospital was opened Jan. 1, 1890, and since that time have been over six hundred women returned to their homes and families with restored health.

The New York Tenement-house Chapter of the King's Daughters rents No. 77 Madison Street, reserving the two lower floors and sub-letting the remainder. The yard is kept as a playground for all the children of the neighborhood. In the building the King's Daughters support a kindergarten, a circulating library, a boys' club, a girls' club, a flower mission and a penny provident fund. Other circles of King's Daughters have entertained mothers and children connected with the Tene-

ment-house Chapter, and money to assist in carrying out their work among the poor is often contributed by outside friends. Mrs. George A. McGrew is chairman of the chapter, Miss Alice May is superintendent of the house, and Mr. Jacob A. Riis is honorary chairman of the Chapter.

F. M. A.

WOMEN ARTISTS.

Miss Ellen Bartol, daughter of Dr. Cyrus Bartol, designed the copper and bronze poster which heralds the Fair in aid of the New England Hospital for women and children. The striking design shows a girl holding a spear, while a shield rests by her side.

Miss Estelle Dickson has been accorded an almost unique honor by the French government. Her picture, which was accepted at the last Paris Salon, has been requested by the managers of that institution. They have offered Miss Dickson a handsome sum for her "Mistletoe." The London Art Gallery is also desirous of getting the picture for its autumn exhibition. Miss Dickson, however, had already promised to exhibit it at the Chicago Art Exhibit this autumn, and was forced to refuse both the flattering offers from Europe.

Miss Lucy Parkman Trowbridge, the young American artist, has won a succession of honors during her twelve months in Paris. Her three miniatures were accepted at the new Salon of the Champ de Mars, and she has been elected an associate of this salon. Miss Trowbridge is a daughter of the late Prof. William P. Trowbridge, of Columbia College. She studied first in the Yale School of Fine Arts, and afterwards at the Art Students' League, New York.

Miss Caroline T. Cutler, of Taunton, Mass., has just finished a bust of Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U.

Miss Ethel Belle Appel, of Meadville, Pa., is one of the clever young artists who are contributing to the renaissance of art in book-making. She has done some excellent original work in book-cover designing, and is winning success in New York, where she has spent the past year. Most of her work is done for Dodd, Mead & Co., but she also does a good deal for the American Tract Society, and for Copeland & Day, of Boston.

F. M. A.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotrope process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.
Address, Leaflet Department,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

MARY GREW.

One of the most faithful and devoted of the anti-slavery leaders is no more; one of the most earnest and influential woman suffrage workers has passed away.

Mary Grew was for many years the central figure of these reforms in the Keystone State—the permanent president of the Pennsylvania Anti-Slavery and Woman Suffrage Societies, and for one year president of the American Woman Suffrage Association. For more than half a century she stood beside Lucretia Mott and William Lloyd Garrison and Lucy Stone, when to do so was almost a martyrdom. Her biography would be a history of all reforms in Pennsylvania for fifty years.

She was a woman quiet and unpretentious, of singular gentleness and simplicity. Calm, candid, earnest and sincere, she enlisted friends, disarmed opponents, and never made a personal enemy. Her New England birth and training, as in the case of Benjamin Franklin, seemed to give her special energy and mental alertness, while the Quaker atmosphere which environed her in later life added an element of judicial deliberation and a certain background of repose.

Our readers who recall Mary Grew's beautiful tribute to Lucy Stone, her life-long friend and co-worker, made in the memorial services at the Church of the Disciples in Boston, three years ago, will feel that in her death we lose one of the apostles of the nineteenth century. Let us hope that the twentieth century, about to dawn, may find, to grapple with its social problems, souls as generous, as self-forgetful, and as devoted to human welfare as was this dear friend—this venerated and beloved co-worker—who has left us an inspiring record of public service and of private worth.

Whittier wrote of her:

With wisdom far beyond her years,
And graver than her wondering peers,
So strong, so mild, combining still
The tender heart and queenly will,
To conscience and to duty true,
So, up from childhood, Mary Grew!

Then in her gracious womanhood
She gave her days to doing good.
She dared the scornful laugh of men,
The hounding mob, the slanderer's pen.
She did the work she found to do,—
A Christian heroine, Mary Grew!

The freed slave thanks her; blessing comes
To her from women's weary homes;
The wronged and erring find in her
Their censor mild and comforter.
The world were safe if but a few
Could grow in grace as Mary Grew!

So, New Year's Eve, I sit and say,
By this low wood-fire, ashen gray,
Just wishing, as the night shuts down,
That I could hear in Boston town,
In pleasant Chestnut Avenue,
From her own lips, how Mary Grew;

And hear her graceful hostess tell
The silver-voiced Oracle
Who lately through her parlors spoke,
As through Dodona's sacred oak,
A wiser truth than any told
By Sappho's lips of ruddy gold.—
The way to make the world anew
Is just to grow—as Mary Grew!

H. B. E.

THE FORTNIGHTLY.

The first Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. for the season was held at the *Woman's Journal* parlors last Tuesday. Mrs. Livermore presided. She paid an eloquent tribute to the late Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, and said of Mrs. Abby Allen Davis: "She was the soul of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association; fertile in expedients, untiring in work, never discouraged, however dark the outlook—the one woman that it seems as if we could not get on without."

William Lloyd Garrison announced the death of Mary Grew, of Philadelphia. Mrs. Livermore said: "I shall never forget how I was thrilled at Saratoga by her, when there was need of some one to speak on the temperance question and all the rest were inclined to dodge it. She rose and made the strongest and most radical temperance speech I ever heard. It led to the formation of the Unitarian Temperance Association."

A debate on the currency question came next, the silver side being presented by Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast, of Connecticut, and the gold standard by Mrs. Marion A. McBride, president of the American Women's Sound Money League. A song was sung by John Hutchinson. An animated discussion followed, in which Mr. W. L. Garrison, Mr. Blackwell and others took part. All agreed that it was one of the liveliest and most interesting meetings of the Fortnightly ever held.

The following resolution, drawn up by Mr. Garrison, was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That in the death of Miss Mary Grew, of Philadelphia, the cause of woman suffrage loses one of its most devoted and honored leaders. This Association desires to express its sincere respect for her memory, and to record its appreciation of her long service in the cause of woman's rights and elevation.

ARMENIAN IMMIGRATION LIMITED.

Editor Woman's Column:

I write to correct a popular misapprehension with regard to 500 Armenians who have reached Marseilles, some of whom are desirous of ultimately settling in the United States.

There is no fear of America being inundated with Armenian emigrants. The Turkish Government itself is taking every precaution to keep its victims within its borders, lest by escaping they spread the knowledge of the situation within, and make efforts from without to remedy it. The few who reached Marseilles are only a handful who succeeded in taking refuge upon the foreign vessels in the harbor of Constantinople during the confusion of the recent massacre there, and who, through the influence of the foreign ambassadors, were enabled to escape to Marseilles. They are not beggars, but honest, thrifty men, of whom many are skilled artisans and industrious laborers who would very soon land on their feet. They are not to be classed as emigrants, but as victims of political persecution compelled to flee for their lives; and such should receive a hearty welcome in the United States, which particularly boasts itself "The land of the free and the

home of the brave." Miss Frances E. Willard has personally investigated the situation at Marseilles, and is maturing plans by which all proper cases among these refugees may find homes in this country. She has been in correspondence, by letter and cable, with the National Armenian Relief Committee, which is cooperating with her and has already happily located a number of Armenians.

It would be monstrous for these few, who have escaped as brands from the burning, to be now sent back into the furnace of persecution, cruelty and outrage which would await them in Turkey. All friends of humanity, especially those who can possibly furnish employment to young, active men as carpenters, blacksmiths, tailors, cooks, etc., or on farms, in factories or in their homes, are urged to write at once, giving full particulars, to F. D. Greene, Secretary National Armenian Relief Committee, 63 Bible House, New York.

Funds for the temporary relief and transportation of these people are also greatly needed and should promptly be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall St., New York City, who are the authorized treasurers; to whom also generous contributions should be sent for the maintenance of the great relief work, which is being carried on in twenty centres throughout the interior of Turkey, and on which the lives of 50,000 people are dependent from day to day.

The public are assured that no funds sent to Brown Bros. & Co. have been or will be used for any impracticable or inexpedient schemes, such as have been advocated in some quarters, but solely for the actual relief of the sufferers and for putting them on their feet.

SPENCER TRASK, *Ch. Ex. Com.*
F. D. GREENE, *Secretary.*
New York, Oct. 15, 1896.

MRS. L. M. N. STEVENS has been elected president of the Maine W. C. T. U. for the nineteenth time, and without a dissenting vote. In all the years that she has served, there have been but two votes cast for any other candidate.

MRS. M. S. STEPHENS, of San Diego, won the first prize, \$25, and Mrs. K. R. ANDERSON, of San Francisco, won the second, \$15, offered by the San Francisco *Examiner* for "The best ten reasons why California would be benefited by free-silver coinage."

MRS. CAROLINE B. BUELL, of East Hampton, Conn., well known as the corresponding secretary for thirteen years of the National W. C. T. U., was given a license to preach the gospel by the Life-and Advent Union at its recent annual meeting. The offer was entirely unexpected by Mrs. Buell, but will not be declined.

A fair in aid of old and feeble army nurses will be open in Horticultural Hall on Nov. 2, and continue through the week. The old army nurses will hold receptions every day and evening in their parlors, and there will be a special corner with many attractions for children. Mrs. Edith M. Jewett will act as general superintendent.

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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WHAT GOOD WILL IT DO?

What good will it do for women to vote? The good will be threefold: it will be good for women, good for men, and good for the State.

Good for women: "Self-preservation is the first law of nature." Every class that votes instinctively represents its own tastes, principles, opinions and interests. Women are a class of American citizens. They have special rights to protect and special wrongs to remedy. They look at the world and at human life from a distinct and separate point of view which men do not and cannot take. As single women they have the same interests that other citizens have in good government and in the supremacy of law and order. As wives, mothers and widows they have special personal interests, and these interests are not altogether identical with those of husbands, fathers and widowers. Those differences need to be emphasized and expressed by votes. Manhood suffrage is class legislation, and class legislation is always unfair. Women never have had and probably never will have wise, just, sympathetic legislation until they themselves form a part of the law-making power. Women as voters will be more respected than ever before, for power always commands respect.

Good for men: While men are the natural protectors of women from the difficulties, dangers and privations growing out of women's lesser physical force and necessary pre-occupation in the care of infancy and childhood, women are the natural protectors of men against reckless exposure, excessive toil, and ungoverned appetites and passions. As voters they will be the conservators of public morals, as they already are the conservators of private morals. They will be the loyal and appreciative comrades of men in every effort to attain greater social justice and more general well-being. In politics and legislation, as in every other legitimate form of social activity, "It is not good for man to be alone." "Two heads are better than one."

Good for the State: The State is only an aggregation of homes. A republican State implies a republican family. No happy and prosperous State can exist without happy and prosperous homes. No happy and contented homes can exist without happy and contented wives, mothers, sisters and daughters. No sons

can be wellborn or wellbred except where mothers have been free and self-respecting. Women of public spirit, of mental breadth and comprehension, self-centred and self-reliant, will rear sons and daughters who will serve their country and "make the world better." In Wyoming, where women have voted for twenty-seven years, there is a smaller proportion of divorces than in any other Western State. Domestic tranquillity is in inverse ratio to domestic despotism. When women vote, marriage will become a lifelong partnership of equals, with reciprocal rights and duties in the home and in the State. HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

INFLUENCE OR VOTES?

A delegation of Wyoming women called on Major McKinley a few days ago. They did not present him with a bouquet of pinks and tell him he should have their prayers, but they said, in a straightforward way, "We're glad you're nominated, and we're going to vote for you;" and nobody in the crowd seemed to have any the less respect for them because they had votes instead of "indirect influence."—Mrs. Ida A. Harper, in *San Francisco Daily Chronicle*.

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

During the past few days, places to work have been found for about forty of the Armenian refugees through our efforts, and the W. C. T. U. and others have also been busy, and may have been even more successful. But there are two or three hundred refugees for whom work must be found, or they will be in danger of being sent back.

Any one who wishes to employ an Armenian on a farm or in a kitchen, or otherwise, is invited to communicate with me as promptly as possible.

The places found for them have been chiefly on farms. One Connecticut farmer writes that for the past fifteen years he has been employing farm hands of various nationalities, including one Armenian, and that the Armenian was the best help of them all.

Many of the refugees speak French, though few speak English.

Those of our readers who live in the country will confer a favor by asking their local papers to publish this notice.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.
Dorchester, Mass.

A HARD CASE.

The effort to find situations for the Armenian refugees has brought us into communication also with a number of the American unemployed. Some of these letters are touching. One man writes:

I am without work or money, only enough to pay my week's room rent. My wife and myself would both like employ-

ment. My wife is a first-rate all-around houseworker, and I understand kitchen work and taking care of horse and cow and milk. Am willing to do any work I can, but I am not strong enough to work on a farm. I do earnestly wish you could find us a position that we could fill. We greatly need work, and can come well recommended by last employer. I have no one to assist us in finding work, and I have become almost discouraged.

This couple are 36 and 35 years of age. There must be many places where their services would be useful and valuable. Any one who would like to communicate with them is invited to write to S. H., P. O. Box 3638, Boston, Mass. A. S. B.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

In view of the strong interest everywhere felt in the currency question at the present time, it has been decided to devote the next meeting, Tuesday, Oct. 27, to its further discussion. Mr. William Lloyd Garrison will speak from the "gold standard" point of view, and Mrs. Jeannette Schouler French, of Pawtucket, R. I., will present the silver side. Each speaker will be allowed half an hour in which to state the question. Mr. Henry B. Blackwell and others who have made a study of the financial situation will join in the discussion to follow. The meeting will begin promptly at 2.30 P. M., to insure full time for giving and gaining information on this all-important matter. Mrs. Livermore will preside, and the usual refreshments will be served. Members will be admitted by their membership tickets. All others must pay 15 cents at the door.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD writes that only a few hundred Armenian refugees are coming over, all told, and that there need be no fears of "a deluge of Armenian immigrants."

MISS ANNIE S. PECK, who has already made her mark in scholarship, is making her mark still more distinctly by her lectures on mountain climbing. She has ascended the Matterhorn, travelled through Greece and the Tyrol, and her lectures are illustrated with superb views. Miss Peck has lectured before the American Geographical Society, in New York, for the National Geographic Society of Washington, the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, the Long Island Historical Society, Williams and Wellesley Colleges, the Boston Art Club, the Chicago Art Institute and many other societies and institutions. Her vivid lectures have been much enjoyed, and are highly praised by those who have heard them. Miss Peck generously offers to give lectures for the benefit of Suffrage Clubs or other societies, she and the society arranging for the lecture to share the proceeds. For terms and list of lectures, address Miss Annie E. Peck, 865 No. Main St., Providence, R. I.

SIGNS OF THE TIMES.

Mr. Wm. Lloyd Garrison made the following fine address at the annual meeting of the Rhode Island W. S. A., Oct. 15, 1896. It will be printed as a leaflet.

In this period of social unrest and governmental perplexity, when, as never before, the people, sensitive to wrongs long undiscerned, are restive and struggling for remedies which shall bring relief, the disfranchised women of the land are forced to join the chorus of dissatisfaction. The nation, like the youth, is suffering from "growing pains." The old garments fail to cover properly its swelling proportions, and new ones are essential. The conservative would keep the body cramped, so great is his regard for institutional clothing that is time-honored and was ample in his father's day. But the radical is clear that garments are made for the body, not the body for garments. If, as has been affirmed, "The consciousness of being well dressed affords a satisfaction that religion cannot give," our country with its bands bursting, its sense of tightness and discomfort, can hardly be blamed for a feeling of irreligious humiliation and a desire to call to its aid the constitutional tailors. Misfits are rarely means of grace.

If discontent brought with it intelligence concerning causes, the demagogues, who in seasons of uprising are sure to ride in the whirlwind, hoping to control the storm in their own interests, would deceive no one. Unfortunately popular thinking is usually superficial, and the people are intolerant of the deeper minds which reach unwelcome truths. All about us are little men in conspicuous places, enjoying the momentary personal attention which precedes their speedy and total eclipse. They are the floating chips obedient to forceful currents underneath, which, in fancy, they control. It is the undercurrents we need to study, not the driftwood hurrying to the fall.

A strong undercurrent is the demand for woman's equality before the law. It flows from the true springs of self-government. Dr. Holmes probably had no thought of women when he made the Professor declare that "the very aim and end of our institutions is just this: that we may think what we like and say what we think." If the new woman, instead of Iris, had sat at the breakfast-table, she would have asked him the use of woman's thinking and saying if only men's thoughts and expressions can be made effective by voting.

The Professor proceeds to say: "When the common people of New England stop talking politics and theology, it will be because they have got an Emperor to teach them the one, and a Pope to teach them the other." But in New England as elsewhere there is a power above Emperors and Popes that holds in check the legitimate action that should follow the talk of the people on subjects of such moment. That power is established custom. Even Popes and Emperors bow to it. The Emperor of Russia, shocked by the horrible loss of life in that ill-regulated crowd at Moscow, shrank from the gay fête of the Coronation programme arranged for the evening of that disastrous day. A power greater than the autocrat forced him to conform to the line prescribed. Li Hung Chang, whose word in China is law, found himself powerless in England against a single railroad corporation. The train was scheduled to start at a given hour and the great Chinaman, finding it inconvenient, demanded a delay of two hours. It was the distinguished minister who conformed, not the railroad company.

In the *Atlantic Monthly* for October, President Eliot, of Harvard College, treats in his masterly and luminous way of the

contributions which America has made to civilization. He touches with unflinching frankness the weaknesses of the nation, excepting in the chapter devoted to the consideration of manhood suffrage. Here custom and convention have erected a barrier which contracts the generally broad view of the scholar. The thoughtful reader is at once conscious of the inadequate treatment of this topic, compared with that of the other four which he discusses so unreservedly. For him to affirm confidently that "the breath of life for a democracy is free discussion, and the taking account of all opinions honestly held and reasonably expressed," and then to consider the legal expression of those views only as they concern "manhood," is an implication that democracy should only breathe with a single lung.

But even this treatment shows progress. Only within recent years would the word "manhood" be used in such a quarter when suffrage was the theme. The idea of woman suffrage was so smothered in contempt that the distinctive adjective seemed useless. Of course suffrage meant only the male prerogative. But in Mr. Eliot's chapter the constant repetition of "manhood's" vote compels the query, "Why not the vote of 'womanhood,' also?" That it must be counted eventually is practically confessed in his definition of universal suffrage as "merely a convention as to where the last appeal shall lie for the decision of public questions." Our movement is in the direction of that last appeal and a protest against the convention that halts at the "male" limitation.

I met the other day a woman of intelligence, who differs decidedly in politics from her husband. She was desirous of making it known that she had no interest in woman suffrage and no desire to vote. "My husband is so generous in these matters," she said, "that he cuts out of the papers articles that favor my side to show to me and suggests arguments that tell against his own." I agree with her that it was very broad-minded and handsome, at the same time a very safe proceeding. The ballot gave him the power to make practical his opinions. The lack of it made hers purely speculative. He could well afford to humor her in harmless thinking, while he alone could act through his vote. She was a believer in free trade; he in protection. On Nov. 3, our institutions decree that only his opinion shall be registered at the polls. This can hardly be called democracy or self-government.

It is interesting to question these seemingly thoughtful anti-suffrage women who vaunt in the same breath their independent thought and political subservience. I ventured to inquire of the lady referred to why she held free-trade views? She proved misty on the cardinal points, and confessed her superficial consideration of them. She was sure her husband could answer my questions from his standpoint, but she had never had occasion to analyze and test the faith she professed. The fact was, she came from a Democratic family and he from a Republican, and both held traditional views. The difference was that he could give what he considered reasons for his attitude, which as a voter he was bound to do. She, having no vote, was not compelled by political discussion to examine and fortify her ground. This instance illustrates the mental limitation that disfranchisement enforces. No man who could not vote on protection would long bother himself about "infant industries," the "balance of trade" or wage theories; and women have no incentive to study while democracy holds half its breath and refuses to take account of all opinions "honestly held and reasonably expressed," to borrow again President Eliot's phrase. He should have qualified it by saying all "male" opinions.

Mr. Frederic Harrison, another scholar

and critic, noticing the passage of women from slavery to freedom, is unable to see that the present ones have proved greatly superior to their mothers and grandmothers, or, indeed, shown any change at all, "except a certain perceptible loss in tenderness, modesty and charm, and a very marked increase of restlessness, self-assertion and conceit." A just parallel between contemporaries and deceased grandmothers is always a difficult one to make at best, the glaring light of the present contrasting so strongly with the softened shadows of the past. The tenderness that expressed itself in fainting-fits, a luxury indulged in by the grand old type of womanhood, making the last century novels a record of falling female sickness, may indicate sensibility. Yet the women of our own day who could go through the ghastly scenes of the hospital and the camp with self-control and nerves equal to the occasion need fear no comparison with anybody's mother or grandmother.

And is not restlessness the product of the generation, not the peculiarity of a sex? How easy to talk of the calmness of uneventful lives which blossomed a century ago in neighborhoods where the occasional stage-coach was the only means of communication with the outer world, and to wonder why there should be less quietude of manner now, when the telephone bell is ringing continuously in every office, the electric car and bicycle making street-crossing a perilous adventure, the ocean cable bringing the sufferings of the wounded and slaughtered Armenian as near to one's sympathies as formerly were the woes of a neighbor in the next street! That women should share the change of demeanor with man is natural. The demands of civilization are more impartial than the laws of suffrage, and decline to make an invidious sex distinction.

It is true that there are many unlovely aspects of the present social ferment. In its strident voices drown the gentler, and eccentricities are unduly obtrusive. Yet it is doubtful if the amenities of life were ever more charming, the tenderness of humanity so manifest, the resolution to uplift the race so determined. And to woman's influence and growing power the fine advance is largely due.

The strongest weapon of all reform opposition is prophecy. The conservative claims the gift of foresight. Hidden as are all results from human eyes, the opponent of woman suffrage assumes to know that it will be disastrous in practice. I think sometimes we err ourselves in prediction, and give our enemy the satisfaction of showing that false prophecies are not confined to his side. In New Zealand the conservatives are disappointed because the women have not all voted on the conservative side, and the radicals are grumbling because the women are not wholly with them. Both evidently viewed women as a class or party, to be voted in a body, and not as a concourse of people with views as various and divergent as those of men. It has turned out that the women are simply individuals and with individual opinions. Such a thing as a woman vote has ceased to exist, and in fact never did exist except in the heated imagination of those who dread representative government. It should be held an impertinence for any one to ask how women will vote when the franchise is granted. The Australian ballot was especially designed to baffle such inquiry regarding men.

The only thing we need concern ourselves about in this reform is its justice. Was Dr. Holmes right in saying that to think what we like and to say what we think is "the very end and aim of our institutions"? If he was right, does "we" include women? If it does not, our institutions are not fit for men. If it does, why are we wasting our time in discussing

a self-evident proposition? If the breath of life of President Eliot's democracy is "free discussion, and the taking account of all opinions honestly held and reasonably expressed," can women hold honest opinions or express them with reason? If they can, the democracy's breath of life is dependent upon woman's voting. Else has language no meaning. We are here in the interest of true democracy, therefore, and no place can be more fitting than this room devoted to the legislation of the people. It is an honor to the legislators of Rhode Island that they unanimously lend it to the people of the State whose right to be represented here is equal to their own.

What progress would have been made in self-government if the exercise of the ballot had been conditioned upon a proper use of it? The proper use would necessarily have hinged upon the definition of "proper" by the granting power. In France, under Napoleon III., the voters understood that their suffrages must be used to sustain the fraudulent Empire. "You shall have permission to act as you please provided you act as I desire," indicates the spirit which fears that women will vote unwisely. We laugh at the man who did not care what color they painted his house if they only painted it red, but that is, in effect, the attitude of the community toward woman suffrage. In Rhode Island, if there should be a political contest in which the preponderating vote of the women would determine the result, it would be easier to secure the franchise if it were certain to be used on the side of good government. But supposing, through lack of knowledge and training, a majority were likely to vote against the true interest of the State. It ought not to weigh a hair against a concession of the right of legal expression. The right to vote implies the right to vote wrongly, that is, supposing every question at stake had the two distinct ethical sides.

When Dr. Holmes dilates on Americanizing politics, he makes the Little Gentleman exclaim, "It means that a man shall have a vote because he is a man—and shall vote for whom he pleases, without his neighbor's interference. If he chooses to vote for the devil, that is his lookout; perhaps he thinks the devil is better than the other candidates; and I don't doubt he's often right."

The best government is simply an evolution from the worst. It has been built on mistakes—corrected as soon as they proved to be mistakes. Tennyson's comforting assurance "That men may rise on stepping stones of their dead selves to higher things," is as true of nations as of individuals. Bad laws in a republic speedily punish the makers, and women may be trusted to see their blunders and correct them as quickly as the men who are responsible for the many bad and stupid laws that now perplex us.

The principle underlying the suffrage contention is all we have to do with. Results must be left to that kind Providence which has allowed constitutional government to survive in spite of the atrocious legislation it has attempted. No better proof can be adduced of the indigenous hardiness of democracy than the fact that while magnificent monarchies have perished, it shows, even in its partial development, greater capacity of toughness and persistency than all of them. Its danger is not from sincere blunders but from the seeds of despotism which, in the name of liberty, were sown in all the republics whose name alone survives.

Such seeds are in the hands of the opponents of this movement. They are dangerous to self-government not less than to the woman's movement. The current objections to women's voting will logically disfranchise men. The plea that suffrage is already too widely extended is a plea for its limitation. That "the wo-

man's cause is man's" was never more apparent. A government based on sex distinctions is a despotism, no matter though it assumes the noble alias of democracy.

We are approaching the threshold of the new century, and owe to the generation in sight a deliverance from the embarrassment of our worn-out contentions. They will have enough of their own, and it becomes us to settle up the long disputes that have dragged through half this century and should be put to rest. We, who have inherited so many burdens and quarrels, may well avoid bequeathing a like curse. It is a selfish consolation: "After us the deluge."

Throughout my lifetime the struggle for woman's rights has been continuous. The arguments which were unanswerable at first and have become trite from repetition we are still forced to use with the trifling variation that is possible from the use of new examples and illuminating experience. Whoever reads the speech of Wendell Phillips at Worcester, in 1850, will find a statement of principles which to-day needs no additions. Judged by it the forty-six years of subsequent suffrage agitation show no advance. But when a comparison of the status of women is made between that day and this, who shall describe the leagues of progress recorded? The heights by women gained and held are measured by the angle of the world's vision. Then its view of the sex was downward; now when it contemplates woman it lifts, of necessity, its eyes near to the summit's level. What Phillips outlined as possibility and prophecy has become fact and fulfilment. The meagre avenues of employment then open have multiplied and widened as have the streets of a metropolis in the same period. More than the orator dreamed has come to pass in woman's industrial advance. There is only unaccomplished the legal recognition of her right to help make laws concerning her own interests. How any male legislature can feel unashamed at such indefensible exclusion of women is a marvel, explained solely by that long usage which makes even just and generous men unmindful of the anomaly.

The coming month of December will register the ninetieth birthday of the veteran champion of women in Rhode Island. In future time her name will be enrolled upon the list of the great citizens of the State. She helped redeem this community by her anti-slavery labors, when, blind to everything but money-getting, the multitude forgot the dictates of humanity. Her services in the cause of woman's rights have been not less devoted and more conspicuous. However grateful to her descendants her posthumous recognition may be, better than all belated memorials to Elizabeth B. Chace will be the enfranchisement of Rhode Island women while she lives.

THE SUFFRAGE CALENDAR.

The *National Suffrage Bulletin* says:

The second year's Equal Suffrage Calendar will be issued this month. It will cost a quarter, postpaid, the same as it did last year, but will be in every way superior. It consists of six sheets of fine cardboard, on each side of which a month is given. The design is of sunflowers, finely drawn, and forming an appropriate framework for an oval portrait. Each month shows a different portrait, men and women alternating, with a saying by the original of the picture. The whole will be printed in sepia, and a yellow silk cord will hold the six cards together in such a way that they can be easily turned at the end of each month. The portrait of our blessed, never-flagging Aunt Susan will head the list.

Send your orders to the office of the

Organization Committee, 106 World Building, New York City.

PIONEER WOMEN.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney was one of the speakers at the dinner of the Gov. Thomas Dudley Association in this city, on Oct. 20, and drew some parallels between Anne Bradstreet and Anne Hutchinson, who were contemporaries in Boston. She paid a warm tribute to the latter for her courage in braving the magistrates, and going into exile for conscience's sake. Mrs. Cheney found in Anne Bradstreet a woman who, although she had eight children and many household cares, found time to cultivate her mind and make such verses as were to bring her immortality. The speaker concluded: "We who believe we are fighting in the vanguard of women's rights are distinctly the spiritual children of Anne Hutchinson, and it is a shame that the women's club, of which she was in reality the progenitor, has never done honor to her memory. I wish the new club building might be named for her."

NEW YORK ANNUAL MEETING.

The New York State W.S.A. will hold its 23th annual Convention in Rochester, Nov. 18 and 19. Free entertainment for speakers and delegates. Names to be sent to Mrs. Chas. Mann, Whitcomb House, Rochester. Reduced railroad fares. Fuller particulars next week.

The *Woman's Journal* this week publishes two of the ablest presentations of the currency question made by women during this campaign. Mrs. Mary F. Henderson, of Missouri, in behalf of the gold standard, and Mrs. Elizabeth Sheldon Tillinghast, of Connecticut, in behalf of free silver.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE TRACTS.

A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts.

Address, *Leaflet Department*,
Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

CALIFORNIA NOTES.

OAKLAND, CAL., OCT. 11, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

I have been derelict in sending to the COLUMN reports of our California campaign, but I have felt that every line ought to go into our papers here. I write all day, and almost all night; and now I am trying to speak every evening, in addition. I have a Press Committee composed of at least one writer in every place of any considerable size in the State, and there is scarcely a country newspaper that has not its "suffrage department," all conducted with remarkable judgment and ability.

But all of us and all of our leaflets cannot supply the demand for suffrage literature. I think you copied the list of 125 newspapers in the State which have declared unequivocally in the editorial columns for the pending amendment. I have just published an additional list of fifty more, which I will send you. I am in communication with all of these papers.

The *Call* led the procession; but, during the campaign, we have had quite as much assistance from the other San Francisco dailies. We have the entrée of every great daily in the city. Every week since the first of April Miss Anthony has had a column on the editorial page of the *Examiner*, space that could not be bought for less than six hundred dollars a week. Every week I have two columns in the *Chronicle*. Dr. Elizabeth Sargent has as much space as she wants to fill each Sunday on the editorial page of the *Call*; and, besides this, she manages a department daily in the *Evening Post*, entitled "The New Citizen." My daughter, Winnifred, conducts a weekly department in the *Daily Report*, printed in leaded double-column, called "The Woman Citizen." Miss Eliza D. Keith, one of California's best writers, edits a weekly department in the *Daily Bulletin*, entitled "The Coming Citizen." All these headings are in heavy black type, across two columns, and attract much attention and are widely read. In addition to this, there is never a day's edition of the papers that does not contain accounts of our work throughout the State, varying in length from a few inches to a column with headlines. This has been kept up during the entire campaign, and there has not been one word of sarcasm or ridicule of the work or the workers in any daily in San Francisco, or in the entire State, with one or two exceptions. There never has been such a newspaper record in all the history of woman suffrage. We have not paid a dollar to any paper, even for business notices.

Every religious convention which has met this summer, I think, has adopted a resolution favoring woman suffrage. All the Farmers' Institutes have done the same; and also many conventions for different purposes. All the clubs, men's and women's, all the debating societies, have had woman suffrage discussions. In fact, it fairly divides the interest with the national issues. Our speakers are on some of the political platforms nearly every night, and our own mass-meetings are crowded. If we had fifty speakers where we have one, we could find a place for all of them.

What does all this mean? Looking at

the question from the most careful and unprejudiced standpoint, it does not seem possible to any of us that we could fail to carry the State. Many of the politicians agree with us. And yet there are others, equally experienced, who say it will be an utter impossibility. We know there is an undercurrent of deadly opposition, led by that element which always has been the bitter foe of the enfranchisement of women. We know also that a certain class of politicians will defeat us if it is in their power.

So there is nothing for us to do but to work without ceasing up to the 3d day of November, and abide by the result. Miss Anthony, Miss Shaw and Mrs. Catt are travelling and speaking, day and night. The politicians say that Mary Hay, the chairman of our State Central Committee, has her forces in better shape than those of any of the political parties, and they are extravagant in praise of her methods. All our State officials, and, in fact, hundreds of women throughout the State, have put every other interest aside and are working for nothing but suffrage. The result of it all, you will know in a short time, and whether it be victory or defeat, rest assured we have done our best.

IDA A. HARPER,
Chairman State Press Com.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of *one kind*, postpaid.

Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of *one kind*, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty different Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cents.

Address ONLY Leaflet Department.

WOMAN'S JOURNAL OFFICE,
BOSTON, MASS.

SINGLE LEAFLETS.

Eminent Opinions on Woman Suffrage.
Woman Suffrage Catechism, by Lucy Stone.

Why the W. C. T. U. Seeks the Ballot, by Mary B. Willard.

The Ballot for the Home, by Frances E. Willard.

Song Leaflet.

Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Wyoming Speaks for Herself.

Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.

The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.

Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.

How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.

A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.

The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.

Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage.

Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by Eliza Sproat Turner.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.

Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.

Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.

Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.

Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage

The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.

Suggestions of a Line of Study.

Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke on Equal Rights.

The Military Argument, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.

Presidential Suffrage, by Hon. Edwin C. Pierce.

A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.

A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.

Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

Also for sale:

Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.

Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.

Woman Suffrage and the Commonwealth, by George Pellew, 10 cents.

Breckinridge seems to have been rehabilitated in the field of Kentucky politics, but nobody can ever vote for him who wants a sound morals candidate.—

Gov. Upham, of Wisconsin, came out strongly for woman suffrage the other day, in his welcome to the Christian Endeavorers. That passage of his address was received with great applause.

The women of France prepared a monster petition, which was presented to the Czarina on her visit to Paris, asking her to exert her influence with her husband to obtain the deliverance of Armenia from Turkish rule.

It is reported that the California courts, at the instigation of the saloons, are issuing naturalization papers to thousands of men who have lived in the State for years without ever wishing to vote, but who want to vote now against the woman suffrage amendment.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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EDITOR:

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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WOMEN IN GERMANY.

The International Congress of Women just held in Berlin was crowded and successful.

"The Position of the Woman Movement" was the subject of one sitting, and Frau Stritt, of Dresden, made the most important and most effective speech of the day. She said that while in no country so much as in Germany had the question been threshed out theoretically, in no other country had so little practical result been achieved. Courageous women had taken up the cudgels against ignorance, prejudice and egotism, and, pursued by scorn and derision, had fought their way step by step. Two societies, the Letteverein and the Allgemeine Deutschenverein, had begun the agitation for better education and economic opportunity, for women. But Government, which was so paternal to its sons, was not motherly to its daughters, and but a few years ago, while spending 97 3-4 per cent. of the total expended by the State on the education of its boys, it had only 2 1-4 per cent. to give to the girls. Nor has this state of affairs essentially altered. As an instance of the want of sympathy displayed by the German school boards, Frau Stritt mentioned the case of a town, with only one high school for girls, in which the board refused to allow shorthand to be taught. In answer to a petition on the matter, the Board replied that shorthand was no fit subject to teach girls; newspaper reporting was an occupation for men; though they could not prevent a girl learning it after she left school, they would not help her, nor did they see that a woman required to do anything more than look after a house. These last words characterize the position taken by most men in Germany with regard to women's rights.

TROUBLES OF WOMEN TEACHERS.

The Somerville school board is struggling with the problem whether an exceptionally efficient principal of a grammar school shall be continued in office now that the school has been enlarged, or whether the exceptionally efficient principal, who happens to be a woman, shall be removed on account of her sex, and the position be given to a man from Lynn. The man on the school board who is making himself most prominent as an opponent of the woman, takes the ground that a man understands the nature of boys better than a woman, and that therefore the principal of every grammar school for boys should be a man. If so, of course, the principal of every grammar

school for girls should be a woman, by the same reasoning; but the reasoning of the anti-woman party is not the same in the two cases. They want the principals both of the schools for boys and of the schools for girls to be men. Indeed, one cannot but admire the amount of ingenuity they put forth to prove that every position involving a good salary ought to be held by a man.

Another member of the board said he favored male principals as a rule, but the woman in question had proved herself so remarkably able and successful that he thought her case ought to be made an exception. Another member said he did not believe in changing a certainty for an uncertainty. The majority of the board seemed to be of this opinion, for the vote stood 7 to 4 in favor of the woman. Unfortunately, a two-thirds vote was necessary, so there was no election.

THE REFUGEES RELEASED.

Lady Henry Somerset has telegraphed as follows to Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, assistant United States commissioner of emigration on Ellis Island, New York Harbor: "I have made the declaration and will give a personal bond that if any of the Armenians arriving in New York by the steamers *Obdam* or *California* become public charges, I will be answerable for their removal from the United States." Lady Somerset has abundant means to make her promise good. This engagement on her part ought to secure the prompt release of the 270 Armenian refugees who have been detained at Ellis Island for some days past, in fear and trembling, not knowing what was to become of them. Some of them were so little acquainted with the difference between American and Turkish institutions that they were afraid it might finally be decided to dispose of them by drowning them in the harbor. The State W. C. T. U.'s of Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Delaware have each promised to find homes and work for 30 refugees, and the Salvation Army and a number of individual friends are helping.

MORE PLACES WANTED.

The effort to help the Armenians has brought us into communication with some of our own unemployed.

An American widow would like a place to do general housework for a small family, or as working housekeeper for elderly people. She is fifty-five years old, but well and strong; understands cooking, washing and ironing; is clean and neat; has good references. Prefers the country. Address J. A. B., 57 Sydney Street, Dorchester, Mass.

An American young man, twenty-seven years of age, wrote that he was out of

employment, and would be glad of any honest work. In answer to an inquiry what his trade was, and whether he would be willing to do housework, he writes:

I think housework would be the best job for me, as factory work is too hard for me. I have no trade, and worked in different factories simply as a help: On account of hard times I have been thrown out of work. Afterwards, when I tried to peddle to make something for a living, I was put in prison for three weeks for not having a license, which I had not been able to buy. I can furnish the best references as to honesty and character.

It is so hard to get domestic help in country places that people are willing to hire Armenians, although they cannot speak English, and have, in most cases, no references. There should be no lack of places for a young man who speaks English and has references. Address M. S., 12 Elm Street, Chelsea, Mass.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The Vermont insane asylum scandal emphasizes anew the importance of placing women physicians in charge of insane and imbecile women

The registration of Boston women to vote for school committee will begin Nov. 4. Wise women will register early, and not put it off till the last moment.

QUEEN VICTORIA has been queen of Great Britain during the administrations of Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Harrison, and Cleveland.

MRS. T. W. BIRNEY, of Washington, D. C., suggested that a Congress of mothers be called in February in Washington. Well-known educators and prominent society women have promised their co-operation. Rev. Mary Traffern Whitney will attend. Mrs. Phoebe Hearst, wife of the late U. S. Senator Hearst, has opened her heart and purse to the cause. Her private residence has been practically given as a temporary headquarters. She also bears the expense of sending information to every woman's club from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

MISS LENORA JACKSON, the violinist, whose début recently in Berlin was honored by the attendance of the American and British embassies and large delegations from the colonies of the English-speaking residents in the German capital, is a Chicago girl, twenty-six years old. Ten years ago she made her first appearance in the musical circles of that city. In 1886, she entered the Chicago Musical College, where she studied under the direction of Prof. Jacobson and other eminent teachers of the violin until the summer of 1891. Since then she has continued her studies in Boston and in Europe.

THE GERMAN WOMEN'S CONGRESS.

The National Congress of Women in Berlin was a great success. Four or five days before it began, news came that, owing to the enormous demand for tickets, no more would be sold after a certain date, and Frau Gubitz was wringing her hands over her inability to meet the pressing requests still pouring in on all sides. The correspondent of the London *Woman's Signal* writes:

We all found ourselves at the reception in the gorgeous rooms of the Englischer Hof, a large hotel in the centre of the city. A crowd had gathered outside to watch the arrival of more than a thousand ladies, representing fourteen nationalities besides the Fatherland. Within, all was brightness and animation, a veritable Babel of voices, and a great crush. Every lady wore her national colors, a badge-brooch presented to each delegate, and the members of the Berlin Committee were distinguishable from afar by a shoulder-knot of long flowing ribbons.

After a choir of ladies had sung an ode of welcome, Frau Lina Morgenstern, president of the Congress, gave a cordial greeting to the large assembly. In addition to her many works of benevolence and philanthropy, Frau Morgenstern is editor of the *Hausfrauenzeitung*, a weekly journal for women. Associated with her, as second president of the Congress, is Frau Minna Cauer, editor of the *Frauenbewegung*, a fortnightly woman's paper.

Frau Morgenstern spoke of the co-operation of the sexes as alone leading to true progress, and of her firm belief in a better future. The president thus struck a keynote of harmony and human fellowship. The other speakers were few, and their utterances brief but effective. A delegate from Amsterdam expressed the cordial interest in the Congress taken by the women of Holland. A Viennese delegate returned thanks on behalf of the foreigners for the kindly welcome accorded them.

One of the most notable women present was Frau Stritt, of Dresden. Young, refined and distinguished looking, Frau Stritt is one of the most eloquent exponents of the aspirations of the true and noble New Womanhood of Germany. Ever since the first stirrings of the ferment excited by the clauses in the new Civil Code reaffirming the subjection of the German wife and mother, Frau Stritt has been actively addressing meetings in the chief cities of the Empire.

Next morning the real business of the week began. The magnificent Festsaal (great assembly room) of the Rathaus—the Guildhall of Berlin—was lent by the authorities; it seats about 1,200, yet many had to stand the whole time. There is no platform, but in the centre of the hall stands the tribune, over which the Emperor's bust in white marble looks down from its background of evergreens. To this rostrum mounted the presidents of the meeting, Frau Lina Morgenstern and Fräulein Marie Raschke, the latter a vigilant observer of all that takes place in Parliament affecting women, and the various speakers. Chairs bearing large cards, on which were printed the names of the countries represented, were grouped in the immediate forefront. The representatives of the press, half of them women, two or three English and the rest mostly Germans, were, like the audience, numerous beyond all expectation; but, as they cheerfully said, "à la guerre comme à la guerre," and, whether standing or sharing a colleague's chair, they worked with a will. The next day the *Vossische Zeitung*, one of the leading daily papers of Berlin, devoted almost a page to a detailed account, while *Die Welt* gave

half its front page and part of its second to a slightly sarcastic, but a good-natured and by no means unfair, notice of the gathering. The Conservative papers are naturally hostile, as the Social Democratic party is the only one in the Reichstag which actively supports the women's claims. Never before had the burghers of Berlin seen their Bürgersaal transformed into a Bürgerinnen Saal, and the sight impressed them not a little. They were particularly struck by the international character of the meeting, and the utter absence of any wild or unsexed element. As one of the Berlin dailies justly remarked, the sincere convictions, deep moral earnestness and clear purpose of the speakers saved them from wandering into Utopias.

A hymn-like poem, written by Frau Morgenstern, and sung by a choir of ladies to music especially composed for the occasion, opened the proceedings.

Frau Morgenstern's presidential address followed. She narrated how the idea of holding this Congress had been proposed by herself last January to a small circle of ladies. The year of the Industrial Exhibition seemed an appropriate time for such an international gathering, and a steadfast little band worked with enthusiasm for the object. Whether from indifference or want of understanding, the most violent of the opposition encountered had come from women; from men of enlightenment much encouragement had been received. The promoters of the Congress took as their standard a sound family life and an equal standard of morality for men and women, and they hoped that a brave struggle would be made on behalf of women's rights, women's duty and women's dignity (Frauenrecht, Frauenpflicht und Frauenwürde).

Day by day the crowd which thronged the Festsaal thickened, till one of the leading Berlin dailies estimated the attendance at 3,000. The order and organization were excellent. A few municipal officials were about the outer courts, but lady janitors kept guard at the entrance door of the hall itself, and when the president's bell rang, and the words rang out, "Please shut the door," one might as well have tried to propitiate the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House of Commons. No discussion was allowed except in the sectional meetings, and no resolutions were permitted; religion and politics were also regarded as beyond the scope of the Congress. When the labor question came up, the Social Democratic element made a slight stirring of the waters, and it was evident that the promoters of the Congress did not advocate those views. They had, however, not only invited Frau Schlesinger-Eckstein to speak on the condition of working women in Vienna, and on the woman movement in Austria, of which she is the representative of the Social Democratic section, but Frau Lily Braun, the Berlin Socialist, had possession of the platform on more than one occasion, and ended one of her characteristic speeches by inviting members of the Congress to a large gathering of her Society that evening.

We had a variety of presidents, it being Frau Morgenstern's desire that the honor should be shared among the ladies of the committee. Most of the sittings were long, but never once did the proceedings open or close with any but crowded benches. From those farthest from the centre of the hall the cry of "Louder!" was often heard, but whether they heard or not they never failed to attend. One Scotch lady—a sexagenarian—not being a delegate, was not admitted within the centre circle, and was unable to follow the majority of the speakers, but she went all the same, for the sake of sharing in the general enthusiasm for the uplifting of her sex.

The papers were for the most part read in German, a few were in French, one lady

spoke in Italian, and, with one exception, all the English and American delegates addressed the Congress in their own language. However well one may read or speak German, so many Germans readily understand English that it gives them more pleasure to listen to clear, slow speaking in that language than in a foreignized version of their own. The way they took up the points of the speeches proved their ready appreciation.

The members of the press, like the audience, increased as the week wore on, and by Wednesday both tables were fully occupied before the proceedings opened, and the ladies outnumbered the gentlemen. The subject was the trade and labor question, and the sitting proved one of the most crowded of the Congress. For the first time, probably, many of the well-to-do ladies present were brought face to face—as far as the spoken word of women, whose lips were eloquent because their hearts were aglow, could bring them—with the realities of their poorer sisters' lives. A commission, not a royal one, had held thirty-five sittings in Vienna, and received the evidence of 300 working women in thirty-seven different industries. So long, sometimes, are the hours of work that there is scarcely any sleeping time. The food is often nothing but very weak coffee with a modicum of milk and bread, and horse-flesh now and then by way of meat. In many factories the women are forbidden to eat a bit of bread or speak a word during working hours, and they are paid much lower wages than the men. The Viennese delegate marshalled her facts and figures with force and clearness, and spoke with great spirit, carrying her audience with her in a remarkable manner.

Madame Vincent, who spoke in French, was delegated not only from the women's but from the men's unions in Paris. She spoke with vigor and was much applauded. One of her facts, not generally known, is significant. Before the institution of the Code Napoléon, disputes between employers and employed—which are the *crux* of the labor question in France—were settled by a corporation of men and women. The Emperor relegated them to a council of men alone, and since then women have had no voice in the adjustment of difficulties between working women and their employers. During the last few years women traders have obtained the right to vote for the district *juge de commerce*.

The popular *dotoressa* from Rome, Maria Montessori, spoke of the working woman in Italy. That country has, in proportion to population, more working women than any other civilized nation except Japan. They are engaged in almost every industry except mining, and they work from nine to eighteen hours a day. For the same work men do they receive only about half the pay. Equal wages for equal work had therefore become the legend on their banner.

A great number of speakers—German, French, Hungarian, Russian, Polish, Bulgarian, Bosnian, English, and American—reported on the higher education of girls and women in their respective countries.

Saturday was the closing day, and the crowd in the Rathaus was denser than ever. A place of honor was assigned to one distinguished visitor who had not been able to attend any previous sittings, "Her Excellency the American Ambassador," as Frau Gubitz styled the affable Mrs. Ulm, when presenting us to her. The "Ambassadoreess" is in warm sympathy with the movement, but the official circle to which by her position she belongs would know naught of it.

Frau Cauer pronounced the valedictum, and thanked each and all for the part they had taken in bringing about so unexpected, undreamed of, and splendid a success as the Congress had been. At the

mention of Frau Morgenstern's name the whole assembly rose, handkerchiefs were enthusiastically waved, and a hearty German "Hoch" rang through the hall.

In the evening about 800 delegates and members of the Congress dined together at the Exhibition in festive style.

Thus ended the most remarkable week the woman movement in Germany has ever known. Only the ladies responsible for the conduct of the Congress were in a position to realize the full extent of the brilliant and unexpected success they had won, for they only knew the real measure of the difficulties overcome. Of royal, aristocratic, or official patronage they had none; with the proletariat they were not exactly in touch; many of the Evangelical party held aloof, as did some of the leading workers in the cause, whose names even a foreigner would expect to see among the foremost. Into the causes for these various abstentions it would be tedious and unwise to enter, but unless the fact were mentioned, the magnitude of the triumph could not be appreciated.

If to the Germans themselves it came as a great surprise, to the English and American visitors it was a veritable revelation. Accustomed to regard Germany as last among the nations in the position which its women occupy, it was marvellous to them to listen day by day to the words of wisdom, wit and deep feeling uttered with the ease and grace of practised speakers by the German *Hausfrau*, from the tribune of the Chief Magistrate of the Empire.—(Condensed from *Emily Hill's report in London Woman's Signal*.)

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

A young minister, it is said, preached his first sermon from the text, "Be not righteous overmuch." An old deacon told him afterward that, judging from his experience, there was no text in the Bible which so little needed to be impressed upon a congregation of average people. I am reminded of this by a letter just received from a good friend in Centralia, Kan. She says:

Will you not write an explanatory article for the JOURNAL? You ask positions for Armenian men as cooks, etc., and I cannot understand it. Under present conditions, when it is so difficult for women to find work enough for food and clothing, why should we import foreign men to do our housework? What will remain for the women of our own nation?

If our friend in Centralia knows any considerable number of "women of our own nation"—or of any other—who are willing to do housework in the country, there are many thousand housekeepers in this part of the world who would be glad to hear from her. If she will send on any number of respectable Kansas girls, willing to undertake such work, I will engage to find places for them all, where they will get not only "food and clothing," but wages as well. Perhaps no better commentary can be made upon this letter from Kansas than to print with it another letter just received from North Marshfield, Mass.:

I saw your notice in the *Christian Register*. I have been trying for a long time to get help. It is of little use to try in the city, as very few will stay if they come to the country. The Irish are mostly Catholic, and, as we have no church here, they will not come. I am willing to show any one. If they are only willing to work and anxious to learn, that is all I ask. My family consists of myself and husband and

four children. Please write me at once and tell me when you can send some one.

This letter is a sample of many. The same cry about the difficulty of getting help comes from all over the East, and from not a few places in the West.

The papers are filled with articles about the unwillingness of young women to do housework in the country, and their folly in preferring harder work and poorer pay in city shops. There are many reasons for this, but the chief is that in the country the girls have little chance to visit their friends and relatives, and they find it lonely and dull. The same cause makes it hard to get farm hands. This very isolation with an American family, which is so objectionable to the average hired girl, is the best thing that can happen to an Armenian, for the time being, because it compels him to learn the language. When an American wants to learn French in the best and quickest way, he goes to Paris and boards in a French family, where he hears it spoken all the time; and he is willing to pay for the privilege. The Armenian refugee can pay for it by his work, and earn wages besides. It is to the credit of the Armenians that most of them are willing to take any honest work that offers. Several sons of rich families, stripped of everything by the troubles in Turkey, have "gone out to service" cheerfully during the past few days, to learn to cook and help about the house. The young man who is at present doing our stable work is a college graduate, and speaks five languages. It is like the emigration of the nobles during the French Revolution, when counts and dukes in exile became for a time cooks and dancing-asters, and were glad to get the chance.

Instead of wronging American women, it seems to me that to bring together the Armenian needing work and the farmer or farmer's wife needing help, is to do a good turn to both parties.

There has been indignation at the protest raised in some quarters against admitting the Armenian refugees to the United States. In view of their persecutions and sufferings, it seems very mean. Looked at from another point of view, it is only natural. Here in Boston, the other day, an advertisement for a carpenter brought applications within one hour from fifty men, many of them skilled workmen. It is like people struggling with each other for a plank in the sea. No wonder they dread anything that will make the struggle harder. One man, writing to the *Boston Post*—one of many—advises us to turn our attention to "the 20,000 American men and women, more or less, now unemployed in Boston and vicinity."

In the city it is hard to get work. In the country it is hard to get workers. We are making an honest effort to place our refugees where they will not displace anybody, but will fill an aching void, in the only two departments of the labor market where demand exceeds supply, viz., on the farm and in the kitchen. Thus far there have been more applications for men to do farm work than housework. In the Eastern States most people are not used to the idea of men as cooks, though in our Western States it is common.

Farm work and housework will provide for the refugees during the winter. When they have learned some English and accumulated a little money, they can either keep on with farm work and housework at higher wages, or go into business, or take up land in those parts of our country that are holding out inducements to settlers.

Here in the crowded East, people protest against admitting more immigrants, and there is a League for the Restriction of Immigration. But in the West and South, especially in the South, large tracts of fertile land lie idle, and earnest efforts are made to get more settlers to come. An ex-Confederate General from Alabama called at our office this week to try to secure an Armenian farming colony for that State. He brought a letter from the Governor of Alabama, testifying to his respectability, and to the richness of the land where he wished the Armenians to settle; and he promised free entertainment and a warm welcome to any one we might send on to investigate before deciding. The largest fruit-growers in Virginia have written, wishing to secure a colony there. When the Armenians have once learned English and accumulated a little capital, they will only have to choose between a variety of good openings; and no one who knows their national characteristics need fear that they will become a public charge.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

ARTIST ENGRAVER.

An Armenian refugee with a large family, who has lately arrived in this city, is an excellent and artistic engraver, engraving names and designs upon any metal. Address 351 Columbus Avenue, Boston, Mass., care Mr. A. Kalemkar. A. S. B.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by Rev. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

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A full set of Woman Suffrage Tracts, forty different kinds, postpaid, for 10 cts. Address, Leaflet Department, Woman's Journal Office, Boston, Mass.

MUNICIPAL HOUSEKEEPING.

At the Home Congress of the Food Fair, on Oct. 24, three presidents of Women's Health Protective Associations gave entertaining accounts of what has been accomplished in arousing public sentiment in favor of better sanitary conditions. Mrs. James Scrimgeour, a sister of Dr. Caroline Hastings, of Boston, told of the way in which the work was organized in Brooklyn, N. Y., of the ridicule that followed, and of the gratification that comes to its members when they reflect that they now have a larger constituency than any other society in that city, and covering a wider field of usefulness. "If Brooklyn authorities," said the speaker, "had looked ahead a little when laying out the city, we housekeepers should not be suffering from our present inconveniences—notably the lack of back alleys. Because of this we have been obliged to gaze into the streets upon solid rows of ash-barrels filled with the accumulations of a week—a disgrace to modern civilization."

"We never shall have good government," Mrs. Scrimgeour went on to say, "until the ash-barrel is redeemed, for its condition shows the consideration of the owner for the community. We are criticised in our attempts to have ordinances on this matter by those who say we have things enough in our own homes to look after, without meddling with what the police and the city authorities ought to do. This is true; but if those who are supposed to do it will not, then women must. A better state of things will not come about, however, until the masses learn that liberty is not license." The speaker told of the attempt to improve the vacant city lots for the benefit of children; of the prohibitory signs regarding uncleanliness of elevated railway stairs, cars and ferry-boats; of the stabling of trucks and wagons in the streets, and of the disposal of garbage.

Mrs. Ralph Trautman, of New York, president of the parent society, which was founded in 1874, said that at that time eleven women residing on Beekman Hill, overlooking the East River, a most desirable section, were so outraged by the foul odors polluting the air that they determined to investigate the cause. Accordingly they made a tour of the abattoir district. It was a revelation, and while they returned to their homes ill from the inspection, they decided that steps must be taken at once to improve matters. "Since that time we have neglected nothing that tends toward the protection of public health. We are now hoping," said Mrs. Trautman, "to effect, through the Health Board, a reform by which the exposure of green vegetables and fruits before the small grocery stores will be prohibited."

Mrs. J. W. Scribner, of Philadelphia, next described the Woman's Health Protective Association, of which she is president. It was founded in 1893 as a committee of the New Century Club, receiving its first inspiration from Mrs. Trautman. The country at that time, she said, had been threatened with cholera, and the women of Philadelphia became personally concerned in the dire results of the neglect of sanitary laws. The speaker traced this

modern reform movement from 1838, and the uprooting of the general belief that disease is due to special Providence or the vengeance of an offended Deity. The organization she represents has a committee to consider the water supply, and a great improvement has been made in the drinking water of the Schuylkill and the Delaware by sand filtration. This work was emphasized as showing how women banded together can lead the thought of their community in realizing public dangers to health and safety, and can materially assist in rousing public sentiment to demand much-needed reforms. The street-cleaning committee receives complaints from every part of the city, verifies and forwards them each week to the department of public work. The collection of garbage and ashes, and "the paper nuisance" are also carefully considered. A children's league has been established, and its outlook is hopeful. At the instance of the committee, a memorial was sent to the city's car companies, asking for fenders, that overcrowding be prevented, that motormen and conductors be not allowed to work more than ten or twelve hours a day, instead of sixteen, as at present, that they be protected from the weather by vestibules, that the cars be heated, and, lastly, that the rules regarding expectoration be enforced. The association has carried its interest to the sweatshops and the schools, some of which were in bad sanitary condition.

So much interest was manifested at this meeting that Mrs. Richardson, under whose admirable management the Home Congress meets from day to day, called, on Oct. 26, an adjourned meeting of women interested to discuss starting a Boston branch of this association. There were present representatives of the C. C. C., which is a committee for counsel and coöperation, delegates being chosen by the various women's organizations in Boston and vicinity who have accomplished needed reforms, working with Dr. Durgin, of the board of health. The voice of the meeting seemed to be that there was need of a health protective association in Boston, and Dr. Caroline B. Hastings was chosen chairman of a committee to effect its organization.

F. M. A.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

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Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.

How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.

A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.

The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.

Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage. Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by Eliza Sproat Turner.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.

Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

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Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.

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Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

Also for sale:

Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.

Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.

Woman Suffrage and the Commonwealth, by George Pellew, 10 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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OBJECT LESSONS OF THE CAMPAIGN.

It is to be hoped that those persons who have objected to equal suffrage on the ground that women were "too excitable" have been following the incidents of the presidential campaign just closed. The "storm centre" was in the doubtful States, but even in the comparatively quiet East a number of men have committed suicide or gone insane in consequence of political excitement. The Boston *Globe* cites a series of cases. In Philadelphia, for instance, a tailor, believing that the "gold bugs" were pursuing him, ended his life with a carving-knife. In Brooklyn an unemployed man, becoming convinced that there would be no work for him unless McKinley should be elected, and that Bryan was likely to win, shot himself. A dentist, a lawyer, a boy, and a laboring man in Chicago have been deprived of their reason by the passions of the campaign. A Populist leader at Rome, Ga., has been immured in an asylum, while a Kentucky convict has gone raving mad under the hallucination that his services were imperatively needed on the stump. At least six fatal or serious shooting affrays marked the State election in Georgia, and in Kentucky, West Virginia, Missouri and elsewhere, murders have occurred at political meetings. Two men have dropped dead at Mr. Bryan's meetings. At Madison, Wis., the Democratic candidate for Congress narrowly escaped death at the hands of a man who said he had come all the way from San Francisco on an air ship for the express purpose of killing him.

But from the three States where women voted for President this week, it is not reported that any woman has gone insane through political excitement, or has committed suicide, or has drawn a bowie knife or revolver upon a political opponent. After women had had full suffrage for ten years in Wyoming, the census reported that in all Wyoming there were only three lunatics, and those three were men.

Professor Lombroso would probably find in this a confirmation of his curious theory that women's nervous systems are really less sensitive than those of men—a theory in which we have no faith whatever. But at all events, it ought to quiet the apprehensions of that member of the Massachusetts Legislature, [Mr. Hayes, of Lowell,] who said that if women were

allowed to vote, with their emotional natures, we should have to open an insane asylum in every ward of Boston. Hereafter no one can say that, without proving himself to be a fit candidate for an asylum for the feeble-minded.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

At the next meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association, on Tuesday, Nov. 10, the speaker of the afternoon will be Miss Elizabeth U. Yates, well known for clear and cogent presentation of her subject. We had hoped to celebrate on that day the passage of the constitutional amendment in California—but since that victory is deferred, it will be interesting and instructive to study with Miss Yates, who took an active part in the campaign, the reasons for its failure. We shall also have a few words on the presidential election from Mrs. Livermore. The meeting opens at 2.30 P. M. Members will be admitted by membership tickets. All others will pay an entrance fee of fifteen cents. Light refreshments as usual.

CATHARINE WILDE.

ORDINATION OF SARA L. STONER.

The ordination of Mrs. Sara L. Stoner to the work of the Christian ministry occurred Oct. 25, 1896, in the Universalist church at Blanchester, O. Mrs. Stoner has been doing efficient work as a licensed minister for the past six years. She is the wife of Rev. J. A. Stoner, pastor of the Universalist church, Milford, O.

A unique feature of the ordination service was the fact that both her husband and her oldest daughter assisted in the service, the latter singing in the choir. Mrs. Stoner has two regular appointments. She is forty-three years of age, the mother of four children, and a graduate of Buchtel College, Akron, O.

Mrs. Stoner has been a lifelong advocate and worker in the cause of equal suffrage. She assisted Laura M. Johns in the campaign for the suffrage amendment in Kansas in 1894. At present she is the president of the Civic League of Milford, O. She is a forcible lecturer upon temperance and other reform topics, and a woman of rare executive ability.

Blanchester, O. C. F. L.

WOMEN WATCHED THE RETURNS.

Women had their share of anxiety in the exciting hours of last Tuesday, though they held no part in the great decision. The Educational and Industrial Union of Boston distinguished itself by a new departure. Two large blackboards were put up in Perkins Hall, and the returns, sent by telephone, through the kindness of the Boston *Herald*, were written as they came, for the benefit of those who filled the

auditorium. The lively demonstrations of approval or dislike that greeted every fresh notice showed that the waiting women at least had minds of their own, and the vigor with which they sang "My country, 'tis of thee," while they waited, testified to their patriotism. The Chickatawbut Club, which received the returns at Young's Hotel, gallantly transmitted them to the ladies' parlor, where they were received with the warmest interest and enthusiasm. "The world moves."

The presidential campaign is over. Now, let the woman suffrage campaign begin.

In the Vermont Legislature, at Montpelier, Nov. 5, the Senate passed a bill granting municipal suffrage to women, only one Senator voting in opposition.

The Biennial Elections Amendment has been defeated in Massachusetts. Women will continue to make their annual demand for political justice.

MISS ETHEL NORDHOFF, daughter of Charles Nordhoff, the well-known journalist, has chosen book-binding as a profession, and has fitted herself for the business at the Doon bindery, near London, England.

MISS WILHELMINA ARMSTRONG spoke on "Armenian Day" at the Home Congress this week, as the representative of the National Armenian Relief Association, and aroused much enthusiasm by her eloquence and heartfelt earnestness.

We congratulate the women of Kentucky upon the defeat of the notorious Breckenridge. When the Republicans and gold Democrats made such a man their candidate they invited rebuke, and they got it. We hope the lesson will be heeded.—*Woman's Journal*.

In Wellesley, Smith, and other colleges the young women students opened polls of their own last Tuesday and voted for presidential electors. Speeches and processions were organized, and the utmost political enthusiasm prevailed. It is safe to say that many young women in the colleges and universities of the country wished last Tuesday that they were voters. This interest of educated women in national politics is profoundly significant. "The coming event casts its shadow before."

MRS. E. F. STETSON has erected at Readville, Mass., as a memorial to Phillips Brooks, a building to be used as a library and reading-room by the people to whom, in the Blue Hill Chapel close by, the bishop preached his last sermon. The building is one story high and forty feet square. Over the open fireplace in the main room is a portrait of Bishop Brooks. Busts of Franklin, Lincoln, Washington, Shakespeare, Dante and Milton adorn the shelves, numerous water-colors are hung here and there, and handsome rugs cover the floors.

MRS. CATHERINE BOOTH.

Mrs. Emma Booth-Tucker gives the following pleasant account of her mother, the lamented Mrs. Booth, "the Mother of the Salvation Army":

I think I see her—the light of our home, the inspiration of our childhood, the ideal of our ambitions, the repository of our confidences, the guardian angel of our souls, and now the beacon of our lives as we sail earth's sea towards the same blissful Harbor in which she has dropped anchor forever.

Those home scenes—what pretty pictures in my memory they form! The early morning walk, when warmer muffles or lighter clothing, as the weather required, were selected by her careful hand—those kisses at the garden gate and inspiring reminders to be good and kind one to the other, as we sallied forth, a nursery battalion of eight strong, for our happy canter.

Did her public duties conflict with her care for us, her love, her solicitude for our welfare? Was she less a mother because she was so much a warrior? Oh, no! Never was mother *more* of a mother than mine, in the truest sense of the word. There was nothing of the blue-stocking about her. She was a model of simplicity and homeliness. To see her in the nursery one would never imagine the powerful preacher. And yet the same attention to details, the same keen insight into character, the same infinite capacity for reaching the heart and dealing with the conscience, the same inability to put bitter for sweet and sweet for bitter, to smooth over wrong-doing and to call sin by soft names, characterized her in the nursery as in the pulpit.

Some shine the least in their homes, the most abroad. The searchlight of intimacy shows up rifts in character which are lost sight of in the more distant landscape of publicity. With my beloved mother it was far otherwise. Her mind, so great to grasp and grapple with the grandest problems of the work, seemed equally able to stoop to the minutest detail of domestic life.

Those tears! I can almost feel them drop again in scalding heat of earnest longing upon my arm. We wore, as was customary, short-sleeved frocks, and how often, in those little prayer-meetings, between the light of day and the lamp of eventide she gathered us around her knee for "a talk with the Lord!"

And it was indeed a talk with Him as face to face—a soul-outpouring of her deepest, tenderest wishes for her children, and yet so simply spoken, so clearly demonstrated, by tone and tear and look, that even the youngest among us could understand.

I remember with what earnestness she would tell the Lord that she would rather her boys should be chimney-sweeps and her girls the poorest of servant-maids and thorough unflinching disciples of Christ, than princes and princesses to join the half-hearted multitude who hold His doctrines in the one hand and the world in the other. And though perhaps some of us could not gauge the full meaning of every word, we realized the genuine earnestness of her choice, and echoed "Amen" with all the strength of our young souls.

I think I see her, the folds of her carefully protected dress concealed by the large checked apron, her face as bright and her smile as uplifting as the sunny rays which shot through the kitchen window upon the busy scene. Piles of raisins here—potatoes freshly peeled there—dough newly kneaded, placed temptingly to rise within reach of the fire's glow, while our mother's clever hands are busily engaged on some other dainty which is to serve as a happy surprise to the children.

And ever and anon she would turn to

the pen, ink and paper that were placed ready at hand on the side-table, to jot down the thoughts and inspirations that were to make her audiences alternately weep, or tremble, as the shafts of divine conviction pierced their way into each conscience-smitten soul. Perhaps that was what lent such special pungency to my mother's sermons, gave them such an atmosphere of sanctified common sense, that they were not manufactured in the seclusion of a library, but dotted down with a babe at her bosom, or in the midst of household duties that were necessarily heavy, with eight children to care for, and the limits of a narrow pocketbook to keep within.

Few who saw our neat, well-fitting clothes imagined that they had been home-made. Often would my mother be questioned as to who her tailor might be. A surprised visitor would often catch her cutting out our garments with her own hands, and at night, when we had lovingly been tucked up to sleep, the hum of the sewing-machine would serve as lullaby, lasting often till a late hour, only interrupted by the voices of the General, my mother and others engaged in earnest council on the future of the work.

"Here, Kate!" I seem to hear my father, the General's voice ring through the house, as he would call from his study for my mother to review some article, letter or newly formed plan. In a moment, and without a seeming effort, she would bring to bear upon the absorbing topic of the hour her clear judgment and far-reaching intellect. To us children it was in itself an education to listen to our parents' conversation, and as we came to years of discretion, one by one we entered into those miniature councils of war, which were the embryo of the greater gatherings of later years.

As we grew up, our home somewhat changed its character. I think I see it now, each bedroom strewn with papers, reports, correspondence—the busy centre of some department of the work. By force of circumstances, when officers were scarce and funds were low, we became one by one the General's staff. He could rely upon us for understanding, and, to the uttermost of our ability, carrying out his wishes. Indeed, our home became more like a general's tent upon the battlefield, with the hurried, ceaseless tramp of soldiers marching here and there, and with the continuous boom of cannon in our ears. And yet it was a strange combination of peace with war, of rest with ceaseless activity, of joy in the midst of tribulation.

But it was on the platform that my mother was best known to the public. I often wondered what could be the secret of her popularity as a preacher, for she was one who never held back her sword from blood. The straightest truth was given forth in the most pointed words, and yet with an unction and a tenderness that disarmed either criticism or opposition. Week after week the same rows of carriages would be drawn up before her hall, the same crowds of eager listeners would hang upon her lips, and each series of meetings would conclude with continually increasing congregations, while numbers of all classes and characters of sinners would throng the mercy-seat for salvation.

I think I see her in those early Army days, when our soldiers were few, bands had not been heard of, and my mother had often to stand, single-handed and unaided, to face the large and refined audiences drawn together by the mere announcement of her name. Her vehement denunciations of wrong-doing still ring in my ears—her bold advocacy of the right, her championship of the oppressed, her zeal for the cause, her beautiful self-forgetfulness, her transparent simplicity, her invincible courage, all, all

are written as with iron pen in the rock of my memory forever.

She is gone! And yet her spirit seems to hover over our Army host. Her teachings are engraven upon our banners! The inspiration of her life is still present with us. Her example has encouraged a glorious crowd of women warriors to rise up and follow in her footsteps.

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

Most of us have seen in the shop windows a picture of a very small dog, sitting in a melancholy attitude, and wearing around his neck a huge iron ring, which is attached on each side to a chain thick enough to restrain an elephant. Underneath is written, "The country is safe." This picture is recalled to mind by the elaborate precautions taken for fear the small party of Armenian refugees sent over by Lady Henry Somerset and Frances Willard should become a public charge.

There were only 347 of them, all told. With few exceptions, they were young men in the prime of life. They were able and willing to work; and the Salvation Army, the W. C. T. U. and a number of private individuals were able and willing to take care of them till work was found for them. Moreover, the Armenians have this excellent quality (from a civic point of view) that they very seldom become a public charge, even when they have no influential American friends. They take care of one another.

There are more Armenians in Massachusetts than in any other State, and more in Worcester than in any other city. Worcester has been for years the head centre for Armenians in the United States. While negotiations were pending for the admission of the refugees, the Worcester Armenians telegraphed to Washington, calling attention to the fact that not an Armenian was on the rolls of the city charities. "During the past four hard years," they said, "the Armenians have taken care of each other." The Armenian colonies in the different towns about Boston offered to be responsible each for a given number of the refugees, and to take care of them till they found work. Altogether, it is safe to say that no immigrants have landed this year who were less likely to become a public charge.

Nevertheless, it was thought that Uncle Sam must be still further protected. Bonds were required. It was demanded at first that two securities of \$500 each should be found for every refugee; but petitions for leniency poured in upon the authorities at Washington, and they finally instructed the immigration commissioners to accept one bond of \$100 for each refugee. The bonds were furnished; and the Armenians were at last released. But the negotiations had dragged on so long that a bill of \$475 had accumulated for their board at Ellis Island; and this had to be paid before they could be allowed to land. It was paid by the Salvation Army and the W. C. T. U.

Mrs. S. S. Fessenden, president of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U., went on to New York three times, engineered the matter through, and finally returned in triumph with her party. The W. C. T. U.'s of Maine, Massachusetts, New York and Delaware, each took charge of a number

of the refugees, and individual friends, the present writer included, took charge of others. Mr. M. H. Gulesian generously gave the use of one floor of his factory, at 12 to 16 Waltham Street, Boston, rent free, as a temporary home for our party. Many friends contributed clothes; others sent money to pay for food; the papers were most friendly and helpful in advertising the fact that Armenian refugees could be hired for farm and house work; and they are rapidly being placed in situations where they can be earning wages and learning English at the same time. Anybody who wishes to hire one, for farm work or housework, is invited to call at the temporary home and select his man. There are no women among them. We have been flooded with applications for Armenian women to do housework, some of the requests coming from as far away as California.

That there is a demand for help nearer home is proved by such letters as the following, from a farmer in South Billerica, Mass.:

Mrs. ——, of Concord, has called my attention to your article.

You are right in saying, practically, that the most serious problem in the country is that of help. On the farm it is almost impossible to secure trusty, careful men, who will take interest in their work; and as to house servants, that is almost out of the question. I have been into intelligence offices full of girls, and not been able to find one willing to go a few miles into the country. A short time ago I drove half a day trying to find a woman to help my wife get dinner for a lot of extra hands, and did not succeed. We cannot find a woman who will come to the house to do our washing, at fifteen cents per hour. If that is the case eighteen miles from Boston, close to several towns, and in a populous neighborhood, what must it be further back, where houses are scattered and neighbors few? I shall take the first opportunity to call upon you and ask about your Armenians.

This is commended to those who fear we are displacing American workers to make room for Armenians. A. S. B.

A WOMAN AS AN ENGINEER.

"One of the pleasures of camping at Mountain Home, California," says the *Tulare Register*, "is an occasional visit to the lumber mill, and a pleasant chat with the engineer, Mrs. Cherbborne, of Porterville, wife of the proprietor of the mill." This lady learned her profession many years ago, from her father, who was a mill owner. An emergency arising, he wisely concluded that the accident of sex need not deprive him of the assistance of his capable daughter. He therefore instructed her in the mysteries of steam propulsion. She has since added to her practical knowledge the theoretical part taught in books, and expects soon to receive a diploma showing her competency to run a locomotive. Mrs. Cherbborne is found amid the whirling machinery and flying sawdust, arrayed not in bloomers, but in a neat pink gingham dress, straw hat and strong buckskin gloves. She has usually done her own firing, with the assistance of a small son, but this summer she injured one of her hands, just as a man might do, and was obliged to employ

a fireman for a time. But, as she remarked with a smile, "It wore him all out, as he wasn't used to it." It seems that he fired too much from the front and experienced the discomforts felt by those employees of Nebuchadnezzar who sought to use the three Hebrew children for fuel.

The work in which Mrs. Cherbborne is engaged has proved a financial benefit to herself and family, as she can employ a woman in the kitchen for much less than would pay an engineer, and she also enjoys her work. She says: "Of course it is easier than housekeeping. It is a man's work and there is only one thing to attend to, while in housekeeping one must think of a hundred things at once."

The subject of this sketch is a woman of ideas and an enthusiastic equal suffragist, and those who have listened to her public utterances say that she makes an able and convincing argument for woman's advancement.

THE CALIFORNIA AMENDMENT.

While men and women alike watched eagerly for the result of the national election, many women all over the country have been looking in anxious suspense for news of the woman suffrage amendment in California. A despatch from Mrs. Ellen C. Sargent, president of the California W. S. A., received on the morning of the day the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* goes to press (Nov. 5), says:

As far as heard from, State outside city, between four and five thousand majority in favor; San Francisco, sixteen thousand majority against.

The only surprising thing about this result is the closeness of the vote. An actual majority of the men in California are of foreign birth, and wine-growing is one of the chief business interests of the State. Under the circumstances, it would have been little less than a miracle if the amendment had carried. That woman suffrage should carry all California outside of San Francisco is a triumph, and will be an astonishment to the opponents of suffrage, as well as to many of its friends. It shows what thorough and admirable campaign work had been done.

The lines were clearly drawn, even more clearly than usual. Every religious convention held in California while the amendment was pending passed resolutions in its favor. The Liquor League organized from one end of the State to the other to oppose it. The colleges, the churches, the teachers' conventions, the philanthropic societies, the women's clubs, the educated and respectable people generally, favored it. But the ignorance and vice of California were against it, and the slums of San Francisco turned the scale.

The women of California, with their Eastern helpers, made the finest campaign ever yet made for a suffrage amendment in any State—the most thorough, the most systematic and the best organized. Heroic work was done by a multitude of women. Miss Anthony, at seventy-six, went up and down the State, speaking day and night, putting her whole heart into the campaign, working as few young women are able or willing to work. The disappointment to her will be a real grief to thousands of

women who love her, and who know how unsparring of herself she has been in this campaign.

But the work done has not been wasted. The seed so freely sown will yet spring up and bear a golden harvest in the Golden State. In going over my mother's old letters, while preparing her biography, I have lately been reading those written in 1877, when woman suffrage was defeated in Colorado. Mrs. Margaret W. Campbell and the other brave women who had travelled up and down over the mountains, and borne cold and hunger and fatigue in preaching the gospel, were sorely disappointed; and the enemy boasted that woman suffrage was buried forever. But this year, at the fifth presidential election after that defeat, Colorado women have voted for president side by side with their husbands and brothers.

The great educational work that has been done in California has laid a solid foundation for the triumph that is sure to come sooner or later. The Colorado women waited sixteen years. But woman suffrage sentiment is increasing in geometrical progression, and California women may not have to wait nearly so long. Meanwhile, the memory of the magnificent campaign they made will remain as an inspiration in the hearts of reform workers, long after the storm and fury of the presidential election have died away. Yet, Freedom! yet thy banner, torn, but flying,

Streams, like the thunder storm, against the wind;
Thy trumpet voice, though broken now and dying,
The loudest still the tempest leaves behind.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

CONGRESSMAN BARROWS.

The election of Rev. Samuel J. Barrows as Congressman from the Tenth Massachusetts district is a matter of congratulation among all good citizens, irrespective of party. It is especially gratifying to woman suffragists, to civil service reformers, to the advocates of prison reform, of justice to the Indians, of protection to the persecuted Armenians, and of every progressive measure that can be promoted by national legislation.

H. B. B.

"Woman's Place in Civilization" is the subject of a course of twelve lectures which Rev. George W. Cooke began in Follen Church, East Lexington, Mass., on Sunday evening, Nov. 1. They treat of woman in the home, in social life and in the State. The first lecture was a general outline of the subject. It also discussed the relations of men and women to each other as factors of civilization, and how they differ from and supplement each other. These lectures are deeply interesting and profoundly suggestive. They should be widely heard and warmly welcomed.

Among the contents of this week's *Woman's Journal* are: a report of the annual meeting of the Association of Collegiate Alumnae, and State Correspondence from Maine, Texas, New York, Ohio, Pennsylvania and California.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

INCIDENTS OF THE HARVARD TORCH-LIGHT PROCESSION.

On Friday evening, Oct. 30, the Harvard students of the Republican persuasion joined with other college students in a torch-light procession through the streets of Boston.

We were visiting in Cambridge at that time. One of the students presented himself to us beforehand in marching costume—a flowing gown of red furniture calico, with a square yellow cap surmounting his youthful head, and a torch, consisting of a long stick terminating in a little kerosene lamp.

In this gay costume the students marched eight abreast, filling the narrow streets from side to side. The streets were crowded to the curbstone with spectators. Occasionally the torches came to grief, flaring up, dripping streams of lighted kerosene, or exploding altogether.

Two young men marching in the procession were annoyed somewhat by the doings of the student before them. He waved his torch so wildly that it was soon dripping with streams of burning oil, which his neighbors avoided as best they could in the close contiguity of their crowded quarters, until the final explosion at length relieved them.

The crowded sidewalks were quiet and orderly until the procession reached an inferior part of the city, where the spectators consisted largely of shop girls and boys, and a poorly educated class. Then some of the girls, in a spirit of reckless fun, would catch the students by their flowing sleeves, to the peril of these imposing garments. At first the students were taken unawares, but they quickly learned to keep a hand ready to repay these demonstrations by a thrust, a tickle, or a pinch, according to the disposition of the individual. So long as it was but the return of an unbecoming aggression, this was considered by the students as fair play. But a beginning of this kind soon develops a rowdy spirit among the inferior members, and our two students became greatly annoyed at the behaviour of the wild one before them, who soon ceased to discriminate between the ill-behaved and the well-behaved girls lining the sidewalk, and kept making sudden dives and pinches at every attractive girl that he could reach. The two students behind him, jealous for the gentlemanly character of their procession, and the honor of "Fair Harvard," determined to express their indignation. On an especially aggravated and uncalled-for assault, they simultaneously planted a vigorous kick in a convenient region of the offender before them—such a kick as he was likely to feel the effects of for many a day after. Then they drew themselves up solemnly, laughing in their sleeves at the well-deserved punishment.

This was so far satisfactory. But it is sorrowful to think of the mass of ill-bred girls, who, by their foolish behavior, do so much to develop rowdyism, and to lessen the respect for their sex in the men that they are constantly meeting in every department of life. Such crowds of girls, thrust out at an early age from poor homes to earn a living in factories, stores, domestic service, boarding-houses, hotels,

bar-rooms, etc., untaught, devoid of the nobler influences! Surely it is incumbent on our educated and philanthropic ladies to take part in the movements to organize these girls, and inspire them with an idea of noble and self-respecting manners, and a sense of the great influence that they must necessarily exert for good or for evil—for the elevation or for the degradation of their sex.

S. E. B.

MISS PHELPS ON SUFFRAGE.

The new autobiography of Elizabeth Stuart Phelps is a charming book. Miss Phelps frankly avows her sympathy with the woman suffrage movement. She says:

"It is almost impossible to understand now what it meant when I was twenty-five, for a young lady reared as I was, on Andover hill, to announce that she should forthwith approve and further the enfranchisement of her own sex. Seen beside the really great martyrdoms and dedications of the 'causes' which throb through our modern life, this seems an episode only large enough to irritate a smile. Yet I do not to this hour like to recall, and I have no intention whatever of revealing, what it cost me. . . . I believe in women; and in their right to their own possibilities in every department of life. I believe that the methods of dress practised among women are a marked hindrance to the realization of those possibilities, and should be scorned or persuaded out of society. I believe that the miseries consequent on the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors are so great as imperiously to command the attention of all consecrated lives; and that while the abolition of American slavery was numerically first, the abolition of the liquor traffic is not morally second. . . . I believe that the condition of our common and statute laws is behind our age to an extent unperceived by all but a few of our social reformers; that wrongs mediæval in character, and practically resulting in great abuses and much unrecorded suffering, are still to be found at the doors of our legal system; and that they will remain there till the fated fanatic of this undeveloped 'cause' arises to demolish them."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE LEAFLETS.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

Price of Single Leaflets, 15 cents per hundred of *one kind*, postpaid.

Price of Double Leaflets, 30 cents per hundred of *one kind*, postpaid.

No Leaflets sold in numbers less than one hundred, except that samples of forty different Leaflets are sent by mail for 10 cents.

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Woman Suffrage in Wyoming.

Wyoming Speaks for Herself.

Objections to Woman Suffrage Answered, by Henry B. Blackwell.

The Nonsense of It, by T. Wentworth Higginson.

The Bible for Woman Suffrage, by Rev. J. W. Bashford.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Municipal Suffrage for Women, No. 2, by Ednah D. Cheney.

Woman's Rights Fables, by Lillie Devereux Blake.

Prepare for Suffrage, by Orra Langhorne.

How to Organize a Suffrage Association, by Mary E. Holmes.

A Duty of Women, by Frances Power Cobbe.

The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.

Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage
Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by Eliza Sproat Turner.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.

Equal Rights for Women, by George William Curtis.

The Gains of Forty Years, by Lucy Stone.

Fair Play for Women, by George Wm. Curtis.

Lucy Stone, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Woman Suffrage, by Rev. James Freeman Clarke.

Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.

Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.

Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.

Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage

The Star in the West, by Virginia D. Young.

Suggestions of a Line of Study.

Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke on Equal Rights.

The Military Argument, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.

Presidential Suffrage, by Hon. Edwin C. Pierce.

A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.

A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.

Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

Also for sale:

Woman Suffrage Cook-book, 50 cents.

Yellow Ribbon Speaker, 50 cents.

Woman Suffrage and the Commonwealth, by George Pellew, 10 cents.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Woman's Column.

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A TWO-THIRDS VOTE IN IDAHO.

State No. 4 has wheeled into line for woman suffrage.

An unexampled victory for woman suffrage has been achieved in the State of Idaho. Hitherto, suffragists have only sought to attain for woman suffrage constitutional amendments the customary majority of votes for the question, whereby amendments of State constitutions are usually adopted. But in Idaho, on Nov. 3, more than two-thirds of the votes cast on the question were recorded for woman suffrage.

And yet it is claimed by the opponents of woman suffrage that by a peculiar wording of the suffrage clause of the Idaho State Constitution, two-thirds of all the votes cast at a general election are needed, and that these not having been given for suffrage, the amendment is lost!

Such a provision was never intended by the men who voted for the new constitution. It would be unjust, unusual, undemocratic, and unrepublican. We do not believe that the Supreme Court of Idaho will so interpret the State Constitution.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

WOMEN IN THE FAR WESTERN RESULT.

Among the notable results of the election was the probable adoption of a woman suffrage amendment in Idaho. It appears that a majority of those voting on this amendment were favorable to it, but they fail to constitute a majority of all who went to the polls, and so the courts will be asked to settle the question. No doubt the decision will override the technicality which has been raised, and Idaho will join its neighbors—Wyoming, Colorado and Utah—in extending the elective franchise to women.

This group of States forms a nucleus for practical demonstration of most encouraging proportions. Nor does it rest altogether on untried experiment. Wyoming's earlier experience has been watched and studied, and the best evidence of its success is to be found in the adoption of the reform by neighboring States which are in a position best to judge of the results. Some of the Eastern papers are having much fun over the election of Mattie Hughes Cannon to the Utah State Senate by a large plurality over her husband, Angus M. Cannon, who was a

candidate for the same seat—thus realizing the situation in that silly attempt at stage moralizing contained in Hoyt's "A Contented Woman." But so far as is known the Cannon family is at peace with itself, and this is what the Salt Lake Tribune says of the work and influence of the women in the recent campaign:

In the late campaign the ladies of Utah did first-rate work. They organized their clubs; they spoke in the various meetings; they were as earnest in enthusiasm for their cause as the men, and while at this writing we cannot yet tell what the effect of their vote is to be upon the election, all people of all shades of opinion will agree that the campaign was softened and in a measure electrified by the earnest and patient work of the female voters.

And in another place the Tribune comments on the fact that "the late campaign was the most respectable one ever carried on in Utah; there was hardly anything that passed in the press or anything that was heard on the stump which was personally abusive or malicious. Orators on both sides treated their opponents with perfect fairness and consideration, and while the campaign was warm, and while all sides strove earnestly to win, there were forbearance and respect all through, which were most commendable." — Springfield Republican.

REGISTER, WOMEN, REGISTER!

The women of Boston and other Massachusetts cities, who wish to vote for school committee, must go at once to the office of the Board of Registrars and have their names placed on the list. The registration will close in Boston Nov. 25, at 5 P. M. The office is in the old Court House, back of City Hall. Hours daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. No evening registration. Remember the text, "Be faithful over a few things, and I will make you ruler over many things."

WOMAN SUFFRAGE IN VERMONT.

People and papers that are saying, according to the methods of treating the subject which has been familiar for forty years, that, of course, the members of that branch of the Vermont Legislature which has voted unanimously to grant municipal suffrage to women do not mean anything by it, except to amuse the petitioners with false pretences, will do well to bear in mind the fact that the time when woman suffrage was thought to be a good joke has gone by.

With three States of the Union where women enjoy the exercise of all the political rights possessed by men; with women two years ago sitting as members, and very influential members, in the Legislature of one State; with a woman just elected to sit in the upper branch of the

Legislature of another State; with the choice of presidential electors in yet another State determined by the balance of power in the ballot-holding hands of women last Tuesday; with the government of a great number of municipalities in the hands of women in various States; it is just a little too late in the day to assume that when men, in the exercise of their sacred trust and the fulfilment of their oaths of office, vote to grant a measure of political justice to women, it is done out of mere mockery.

The people in Massachusetts who have heavy pecuniary interests vested in gambling-houses, drunkard-manufactories, and nameless institutions of vice and crime, were, to do them justice, much too shrewd to take any such view of the situation a couple of years ago, when the popular branch of the Massachusetts Legislature voted by a large majority to grant municipal suffrage to women. The men whose trade is to destroy homes took fright, with good reason, and exerted themselves with desperation and success.

—Boston Advertiser, Nov. 10.

The annual convention of the National-American W. S. A. will be held the last week in January. The place will probably be Des Moines, Ia.

MISS GRACE E. PATTON, of the Colorado State Agricultural College, has just been elected State superintendent of public instruction, to succeed Mrs. Angenette M. Peavey.

MRS. M. S. WADE, of Chicago, manufactures the peculiar yellow tissue-paper used by the Associated Press and the telegraph companies, etc., and she has gained a fortune by it. The process is a secret. She never advertises, but she has all she can do to fill the orders she receives.

The Vermont Senate, last Thursday, Nov. 5, passed the Municipal Woman Suffrage bill by an almost unanimous vote, only one Senator voting against it. This bill, in previous years, has several times passed the House, but hitherto has always been defeated in the Senate. Now the Senate takes the lead. The world moves!

MRS. MARGARET W. CAMPBELL, whose years of service have endeared her to all Iowa suffragists, has, with her invalid husband, closed their beautiful home in the environs of Des Moines, and gone to Joliet, Ill., to reside. Mr. and Mrs. Campbell's only son lives in Joliet.

MISS VIVIAN SARTORIS, Gen. Grant's granddaughter, will "come out" in Washington this winter, and a number of parties are being arranged for her. Mrs. Nellie Grant Sartoris, as well as her mother, lives in Washington, with her children. Her son, Algernon, who has been travelling in Europe with a tutor, has just returned and entered the Columbian Law School.

POLITICS AT WELLESLEY.**A LIVELY ACCOUNT BY A STUDENT WHO IS A GOLD BUG.**

During the last few weeks of the presidential campaign, the girls of Wellesley College manifested much interest. On Saturday night, seventeen days before election, they gave a gold rally in the barn. The interior was gayly decorated with pictures of McKinley and Hobart, flags, lanterns and transparencies, some of which were quite cleverly gotten up. The cheer was:

Flippity, flippity flop,
McKinley is on top!

Many other cheers and exclamations were shouted throughout the rally, somewhat interrupting the speakers. A large number of the girls gave short talks upon the silver question, which were fully as intelligent as many that are delivered upon the subject. The silver faction did all in their power to break up the meeting, and became so boisterous that they were removed from the barn by force. But even this did not disconcert them. They marched around under the windows, serenading the "gold bugs" with such cries as:

We are few, but we are true,
Bryan, Bryan, we're for you.

After the rally, about 500 of the girls took part in a torchlight procession. The night was dark, but a starry effect was produced as the lights travelled up and down the hills of the college grounds. The air fairly resounded with songs, cheers and laughter.

The next Saturday night there was a silver rally. As there were only about twenty-five silverites in college, many of the girls changed their sentiments for the occasion. Some of them formed a "Fifty-cent Club," and adorned their dresses with silver paper half-dollars. They had numerous placards and signs. One of their cheers was:

Tra la la la, tra la la la,
We are the Fifty-cent Club, ha ha!

There was also another club, whose members were decorated with gold paper, and carried placards reading, "We are open to conviction," and "Talk is cheap." The silverites and their temporary converts carried flags, pictures of Bryan and transparencies with the phrases, "Bryan the people's friend," "Silver the people's money," "The masses, not the classes," etc. The speeches passed off glibly. One of the features of the evening was the band. The musicians wore dark dresses and caps with the correct pompons, while the drum-major had the white sash and huge plume, *comme il faut*. The instruments consisted of one drum and about fifteen combs. This band furnished much entertainment, especially when they "tuned up" before each selection.

It was not only from the speeches of the girls, however, that the college received enlightenment upon the financial question. On Monday evening of the week before election, Edward Atkinson spoke from the gold standpoint, and the Saturday afternoon following, in the "current topic" hour, Robert Treat Paine lectured upon the advantages of free coinage of silver.

Flag day was duly observed by the col-

lege. The large silk flag belonging to the political society was hung in the Centre, rooms were decorated with smaller flags, and most of the girls wore tiny flags. Some hung the national colors from their windows, and one enthusiastic silverite, who possessed a bow-window, ornamented it most gorgeously with Bryan pictures, banners and flags.

All this preliminary interest led naturally to a mock ballot. In the last week of the campaign, on Tuesday and Wednesday, office hours were held for registration. A poll-tax of one cent was paid, and then by the usual process each person was made a voter. Tuesday the polls were open from 9 to 6. In the Centre three booths were formed by screens, and in these booths the voters cast their ballots. The results of the mock ballots were as follows: McKinley and Hobart 447, Palmer and Buckner 23, Bryan and Sewall 21, Levering and Johnson 3, Bryan and Watson 0.

The interest of the whole college was duly excited over the real election. All were so anxious to hear the returns that arrangements were made with the operator at the station to telephone the results as fast as they were received. By 9 o'clock it was known that Illinois, Maryland, Iowa, and Kentucky were all for McKinley. At one o'clock the final result was learned. Several of the girls who had set alarm clocks went from room to room with the tidings. Demonstrations of any sort were forbidden at that hour, but the next morning the jubilee began. The girls all wore the national colors, the buildings were draped, inside and out, and even the breakfast-tables were gay with the red, white and blue. The newsboys were bought out in no time, and the air fairly resounded with songs and cheers. Then all flocked to the chapel, which was also decorated with flags. The Bryanites entered in a body, dressed in deep mourning. The president made a short speech and prayer, and "America" was sung. All pushed their way again to the Centre and kept up the cheering until silenced by the firm but gentle voice of the president, saying: "Citizens! remember that the labors of the next campaign begin at nine o'clock."

In the evening, the whole college went to an adjoining field and circled around a huge bonfire. Once again all shouted and cheered for the United States and for McKinley.—*Springfield Republican*.

MORE PLACES WANTED.

A young woman who is partially through a course of study in Boston finds herself unexpectedly without means to continue unless she can work for her board. Will not some home open its doors and give her shelter and the privilege of working to pay for what she shall receive? Address Mrs. Barrows, for X. Y. Z., 141 Franklin Street, Boston.

A strong young American Protestant of twenty four wishes work of some kind. Has been a bookkeeper in an insurance office, also a shipper in wholesale clothing house. Is very practical, and can adapt himself to almost anything. Best of references. Address W. T. M., 184 Bigelow Street, Brighton, Mass.

A shoe-dealer writes:

I am an Englishman, seven years in this country, and as such am badly handicapped; for there seems to be, for no fault of mine, a strong feeling against everything English among a certain class, who will not patronize me. I keep a custom shoe shop, and do first-class work at prices the lowest consistent with good stock and getting a living, but I am surrounded by Jews, Italians, Swedes, etc., who can live cheaper, use inferior stock, and work for prices I cannot compete with; and I am very anxious to get away from it. I have tried and tried; have advertised in vain. I have none of that quality vulgarly called "gall," and no friends of influence to speak a word for me. It seems so hard to me, knowing as I do that I should fill any position I might get, with the utmost faithfulness and zeal. I am not looking for big money, simply a fair living. I would jump at a night watchman's job, or janitor, or anything where faith and trust would be appreciated. I am forty-five, have been a bandsman in the English army, have a wife and three sons, two of whom have been out of work for some time until recently. Address V. D., Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

PRIVATE ADVICES FROM CALIFORNIA.

Mrs. N. W. Palmer, of Oakland, Cal., in a private letter to Miss Anna Warner, at present visiting in Boston, gives the following interesting particulars, which we are kindly permitted to print:

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., Nov. 5, 1896.

My dear Anna:—We were "snowed under" on election day, of which you may have heard from the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL*. The only consolation is that "snow" sometimes melts, and we shall immediately reorganize and try to get up sufficient enthusiasm to do the melting. For the three days before election, I did not believe we should win, and when on Sunday the Catholics came out in a circular, telling the faithful ones to vote "No," I gave up. The Liquor Association also made arrangements to get all the bad women in Oakland to go around in carriages, and to act loudly and boisterously, and so disgust men, who might believe they represented the suffrage cause. We found out this contemplated action on Monday A.M., and the Monday night papers exploited the fact that these women would be at the polls, and telling the public they did not represent our cause. The Liquor Association did have them there, and Mr. Fitzmorris said they climbed up on the gas poles on Washington Street, shouting to men to "vote for the sixth amendment!" It was the liquor interest that killed us, and the Republican party that followed their behest to vote "No." Some of the knowing ones say that the bill was passed in the Legislature by the advice of the liquor men, who knew they could defeat us at the polls, and wished to make a test and settle it, as they said. But so far from "settling it," they have only aroused good men and women to much greater zeal and enthusiasm, and the women are to keep up all the organizations and go on fighting.

Margaret and I watched the count at the eighth precinct of the First Ward. We got there just as the polls were declared closed (5 o'clock), and from then to 11.35 we kept tally in the front part of a store which had served for the polls. We had our credentials and authority, and were treated in the most courteous and pleasant manner, and it was not at all disagreeable to do. Tiresome it was, and to watch the "noble" men trying to put down straight marks and find their places on the tally sheets, to say nothing of the way in which some of the tickets were

marked, helped to humiliate and incense me. One man went into the booth, and simply folded up his ticket without putting a mark of any kind on it, and deposited it in the ballot-box, and went home feeling that he had made the men believe he had exercised the "greatest privilege of the American citizen." So proud of it was he that he would not admit that he could not read or write! We ran behind from the start, and ended in this precinct, 51 for, to 125 against. The only ward that carried the amendment was the seventh (East Oakland). There we had a majority of 200.

We got home as soon as we could, took a cup of coffee and went up to headquarters, where we immediately knew that the amendment was lost. W. was watching at 619 San Pablo, 7th precinct of our ward, with Mrs. McMath. They were treated nicely, too, and so say all the women who "watched" the count, even here in the city, so that the stock argument of women being treated badly at the polls is also "snowed under." We got home about 2 A. M., tired and weary, humiliated and faint at heart, as we realized the mighty power which was against us, and very sad over the fact that we were killed by the Republican party. Alameda, on which we had relied, went against us. Berkeley carried by a small majority. The city went solid against us, not a precinct carrying, and voting three to one against. The returns are not all in, and the country news is encouraging, but whatever we may get there will not do away with the majority which San Francisco and Oakland have given against it.

Well, we are standing it beautifully, and I am proud of the women. The State Association meets to-day; reception to the Eastern women to-night, and the last rally to-morrow night. I am all right, and ready to begin over again. Mrs. Campbell has called a meeting of the Third Ward Club for Monday night, to make plans for the next campaign. It remains to be seen how stanch and loyal and enthusiastic the members are. Miss Mills never had any hope that we would carry, and I do not believe the other women did. Miss Hay says that "Aunt Susan" said, "She did not care for herself; she was used to defeat; but she did feel sorry for the women of California, who were not." I will mail you papers and clippings about the election soon. The State has probably gone for McKinley, and for his election I am glad, but for the Republicans of California I have nothing but contempt, for their slavish adherence to the liquor men.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

There was a good attendance last Tuesday at the Fortnightly. Mrs. Esther T. Boland took the chair until the arrival of Mrs. J. W. Smith.

Miss E. U. Yates, the gifted young lecturer, who is now taking a special course at Radcliffe College, gave an account of the California campaign, in the earlier months of which she participated. She described the result of the election as "the most encouraging defeat we have ever had."

Brief addresses were made by Mrs. Howard, of Oakland, Cal., a daughter of Judge Shafter, of Vermont, and by Miss Warner, also of California.

A telegram was read from Hon. Edgar Wilson, of Idaho, and the following resolution was passed unanimously:

Resolved, That we rejoice in the woman suffrage amendment's having obtained more than two-thirds of all the votes cast upon the question in Idaho, and we tender

our thanks to the just and generous men of that State.

Women were urged to register at once to vote for school committee.

Refreshments and a social hour followed.

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

The Armenian refugees who have been sent to places on farms and elsewhere are opening the way for others of their countrymen by the good satisfaction that they give.

A farmer in Keene, N. H., who hired three, now writes asking whether we can send more, to supply his neighbors.

A store-keeper in Somers, Conn., writes of the Armenian sent to him: "He seems quite contented, and easy to learn. Our children have taught him his letters already, and he is beginning to read. Have you more good bright fellows like him to find places for? I might place two or three more in good families here."

A farmer in Blandford, Mass., writes: "I saw the man you sent to Mr. _____, of Russell, last Tuesday, and I want one at once."

A lady in Dublin, N. H., writes, after trying one for a week: "If the young Armenian holds out as he has begun, we shall be perfectly satisfied with him. He is very willing to do, eager to learn everything, and very neat. I wish we could take another."

"He catches on to English very fast, and he is as neat as wax," a gentleman from West Newton said of the man he had hired.

A lady in the same neighborhood, who employed another, expresses herself as delighted with him. She finds him quick to learn and very grateful for teaching.

A lady in Winter Hill says that the young man whom she took was able within a week to understand almost everything she said to him. She is satisfied with his willingness, and more than satisfied with his quickness in learning.

A lady in Roxbury, who took a particularly bright and deft man, tells us it is really against her conscience to keep him, because she feels that he is worth so much more wages than she can afford to pay him. She is going to pass him on to some place where he will have higher pay, while she takes a less intelligent man and trains him.

Among forty or more who have been sent out, only two have been returned to us as unsatisfactory. This was not because of any dishonesty, but because they were not found sufficiently strong and brisk for the work required of them.

The Massachusetts W. C. T. U. has transferred its party of refugees from Revere to the Gulesian building at 16 Waltham St., Boston, because in the city they are more accessible. Persons wishing to hire one for farm or house work can call and select their man.

Mrs. Baker, of the W. C. T. U., tells me that some of the white-ribbon women have reproached her, under the impression that the W. C. T. U. had abandoned its refugees. This is an entire mistake. Mr. M. H. Gulesian generously gives them their lodging free, but the W. C. T. U. provides for their other expenses, sends

benevolent women daily to give them lessons in English, solicits contributions of food, etc., for them, and exerts itself to get them situations.

Mr. Gulesian has been lodging smaller parties of refugees in his building, free of charge, for two or three years past; and during the last week or two he has spent a great part of his time and energy in seeing the present large party of his countrymen bathed, clothed, shaved and generally looked after, as well as taught American ways. He has also arranged to have them attend evening school every night until they get situations.

A sufficient amount of clothing has now been sent in by kind friends for all the refugees, except in the line of underwear and overcoats. Gifts of this kind would still be acceptable.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

The annual executive committee meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States will be held in Boston, Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

The women's Republican clubs of the State of Illinois will hold a ratification meeting in Chicago, Nov. 24, in honor of the election of Mary Turner Carriel, of Jacksonville, Ill., to the position of trustee of the University of Illinois.

There is a good deal of interest in the mid-year meeting of the New England Woman Suffrage Association, which will be held at Augusta, Me., during the session of Legislature. The president, Mrs. H. J. Bailey, of Winthrop Centre, and Mrs. E. S. Osgood, of Portland, are committee of arrangements, and Miss Ella Adams, of Portland, and Mrs. S. F. Hamilton, of Saco, committee on entertainment. It is hoped each New England State will send two delegates, who will be entertained by the State Association.

The Woman's Charity Club of this city will open the "Noah's Ark Bazaar" in Mechanics' Building, next Monday, Nov. 16. The proceeds are for the free hospital for women. The numerous women's clubs are taking an interest in this unique affair, and furnish tables of salable goods. Mrs. Annie G. Murray, who will be in charge of the New England Woman's Press Association table at "Noah's Ark," has a wonderfully interesting collection of autographs and photographs of celebrated people, these being the only articles that will be offered at this booth.

MISS S. F. LORING, of Concord, Mass., while visiting in Fredericksburg, Va., last summer, became very much interested in that historic city, and has prepared a paper on the subject which she will be glad to give before any organization having a place in its winter programme for such a paper. Miss Loring had access to manuscripts and pamphlets not usually made public, and has photographs of old historic mansions both externally and internally, the Mary Washington monument, etc. She has many anecdotes of the time of Washington and his associates, as well as tales of the Civil War, and is prepared to discuss the Fredericksburg of the past century and of to-day.

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

PROGRESS AND PROGRESSIVE WOMEN IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

Editor Woman's Column:

Last month I visited our beautiful South Carolina metropolis, the city of Charleston. The town is always full of attractions to me, not only on account of its old historic places, but for its natural beauties, the chief of which is its magnificent bay and necklace of emerald islands. The city is just now felicitating itself on the establishment of direct trade with Europe, an arrangement having been effected by the Carolina & Georgia Railroad, in partnership with a Liverpool firm, by means of which a new steamship line will in a few weeks begin operations. This trans-Atlantic service will be known as the "Johnson Blue Cross Line," and will most assuredly bring a huge volume of business into our lovely old city, so that I hope when next I invite the N. A. W. S. A. to hold its annual meeting there, our sisters of the East, West and Middle States will be electrified by as lively a spirit of enterprise as that which stirred their hearts in Atlanta in 1895. The "Johnson Blue Cross Line" has already steamships operating out of Boston, New York, Baltimore and Montreal.

While in Charleston, I called on Doctor Sarah Campbell Allan, a Charleston young lady who, in a medical examination at Columbia, two years ago, distanced fifteen male competitors. She was appointed physician to the woman's department of the State Insane Asylum at Columbia, and has served most acceptably ever since. The doctor is a sweet-faced, sweet-voiced young woman, winsome in manner, and with an air of the highest breeding. She recently issued an appeal for aid in furnishing a new woman's hospital, an adjunct of the Insane Asylum, especially asking for donations of pictures and articles that will please the eye and attract the fancy of those under treatment. She finds the unfortunates under her care, even the children with most imperfectly developed brains, exquisitely sensitive to their surroundings, as well as to kindness, and her idea is to bring something of the beauty of art, as light, into those darkened lives. Those who desire to aid this tender charity can write to Doctor Sarah Campbell Allan, at Columbia, S. C.

The readers of the WOMAN'S COLUMN are familiar with the name of Hemphill, through the faithful countenance given our cause by General Robert R. Hemphill, of South Carolina. A true "chip of the old block" (we don't mean to insinuate that the General is old) is his daughter Mary, who has been press reporter for the South Carolina E. R. A. since 1895. Mary is full of talent, energy and "vim," and has virtually edited her father's paper, the Abbeville *Medium*, for the past eighteen months. On Tuesday last, election day, she knocked into pi the "stock argument against woman suffrage," as invariably paraded by our brother men when we express a desire for representation by a vote. It struck me as such a bright idea for Mary to give an experiment along this well-beaten track of our opponents, that I at once concluded to send you her own account of her experience, which to my mind clearly demon-

strates how altogether safe it would be for women in South Carolina to go to the polls now or hereafter. I append her editorial on the subject.

Nov. 7, 1896. VIRGINIA D. YOUNG.

A VISIT TO THE POLLS.

Man's stock argument against woman suffrage is that the polls are such a dirty place that no woman could afford to go to them and vote. We have often wondered if this could possibly be the truth, and last Tuesday we went down to the polls to see. The election was being held in the Court-House, and the boxes were on each side of the enclosure used for the lawyers' desks. On the right hand side two desks were used for the State boxes, and they were put in a row with the tickets to be voted lying near. On the left hand side were the boxes for presidential electors, and beside them were the tickets. Two benches were placed in front of the boxes, making a passageway for the voter to go through. The court-room was thrown open, and any one could go in.

We made great preparation for the trip. We got Frazier Lyon for an escort, and Miss Edith Riggs and George Gambrell as chaperones, and in much trembling and fear, we started out to see the greatest sight of our lives, a man smarter than a woman, exercising the rights of citizenship.

From the arguments men use, we were sure that there would be great turmoil, cursing and vulgarity, the fumes of whiskey mixed with tobacco smoke, roughs and toughs to push and shove us, negroes by the wholesale, and general rowdiness. There was nothing of the kind. When we went into the court-room, about twenty-five or thirty men were seated around, talking in a quiet tone of voice, and when we walked in even this ceased entirely. One man ventured on a small sixteen-year-old-girl giggle, but it soon died away. We had the whole court-room to ourselves for a while. It was wonderfully quiet after all the excitement we had expected.

The argument against the negro did not pan out, either. We looked everywhere for the negro at the polls, but he wasn't there. There was a good crowd of them on the streets, and they were quiet and orderly. It is to be supposed that the white women could manage the negro women in the same manner.

Not an act or a word of the managers or voters could have offended the most modest of women. Everybody was sober, and their behaviour was fit for the parlor or a religious meeting.

MARY HEMPHILL.

WOMEN LEGISLATORS IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Olive C. Butler, Mrs. Evangeline Heartz and Mrs. M. A. B. Conine, of Denver, have been elected members of the Colorado House of Representatives on the Populist fusion ticket. One of these legislators-elect, Mrs. Butler, is entitled to especially cordial congratulations from Massachusetts, since she is a Massachusetts emigrant, a Boston woman, born under the very shadow of Bunker Hill Monument, and educated in the public and private schools of Massachusetts. She was married in 1866, to Simpson D. Butler, of Lynn, Mass., where they resided until 1880. Then they went to Denver. Mrs. Butler is a prominent worker in the Woman's Relief Corps, and is a post department secretary of Colorado and Wyoming. Mrs. Butler has always taken a deep interest in public affairs,

says the Denver *News*, more especially since the right of suffrage was granted the women of that State.

Mrs. Heartz is a native of Prince Edward Island. While she is not extensively known in public life, she has many friends in her domestic relations. She has taken an interest in city affairs, and is closely allied to the labor element through her husband, Mr. John Heartz, who was for five years president of the Bricklayers' International Union, No. 1, of Denver, and is now its treasurer.

Mrs. Conine is a "club woman." She is serving her second term as president of the North Side Woman's Club, an organization of over 200 members, having been unanimously re-elected last spring. She has for about the same length of time been chairman of the Legislative Committee of the reform department of the Woman's Club of Denver, in which capacity she has spent much time and effort in thoroughly informing herself concerning legislation specially needed by the State. Mrs. Conine has been interested in reform movements for several years, especially since the ballot was granted to Colorado women. According to the Denver *News*, she was nominated and elected without ever having sat in a convention or attached herself to any party, and that she will do herself, her sex and the parties which selected her credit in the Legislature goes without saying among all who know her.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the WOMAN'S COLUMN; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The Hawaiian Government has granted a full pardon and the restoration of her civil rights to ex-Queen Liliuokalani.

Mrs. Fanny B. Ames, factory inspector of Massachusetts, addressed the members of the Union for Industrial Progress, an organization composed exclusively of women, last Sunday afternoon, in Perkins Hall, this city, on "Why Women Workers Should be Classed Separately from Men Workers." She said, in part: "The introduction of machinery has changed women's status in society, and by taking them out of their homes has seemed to introduce new problems. Every census shows that women are gaining more employment in the higher and better paid fields of endeavor. Several good results have followed upon women becoming workers outside of their own homes, chief among these being a greater independence and a growing interest in the well-being of society."

The Woman's Column.

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EDITOR:

Alice Stone Blackwell.

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AT THE FEAST OF THANKSGIVING.

BY DORA READ GOODALE.

Does Plenty throng your neighbors' gates,
And many a lamp blaze merrily,
While Toil like a lean mistress waits
To dole your wage out charily?
Though lingering Sickness haunt your bed,
Hope like a changeling turn to dread,
And Sorrow skulk behind,
Yet when the yearly feast is spread,
Eat with a thankful mind!

Not for broad lands and gold, I wis,
Fat crops and ripening weather,
Our fathers in the wilderness
Knelt and praised God together;
When the grim forest's icy bound
With hardships hemmed the wanderers
round,
When danger lurked behind—
Nay, in death's very teeth, they found
Faith and a thankful mind!
Youth's Companion.

WESTERN WOMEN'S VOTES.

There seems to be a wrong impression among certain of our contemporaries regarding the votes of Western women in the recent election. Thus the Boston *Herald* announces that "the participation of women in the political affairs of our country does not appear to have been productive of the best results, when judged of by the outcome of the last election;" and that "in this late contest, in which, more than in any other we have had for the last quarter of a century, a moral issue was presented, those States in which suffrage was granted to women threw their vote, without an exception, upon what is considered to be the immoral side of the question." Hence it is argued that the women must have voted on the immoral side.

The sole ground for this assertion is that the Democrats seem to have carried, by majorities large or small, three Western States that were known to be in favor of free silver. Because these States on other issues went Republican in other years, the anti-suffrage organs of this section assume that the change was brought about by the vote of the women to a noteworthy extent. As a matter of fact, there is good reason to believe that the Western women as a rule voted for McKinley.

This, at least, is the view held out in the very States where the women voted. Some influential women were undoubtedly on the Bryan side, but the most of

the women who voted are supposed to have supported the honest-money movement. To such an extent is this true that in Colorado it is admitted that "more than 12,000 of the 25,000 votes cast for McKinley and Hobart in Colorado were cast by the women voters." This statement speaks for itself.

In Utah, of course, practically all of the leading Republicans were working for silver. In Wyoming, the Democratic ticket achieved success by only a small plurality. Colorado cast the largest Bryan plurality of any State in the Union. Yet it appears that the women cast "fully half of the sound-money vote." A recent despatch to the New York *Sun* from Colorado confirms this statement, and adds that "it may be safely stated that the women voters here are a conservative element, and form a great and material addition to the independent vote." The *Sun's* despatch also says:

"They were subject to about the same influences as the ordinary run of male voters, but many of them could not be made to believe that the free coinage of silver was so important that the entire Chicago platform should be swallowed. The women of Colorado are great readers of current magazines, and with all the standard publications coming out weekly and monthly in a united stand against the Chicago platform, they were not so ready to accept the doctrines of the silverites as business men in touch with the mining operators of the State." —*Boston Daily Advertiser.*

REGISTER, WOMEN, REGISTER!

The women of Boston and other Massachusetts cities, who wish to vote for school committee, must go at once to the office of the Board of Registrars and have their names placed on the list. The registration will close in Boston Nov. 25, at 5 P. M. The office is in the old Court House, back of City Hall. Hours daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evenng from Friday, Nov. 20, to Wednesday, Nov. 25, inclusive.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

The next Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held at the headquarters of the Association, 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Nov. 24, at 2.30 P. M. The essayist will be Miss Maria E. Spare, a teacher in the English High School at Cambridge. Her topic will be "Festal Days in Foreign Lands." She will describe the Christmas, New Year and Luther celebrations in Germany, the Garden Fête at Dresden, the Queen's Jubilee in England, the Fourteenth of July in France, Distribution of Prizes at the Sorbonne, Day of the Assumption of the Virgin at Bordeaux, and the Festival of St. Lawrence at the

Escorial. Miss Spare has witnessed the festivals she describes.

Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney will preside. Tea, cocoa, and refreshments will be served, as usual. All members of the Association will be admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. All others will be expected to pay fifteen cents at the door.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
President.

ARMENIAN HELP.

Applications for Armenian women to do housework continue to flow in upon us from all sides, in spite of our repeated explanations in the papers that all the refugees are men. It has given us a "realizing sense" of the widespread and pressing nature of the domestic problem. In answering the many afflicted housekeepers who beg us to send them "a strong Armenian girl," we can only urge them to try an Armenian man instead. These young men are, most of them, bright and quick to learn. They are as easy to train as a raw girl, and stronger when trained. Those who have tried them praise their gentleness and neatness.

A great deal of blame has been poured upon the starving seamstress who will not do housework, but what shall be said of the distressed housekeeper who has deliverance within her reach and will not take it? Some women are so situated that they could not conveniently employ a young man for household work; but there are many who could do it perfectly well, and who nevertheless prefer to struggle on with an endless series of incompetent and impertinent girls, rather than try a new departure.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

In Idaho the opponents of woman suffrage are trying to defeat the will of the people as expressed at the polls Nov. 3, by a majority of 5,000 for the Amendment. It is claimed that all votes not cast at all are to be counted against the measure, and that therefore the woman suffrage amendment is defeated. The Supreme Court of the State will decide. Mrs. Ida M. Weaver writes from Boise to the *Woman's Journal*:

"Good honest work was done for the amendment—both by local speakers and by those sent into the State by the National Society. We have won a fair majority of the votes cast on the subject, but are told that a majority of all the voters of Idaho (Indians, Chinamen and negroes included) must be had ere the constitution can be amended. If this construction of our constitution prevail, it is fair to presume that neither the suffrage amendment nor any other amendment will ever be added to the constitution of Idaho."

CLOSING SCENES OF CALIFORNIA CAMPAIGN.

A private letter from a bright young journalist of San Francisco to her aunt in Boston, published by permission, gives graphic and entertaining details of the closing scenes of the campaign:

OAKLAND, CAL., Nov. 6, 1896.

I never saw such a crowd as the Oakland procession the Saturday before election. The procession was three hours in passing. I never saw such a long one before, and hope I never shall again. We wanted to go and see you off, but it was absolutely impossible.

Sunday we rested. The next day, at ten, Nellie and I started out for the race track to hear Miss Shaw and Tom Reed. It commenced at 2 P. M., but nearly every one came early in order to get a good seat, and brought his lunch. There were about 10,000 people there, and Tom Reed is one of the finest speakers I ever heard. He has a remarkably good face and a very pleasant manner. Miss Shaw was in her element. When she began to speak, a good deal of noise was made by those who did not wish her to be heard, and she simply stopped in the middle of a sentence and waited till they quieted down. Mr. Reed introduced her and spoke in favor of suffrage. When Miss Shaw asked if the men would do their duty by the women of California, there were loud cries of "We will! We will!" It was all very encouraging, and after Miss Anthony spoke they gave her three cheers, and we went away happy. Nellie came home with me to dinner, and then we went down to headquarters to see the big parade. It was two hours in passing. There has never been such a time in Oakland before. The University of California boys were in it, and when they got under the headquarters windows, they took off their hats and gave three cheers for woman suffrage.

The next day was that day of days, Nov. 3, and Carrie, Mag, Evelyn, Nellie and I went over to San Francisco to have our photos taken with Aunt Susan and the rest; but they were too busy, so we staid and helped them make out blanks for those who were to watch the count. While we were busy there, the liquor men were busy, and they hired all the fast women in town to go to the polls and work for the sixth amendment, knowing that that would kill it. On Washington Street these women climbed up on the telegraph poles and waved yellow handkerchiefs and cried, "Vote for the sixth amendment!" In some places they threw their arms around the men's necks and asked them to vote for suffrage. Is it a wonder we lost Oakland? Well, we got home at 4, and at 5 Nellie and Mag took a precinct at "the Point," and Mrs. — and I went out on San Pablo Avenue. The polls closed at 5, but they didn't begin to count until 7.30 in our booth. One of the inspectors had a toothache, so they had to stop all proceedings while he went up town and had it pulled. Talk about women's not knowing enough to vote! If women couldn't arrange a voting booth better than those men did, I would like to know the reason why. They took the longest-and hardest way to do everything, and their fingers were all thumbs. They had to follow printed directions for everything they did, and even then would do it wrong and have big discussions as to what the directions meant. When we went in the men were nearly all smoking, but as soon as we came in they all (with the exception of one very young deputy sheriff) stopped at once. The booth was in a bird store! Imagine the odor! It was simply awful. We showed our permit from the supervisors, and the judge of the election read it to the members of the board—and very

hard work he had to read it, too. Commas and periods were unknown to him, and he couldn't tell where a sentence ended or where it commenced.

We were given chairs where we could see every ballot, and were treated with the utmost respect during the entire night. It was against us from the very first—two noes to every yes. It made me terribly blue, but the reporter, who kept coming in with the returns, told us that this was the only precinct in the city where the sixth amendment was behind, and that cheered us up. One old man came in and looked over my shoulder, and said: "How is it going?" I told him, "Against us, here, but for us in the other places, I guess." At that he said, patting me on the shoulder, "I hope so, my dear: have courage; you are a young girl, but you are working for a noble cause, and you will live to see many victories in your day." That nearly broke me up, I can tell you, for I never can stand sympathy. If people will let me alone I can grit my teeth and stand it, but when they say kind things to me, I go to pieces. However, as I was bound I would not show those men how badly I felt, and give them a chance to say women were hysterical, I smiled weakly—very weakly, I am afraid—but still it was a smile and passed as such. Then I began to get sick—Ye gods! how sick! The woman who owned the bird store had taken the birds into the back room, and some one came into the booth with a dog. The dog got into the back room, and caught one of the old lady's parrots, which at once began to scream enough to take the roof off, and all the others immediately took it up, and of all the noise I ever heard, it was the worst. Of course, they had to get the bird away and put the dog out, and all that time the door between was open. Now when the door was closed, there was the usual bird-store odor in the booth, but when it was open, in came waves of hot bird-store odor. It is impossible to describe it. The woman had a hot fire to cook by, and waves of this heated air came in and filled the booth.

The excitement in the booth stopped, but there was an excitement in my head that had not been there before! Every thing got black and began to go round; they could have counted us out a dozen times, and I should never have known the difference. At last one of the men said to me:

"See here, little girl, you want a bit of fresh air and a drop of coffee, don't you?"

I must have said "Yes," for I know he took me to the door and gave me some coffee which he said his wife had sent in. The nectar of the gods could not have tasted better than that did to me, and yet it was so riley that I fairly had to chew it. It made me all right, though, and I went back feeling ready for anything. Oh, the intelligent voter of America, who represents the women! One of them voted for 29 electors! One wrote at the top of his ballot, "I vote for the whole damned ticket." One stamped a cross, X, after what he wanted, and then wrote in lead-pencil "yes" or "no," "North" or "Mitchell," just as he chose. One, wishing to vote for McKinley, and not knowing about the electors, wrote in the name Wm. McKinley, and then put his stamp after it. Several did not vote at all. They could not read, and so did not know where to stamp, but rather than appear disfranchised before their friends, they just went in and folded their ballot and placed it in the box. They realize that to keep the respect of their associates they must at least appear to have the franchise. Imagine being governed by such men! I boiled and boiled, and my disappointment soon gave way to indignation, and righteous indignation at that. I never before had so felt the humiliation of my

position. I feel it now, and I wish every woman in the United States could see herself as she really is—her real position regarding political affairs. Why, there's not a woman, if she once saw things as they are, but would work for her freedom while there was a breath left in her body. Some negroes who came in and stood behind my chair were delighted that the vote was going against us, and they laughed and made remarks about women's not knowing enough, etc. One native-born Chinaman said, "Oh, woman no vote, she no lead (read) enough!" There is a sweet pill for you to swallow! Oh, why won't people see that women are degraded by their position?

At half-past one Nell and Mag came in and said that we might as well go home, for it was going against us all over, and there was no hope. Alameda, upon which we had such hopes, and Berkeley went against us. San Francisco gave 20,000 majority against us. So we went home.

The next morning, at headquarters here, Mrs. W.— was so tired and disappointed that she broke down.

At noon Nell and I went over to the San Francisco headquarters, and there was Miss Hay, smiling and jolly as ever. Southern California was for us. Banning gave 81 votes for, and 51 against. Three cheers for Banning! We only stayed there about an hour, and then Nell went home and to bed, and I went to the meeting of the executive board, where I had to report for the press work and tell my experience as a watcher. Mrs. Babcock waxed eloquent and had the meeting in tears, but they soon got over it. Poor Nellie was done up, but she was brave about it, and will go right to work again.

Thursday we went to the convention, and Nellie and I were chosen as pages and ushers. Kate O. sat right behind me, when Miss Hay said, "Please give your credential cards to Miss W. W., for she has them in charge." I had to stand, so that they could see who I was, and so — knows who I am now.

In the evening they gave a reception to Miss Anthony and the others. We had a splendid time, and we "kids" were kissed by them all. The next day we were at the convention all day. Mrs. Swift was chosen as president. Mrs. Catt was selling some calendars and wanted us to help her, so Miss Shaw asked us to come forward. She didn't see us at first; when she saw Nellie she said, "Here is Miss S. Go right to the left." When she saw me, she said: "Here is Miss W. W., whom I wish to introduce to this convention as the little girl who has won votes by writing some excellent newspaper articles." Then they applauded, and I wanted to go through the floor. It was so unexpected that it took me "all of a heap." Miss Hay mentioned those who had helped in the campaign, and then Miss Shaw said she wanted to speak of one who had been forgotten, because she came here before any of the rest, and worked so hard that she had ruined her health, and lay pale and white on her couch at home. Then she paid the most beautiful tribute to Lucy Anthony I ever heard. She stood there and the tears rolled down her cheeks, and she didn't try to wipe them away. She was pathetic when she spoke of her mother and father that Sunday in Alameda, but it was nothing compared to her words for Lucy. Every one was crying, and then they rose without a word, as a tribute of their esteem for her. Mrs. Sargent then asked Mrs. Blinn to speak of Miss Hay, for she said she had not the words at her command to praise Miss Hay. Mrs. Blinn said, "I cannot—I feel too much to say anything"—and then she broke down and cried. Then Mrs. McCann, a lawyer, got up and made one of the most eloquent speeches I ever heard. She soon had everybody crying about Miss Hay, and when Miss Hay herself got up,

she was crying, too. So we had a very weepy morning, you see.

In the evening we had the big rally at Metropolitan Temple, and it was jammed. We took up a collection of over \$120, the largest we ever took up. Oh, no, I forgot. In the afternoon Miss Hay raised \$1,140 at the convention, and so we closed out of debt. Nellie and I each pledged ourselves to raise \$5.00. I shall sell badges to the suffragists.

The rally was a great success, and public sentiment is with us. Mag and I gave Mrs. Sweet and Miss Hay each a key ring after it was over.

Saturday we had our photos taken, and Miss Shaw nearly spoiled it by getting us laughing. She made puns and joked Molly and poked fun at Aunt Susan, till we nearly died. Once, just before the photographer took the cap off, when we were all quiet, she snickered right out, and then we all had to get quiet again. She signed our photo "Yours for justice," and Miss Hay gave us each a photo, with "With much love to my little friend," on it.

We went to see them off, and rode to 16th Street with them. On the boat we all walked around and talked. It was a regular reception. People stared, and reporters wrote, and we were miserable and in the seventh heaven by turns. Nellie carried Miss Shaw's cape, Mag carried Miss Hay's papers, and I had Miss Shaw's satchel. They were all lovely to us. Miss Shaw kissed us each three times, and let us sit beside her, and so did Miss Hay. The good-byes were hard to make. Mrs. Sperry gave Mrs. Sweet a lovely gold watch with a narrow black ribbon, and on the ribbon for a slide was a star of pearls with a diamond in the centre for California. When I said good-by to Miss Anthony she said: "My dear, I am glad to have known you. I have watched you, and read all your articles. They are good, and you can do a noble work if you will. You are young, with a lifetime before you. Do not give up, but keep on and on and on." Poor dear old lady, how we all love her; and as we said good-bye, it was to wonder if we should ever see her again. As she spoke to me her lips trembled and her eyes filled with tears, and I just broke down. As I turned away, Miss Shaw stood there and held out her arms to me. They are all so kind! I couldn't say good-bye to Miss Hay, for I had no voice. I just put my head on her shoulder with my face in her neck, and she put her arms around me and said, "My dear, dear little girl!" Mrs. Sweet said, "You don't know how we have grown to love you girls." Then she cried, and Miss Hay's voice caught, and I saw her cheeks were wet, too. Ah, it was awful! awful! The whole thing was like a funeral. When they tried to cheer Miss Anthony and one after another broke down and Miss Anthony sat there crying, I wished I had never gone. Miss Shaw was cracking jokes with the tears rolling down her cheeks. But they all said they had not known what dear, true friends they had here, and they would come back. They all found it hard to leave us.

So it is over. I have not told it very graphically, because there were so many things to remember that they would not come in order.

Now, as to what defeated us. It was the Liquor Association and the Republican party. The liquor men paid the Republican party and promised their votes and influence for McKinley if the Republicans would turn down the sixth amendment. This they did, and you see the result. We were sold out. That is the truth of the matter. We got more votes from Democrats than we did from Republicans. But we are going right to work again.

Lovingly,

w.

Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton passed her eighty-first birthday Nov. 12.

HANNAH M. TRACY CUTLER—WIFE AND MOTHER.

Mrs. H. M. Tracy-Cutler's daughter writes to the *Woman's Journal*, which lately published the autobiography of that pioneer suffragist:

"As I turn from the last chapter of Mrs. Cutler's modest sketch of her public labors, so little is told of her active and beneficent work as wife, mother and home-maker, that I am constrained to speak of my dear mother in those relations.

The common belief has been that a suffragist must be ignorant of or indifferent to the arts of housewifery, but there was no kind of domestic handicraft in which Mrs. Cutler was not proficient. For instance, she was an exquisite needlewoman, capable in her youth of executing eighteen different kinds of lace stitches. Spinning, weaving, knitting, tailoring, baking, dairying, basket-weaving, shoe-making, and hat-braiding, were all done by her skilful yet shapely hands. Out-of-doors, she was an expert gardener, and before the Civil War received a medal for making sugar from the African sorghum, and her syrups were awarded the premium at our County Fair.

With all these accomplishments, it is not surprising that she had the faculty of making her family comfortable with scanty means. Twice she underwent the hardships of pioneering; first as a girl coming from Massachusetts to Ohio, and, later, after her second marriage and removal to Illinois. In all our adversities and discomforts, her cheerful courage upheld the household, and she was always ready to point out compensations in our new situation for the advantages left behind.

As we were deprived of school attendance for some years, she personally conducted our studies; but what we learned from our text-books was little, compared with the wider instruction received from her conversation and her example. Love of "all classes and conditions of mankind" inspired her soul, and gave her interest in all who came near her. Hundreds of lives were uplifted and broadened by her generous influence. Her hospitality was as unbounded as her charity, and aid was never denied when asked of her, either in the capacity of neighbor, physician, or judicious adviser.

She trained her daughters to believe in the dignity of housewifely service and in the sacred and binding character of the marriage tie.

The versatility of her abilities was shown in the ease with which she turned from large public interests to perform the sheerest drudgery, but I fear that the unintermitting toil, either mental or physical, with which she taxed herself, caused the breaking-down of her system.

The long illness and death of her older daughter, Mrs. Parker Earle, was followed by glaucoma, which greatly reduced my mother's strength. A few months later she recovered enough to come to me in California. The change of climate benefited her, and for two years she kept up her interest in her life work, attending W. C. T. U. conventions and woman's clubs, occasionally speaking in public, but

with little of her old spirit and magnetism. In September, 1892, she had a light paralytic attack, and with the death of her only and idolized son, the artist, J. M. Tracy, her life really ended, though she was a prisoner in the worn-out body for nearly two years longer.

Happily she was free from suffering, and the sweet serenity of her nature often triumphed over restlessness and weariness. Her speech was greatly impeded, but when she spoke, it was with the dignity and propriety that had always characterized her language. When the hour of her enlargement from the prison-house of clay arrived, the empty garment of flesh was laid beside the dear daughter and son who had gone before. A dutiful daughter, a faithful wife, a loving mother, she had also complied with the command to "heal the sick, feed the hungry, clothe the naked, and visit those in prison."

MARY TRACY MOTT.

NEW SOUTH WALES.

The National Council of Women of New South Wales held its first meeting at the Town Hall, Sydney, Aug. 26. Lady Hampden, president of the Council, presided. The societies present were: The Infants' Home, represented by Mrs. B. F. Marks, honorary treasurer of the Home; the New South Wales Shorthand Writers' and Typists' Society, represented by Mrs. D. E. Armitage, secretary of the Society, and Miss Barrow; the University Women's Association, represented by Miss Louisa Macdonald, M. A., president of the Association, and by Miss J. F. Russell, M. A.; the Women's Hospital, represented by Lady Windeyer, president of the Hospital Committee, and by Mrs. H. W. Fell; the Women's Literary Society, represented by Miss Hamilton; the Women's Coöperative and Silk Growing Association, represented by Mrs. Woodward, president of the Association, and by Mrs. W. H. Armstrong; the Women's Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, represented by Mrs. G. K. Mann, vice-president, and Miss Levvy, secretary of the Society; The Working and Factory Girls' Club, represented by Mrs. M. H. Stephen, vice-president, and Miss Edwards, secretary; Lady Renwick, vice-president of the National Council of Women; Mrs. Robjohns, recording secretary; Miss M. Windeyer, corresponding secretary of the Council; and Madame Rougier and Mrs. Ward, associates of the Council.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

It is intended to give the Armenian refugees and some of their friends a joyous Thanksgiving dinner. Gifts of turkeys, mince pies, cranberries, plum-puddings or other edibles appropriate to the season will be gratefully received at the temporary home, 12 to 16 Waltham Street.

Last Saturday evening a large number of the Armenians of Boston and vicinity, with many American friends, assembled at the home of Mr. Samuel J. Barrows and Mrs. Isabel C. Barrows, 51 Sawyer Avenue, Dorchester, Mass., and presented the Congressman-elect and his wife with a huge Bokhara rug as a token of gratitude for their services in the Armenian cause. An extended report is given in the *Woman's Journal*.

JOHANNA AMBROSIUS (Frau Voigt), the German peasant woman whose poems have made her famous all over Germany and even in the outside world of letters, was a year ago living in a little snow-covered hut, earning her own bread, mending her father's nets, oiling his boots, digging potatoes, cutting wheat, gathering pine-needles to fill beds, shearing sheep, chopping wood, caring for cattle and laboring in the fields. But, like all poets, she *had* to write. When "The Last Song" appeared and was brought to the attention of the Empress, the latter immediately dispatched a messenger to her with gifts and honors, and her obscure peasant life ended.

DR. EMMA W. MOOERS, of Arlington, Mass., has been appointed a member of the medical staff of the Michigan Insane Asylum. Dr. Mooers is a graduate of the medical department of the University of Michigan of the class of 1884. She has been in general practice in Arlington since graduation, with the exception of two years spent in Europe. Six months ago she gave up active practice to devote special attention to pathology, and has spent the time in the laboratory of the Johns Hopkins Hospital at Baltimore, in the Harvard laboratory of pathology, and in Dr. William T. Councilman's laboratory in Boston.

MRS. FRANCES N. SORCHO, of Baltimore, has worked for several years at deep-sea diving. She is probably the only woman in the world who follows this perilous calling. Mrs. Sorcho is the wife of Capt. Louis Sorcho, a veteran deep-sea diver, and ex-captain of the United States Life-saving Service. She had not been married long before she determined to assist her husband and share the dangers of his occupation. She prepared herself by taking a year's course of physical training, and at the end of that time she had developed the muscles of an athlete. Then she put on twenty-seven-pound shoes and the rest of a diver's armor, weighing about 250 pounds. Captain Sorcho was engaged in the business of collecting rare seashells and coral for several northern universities. Mrs. Sorcho's first dive was off the southern coast of Florida. She did no work that time, but after a few more dives grew accustomed to the sensations, and helped her husband complete his contract. Since then she has taken part in almost all his undertakings, and has many times done work on her own account.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting on Monday afternoon and evening, Jan. 11, 1897, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M., in Association Hall, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston. The business meeting will be held next day in Park Street Church Parlor, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock. Auxiliary Leagues are requested to prepare their annual reports of work.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

MORE GOOD WORDS FOR ARMENIANS.

Good reports of the refugees who have gone out to work continue to come in. A lady writes from South Canterbury, Conn., after a month's experience:

We like our Armenian. He is quick to learn, and anxious to please; is quiet, gentle, cheerful and reasonable.

A lady who conducts a large dairy farm in one of the Middle States writes:

May I express to you our thanks for your articles in the *WOMAN'S JOURNAL* regarding the employment of Armenians? The idea of giving practical help to these refugees appealed to us, and we took steps immediately to secure some farm help. I want to tell you of our success, and I wish I might urge others to undertake the same experiment.

Some wise old farmers shook their heads, and thought foreigners who could not speak English would be worthless as help, and I confess I had some misgivings. Our assistant farmer lives in a cottage near by, and of course heretofore each man filling that position has furnished the house himself. In taking an Armenian family we had to put the house in order, which interested friends helped us to do. When the family of five arrived (sent by Dr. Greene), mother and I feared greatly that we had been unwise to attempt combining philanthropy with practical dairy farming. Several weeks have now passed since this truly delightful family came to us, and we are daily amazed at their quickness of comprehension, their eagerness to learn, their powers of imitation, and their anxiety to give satisfaction. They were a family of great wealth and evident culture, living in Constantinople, and at the time of the massacre barely escaped with their lives. The daughter of eighteen is married, and is absolutely fascinating in every way. She was two years in a French school, and speaks that tongue beautifully. In addition to French and her own language, she speaks Greek, Turkish, and English after six months' study. Her vocabulary amazes me, and although she had never before faced an audience, she addressed a large union meeting last Sunday night, and told their own terrible experiences in Constantinople in such a thrilling manner that every one was spellbound.

Her father and husband, although utterly unused to manual labor of any kind, work faithfully, and are already more valuable as farm helpers than half the men one can employ. Their hands became blistered and swollen, but they persisted in working, bravely declaring: "We will keep on until our hands are hardened." They seem contented, and deeply grateful for friends and shelter.

It is a constant wonderment to us to watch their brave acceptance of their changed position, to say nothing of the horrors they have witnessed and the terrible anxiety they have suffered. I can not express the admiration and respect they awaken. It is a temptation to write

at greater length of these interesting people.

It occurred to me that possibly someone might be considering the feasibility of trying an experiment like ours, and that a word of encouragement might decide them favorably. I realize that not all families can equal the one we have, but I do believe the national characteristics may be found in all—honesty, faithfulness, and aptness in acquiring knowledge.

We were prompted to act upon your appeal by a genuine sympathy for these persecuted people, and now we feel overwhelmed by the compensation. We gave a little, and receive from this cultured, grateful family so much more that we are constantly in their debt. May the hearts, homes and purses of America be open to these brave refugees!

HOW WOMEN PROPOSE TO LEGISLATE.

The three women, Mrs. M. A. B. Conine, Mrs. Olive C. Butler and Mrs. Evangeline Heartz, members-elect of the Assembly of Colorado, are zealous in the interests of a number of reform measures. They have already begun to plan for systematic work, and to secure the support of organizations. According to the *Denver News*, Mrs. Conine considers the city charter a matter of supreme importance to Denver. She expects that the women's clubs of the city will coöperate with the Chamber of Commerce and other bodies that will have a revised charter under discussion. She is earnestly in favor of having the State take some action for the protection of homeless and friendless girls. At present, she says, the State and city take no cognizance of a girl until she commits some offence against the laws. Then she is sent to the industrial school, where she is instructed but not clothed, and as soon as her time is up she is again turned upon the world without friends or assistance of any kind. Mrs. Conine is in favor of an institution for the better protection of these friendless girls, that will take them before they become vicious and criminal, and save them from careers of crime. Something should be done, too, for the boys, the street gamins from whom the criminal ranks are recruited. Mrs. Conine is chairman of the legislative committee of the *Woman's Club*, and has had under consideration for some time a new primary election law, which will be presented for the consideration of the Legislature.

Mrs. Butler will support every measure that she considers advisable. Aside from her interest in home rule for Denver, she desires to see some legislation in favor of the old soldier. She is opposed to taking veterans from their wives and cooping them up in a State institution. She favors furnishing married soldiers with a garden patch and a separate cottage, and allowing them to keep their families with them. In this way, the soldiers' pensions and the produce of their gardens would go toward their maintenance, and thus reduce the expense to the State.

Mrs. Heartz is ready to do her share for any measures that will give Denver home rule. She says that if the labor organizations decide upon any measures they will find in her a champion of their cause.

FLORENCE M. ADKINSON.

The Woman's Column.

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BISHOP DOANE'S STATISTICS.

Bishop Doane says: "In Massachusetts, ninety-five per cent. of the population of the State declined it [woman suffrage] by a popular vote." The only popular vote ever taken on the subject in Massachusetts was the so-called "referendum" of 1895. By the census of 1895, the number of men qualified to register and vote in Massachusetts was 561,699. Of these, 186,976 voted against woman suffrage. According to an anti-suffrage estimate, there were "at least 575,000 women" who could have registered and voted. Of these, only 864 voted against woman suffrage. In other words, the total negative vote on woman suffrage comprised less than thirty-four per cent. of the men of the State, and less than one-sixth of one per cent. of the women. How the Bishop of Albany can make it out that this was ninety-five per cent. of the population would puzzle the keenest mathematician. The affirmative vote was 109,204. Bishop Doane thinks women ought not to vote because they might be moved by "sentiment and feeling;" but when equal suffrage is under consideration, the Bishop himself is evidently too much blinded by sentiment and feeling to see figures clearly.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

SUFFRAGISTS AND POPULATION.

Bishop Doane professes to give, from the *Woman's Journal*, statistics showing "the proportion of women suffragists to population." The statistics given showed the proportion of paid-up members of the Suffrage Association to the population, which is a very different thing. Thus, in 1895, the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association and its branches had only about 1,100 paid-up members, but in that year, on the so-called "referendum," 109,204 persons in Massachusetts voted for woman suffrage. In California and Idaho, many thousands of persons have just voted for suffrage who were not members of the California and Idaho Woman Suffrage Associations. At the time of the last New York Constitutional Convention, the New York State Woman Suffrage Association and its branches had only 1,600 members, but some 600,000 persons petitioned the Constitutional Convention for woman suffrage.

Of course, every one who believes in suffrage ought to join the Suffrage Asso-

ciation, but it is notorious that all do not. It would be as reasonable to reckon the number of persons who believe in civil service reform by the membership of the Civil Service Reform League. The number of persons in the United States who have paid dues to any Anti-Suffrage Association would be an infinitesimal fraction of the population, yet there are still in the United States a good many persons who do not believe in woman suffrage.

Moreover, the New York Anti-Suffrage Association, of which Bishop Doane is the champion, has been organized for the avowed purpose of preventing a woman suffrage amendment from being submitted to the voters. If the "Antis" really believed that there were only 1,600 suffragists in New York State, they would just as soon have the question submitted to the voters as not. They object to its submission because they fear it might carry. This is a case where actions speak louder than words.—*Woman's Journal*.

CRIME, PAUPERISM AND INSANITY.

The Massachusetts Legislature of 1894 ordered the Bureau of Statistics of Labor to make a thorough personal investigation of the relation of the liquor traffic to pauperism, crime and insanity. The collection of information occupied the year closing August, 1895. Horace G. Wadlin, chief of the Bureau, has just published the results, summarized as follows:

1. Of all convictions for crime, 82 cases out of every 100 were induced by intemperate habits; 66 out of every 100 convictions were for drunkenness. Of all adults convicted of crime, 96 out of every 100 were "addicted to the use of liquor."

2. Fifty-three towns and cities licensed the sale of liquor, and showed 36.24 arrests for drunkenness per 1,000 of population; 260 towns and cities refused to license, and showed only 9.94 such arrests per 1,000 of population. For offences other than drunkenness in the license cities and towns there were 22.34 of every 1,000 of population, while in no-license cities and towns there were 10.26 of every 1,000.

3. Where the same towns and cities changed from license to no license or vice versa, a corresponding change in the number of arrests resulted. Thus, in Haverhill, Lynn, Medford, Pittsfield, and Salem, under license, the monthly arrests averaged 81.63 in each 1,000 of population; under no license, 26.50; in Lynn under license, 315; under no license, 117.63; in Medford under license, 20.12; under no license, 13.25; in Pittsfield under license, 93.25; under no license, 36.75; in Salem under license, 140.50; under no license, 29.63.

It appears from the foregoing that more than three-fourths of all crimes directly result from the licensed sale of liquor, and cease when the sale is prohibited.

In cases of insanity, it is harder to trace

effects to causes, yet Mr. Wadlin finds that in 69 cases out of 100, one or both of the parents of the insane were intemperate; while 25 out of every 100 lunatics have themselves been intemperate.

Of paupers, 75 of every 100 have been addicted to the use of liquor, and nearly one-half of all paupers have had drunken parents. Thirty-nine of every 100 paupers attributed their pauperism to their own intemperate habits.

If these figures had been compiled by a temperance society or by an advocate of prohibition, they would have seemed almost incredible. But in this case they are not gathered for a purpose. They are the scientific record of facts, ascertained by personal, official investigation. It is difficult to comprehend how any benevolent or just man can vote for license after studying these amazing figures.

But it is said that we cannot induce a majority of men to look these facts in the face. Here comes in an argument for extending the suffrage to women. Women as a rule do not drink, but are often the victims of drunken men. Women are the natural enemies of the liquor traffic. It is "the home versus the saloon." The argument for woman suffrage may be reduced to a syllogism thus:

1. Human happiness will be promoted by restricting the sale of liquor.
2. Restriction will be promoted by woman suffrage.
3. Therefore, woman suffrage will promote human happiness.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

THE FORTNIGHTLY MEETING.

"Festal Days in Foreign Lands" was the subject of a very interesting lecture delivered by Miss Marie E. Spare, at the Fortnightly Meeting of the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association held at the headquarters, No. 3 Park Street, last Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 24. Mrs. Ednah D. Cheney presided.

Miss Spare, a teacher in the English High School at Cambridge, witnessed these various festivities during a holiday tour in Europe.

She described the Christmas, New Year and Luther celebrations in Germany, the garden fête at Dresden, the Queen's jubilee in England, the Fourteenth of July in France, distribution of prizes at the Sorbonne, day of the Assumption of the Virgin at Bordeaux, and the festival of St. Lawrence at the Escorial.

A Nevada correspondent, under date of Nov. 19, says that press despatches announce that the Supreme Court of Idaho has declared the Woman Suffrage Amendment carried. We hope the news will prove authentic, and are awaiting despatches from Boise City.

THE NEW CHURCH.

A Thanksgiving Story.

BY MARY T. MOTT.

The Presiding Elder was to blame for the state of affairs at Q—, so the officers insisted. It had been carefully explained to him that none but a brilliant and rather sensational minister, Prof. Sims preferably, could extricate them from their difficulties; and there was wrath as well as disappointment when the conference assignments were read.

"A saintly man!" exclaimed Mrs. Janeway, who for her efficiency had been chosen a steward, as she read the Presiding Elder's letter recommending the new pastor. "Yes, but how far will that go to paying off our church debt? What we want is somebody to draw a crowd."

The society at Q— had for years enjoyed prosperity and harmony, worshiping in the old church, which was usually filled, and if at times a little crowded, only made people more neighborly; but when the Congregationalists built a smart modern chapel, the spirit of emulation urged the Methodists to erect a statelier house. The Bishop, coming to dedicate it, found a heavy debt outstanding, and refused to perform the ceremony. The congregation were kept for hours while efforts were made to clear the obligation, the Ladies' Aid Society at last heroically pledging itself to make up the deficiency.

The new church home was duly consecrated, the old one being sold to the Masons for a hall, but it proved far less comfortable than the one abandoned; it was unnecessarily large, and the assemblage that had been compact and inspiring in the old room looked scattering and discouraging in the ampler space. Soon, also, the sense of indebtedness rested heavily on all connected with the society. The members of the Ladies' Aid were overwhelmed with care, and felt it incumbent on them to try every possible scheme for raising money to pay the interest and small instalments of the principal. Spiritual life was gradually crushed out by the pressure of the obligation resting on the church. The building itself became "a house of merchandise," in which bazaars, where money was extorted from the pockets of the unwary, were held. The monthly social, once conducted in the interest of innocent recreation and Christian fellowship, now demanded an admission fee, and young men of doubtful standing who assisted financially were cordially welcomed.

Prospective members were valued by their ability to pay liberally, while the intrusive contribution box and subscription paper drove away the poorer attendants and disgusted the irreligious. The financial straits of the church and its diminishing congregation had occasioned the appeal to the Presiding Elder to send a young and fashionable minister to attract the indifferent and restore the disaffected; it was also hoped that his wife might be skilled in all the recent devices for filling the treasury of the society; and the sending to Q— of old Dr. Hinsdale, once a man of power, but now aged and infirm, was resented as a personal affront.

To him likewise the appointment, after fifty years of distinguished service, to this small country charge, had been a direct intimation that he had ceased to be acceptable to the important churches of the conference, and was only preliminary to his banishment to the ranks of the superannuated.

The Ladies' Aid had planned an enthusiastic housewarming for the new incumbent, but in its annoyance and displeasure failed to make preparation for the Hinsdales. Fortunately, a neighbor, belonging to "another household of faith," learned of the condition of things, borrowed the key of the parsonage, and was there to receive them. It was some days before the doctor and his delicate wife knew that this kindness came from one on whom they had no claim.

The first Sabbath was full of pain for the sensitive, refined old clergyman. Accustomed to a large and sympathetic congregation, he looked around at abstracted or critical faces, and saw that his scholarly and spiritual discourse had no message for them. Three-fourths of the audience were women, not lacking in culture and discernment, but so dominated by the ever present financial demands that the question of taxes, insurance and interest seemed more important than the salvation of souls. After the services it was evident that no cordiality animated the membership. Chilly, perfunctory hand-shakes were given, but the pastor felt that the invitations to visit his people were entirely formal.

As weeks went by he made the required calls, and occasionally, with his wife, went out to dine, but at every house the dire necessity for raising funds to maintain the credit of the church was brought before him, till it seemed as if the pittance doled out to him must take the bread out of the mouths of his flock. He had been in Q— for two months without receiving a dollar from his parishioners, when a donation party of "sinners and publicans" descended upon him with generous offerings, and in the meantime delicate attentions from those outside of his people had only emphasized their neglect.

Never in his long labors for the gospel had he experienced such a sense of loneliness and humiliation, such "wounding in the house of his friends," as he did after the service at which he had read the President's proclamation of Thanksgiving Day. No one of the congregation had extended an invitation to the old people for the festival, and as they were far from children and grandchildren, the slight was keenly felt.

Heretofore, Mrs. Janeway, as being the most influential woman, and having the wealthiest husband in the connection, had usually insisted upon entertaining the minister's family on Thanksgiving Day, but she now wished to let that honor devolve upon some other matron. Feeling rather ashamed of her intention, she drove by on Tuesday to take Mrs. Gregg, treasurer of the Ladies' Aid, to the society's weekly meeting.

"I'm afraid, Sister Gregg, that I've stirred up hard feeling before this, by making a point of always having the minister's family for Thanksgiving. Mr. Janeway

has said so, and now this year, with all the arrangements for giving a really profitable Dime Social at my house that night, and the drama for Friday evening, I see that I couldn't make it pleasant for the doctor's folks. I have to invite a lot of young people that are going to sing at the Social, and there'll be so much giggling and laughing I should be on nettles with strait-laced old folks to hear it. Besides, you know my husband isn't a professor, though he gives as liberally to the church as anybody; but, confidentially, Sister Gregg, he thinks I overdo things, always filling the house up with preachers. I rather thought you would feel as though you'd ought to have the privilege of having 'em this year."

"I'm real sorry, Sister Janeway, I wanted to have them the worst way last year, but you got in ahead of me, and so I supposed you would claim 'em this time; so I've got arrangements made for all our table'll hold, and my brother Sam is coming, and you know what an outspoken infidel he is, and since we've been having such a time over our church debt, he's always throwing out slurs on religion, so I really wouldn't dare to have him and Dr. Hinsdale at the same time; but I know, in reason, Sister Milsap will be glad to ask 'em. She was real out of humor year before last at your having the minister's folks."

Unfortunately, inquiry at the Society meeting developed the fact that Sister Milsap and family were going to be absent, and that for excellent causes no one of the fifteen ladies present could permit herself the pleasure of adding the pastor and his wife to her list of guests; but each was confident that either Sister Purdy or Sister Ames, both kept at home by household cares, would be overjoyed to extend her hospitality to the Hinsdales. It was generally understood that an informal committee of the whole should see that the matrons thus designated should be informed, and all went away relieved.

Mrs. Janeway, plunged in preparations for her state dinner, and in arrangements for the Dime Social with its fish-pond and its fortune-telling booth, and busied in making costumes for the performers in the drama, was at a high state of nervous tension when her husband came home at a white heat of anger. Mr. Janeway was a thrifty business man, indulgent to his family, rather patronizing in his view of religious observances, but extremely proud of his wife's position in the church, and very generous in his contributions; and when on the eve of Thanksgiving he came into the dining-room to say, "What do you mean by slighting Dr. Hinsdale and his wife this year?" the children stared in consternation, and Mrs. Janeway stood dumbfounded.

"A pretty set of Christians you Methodists are!" he continued. "I went into Rosenshine's store, and it was full of the neighbors. I saw the old doctor there, and, knowing that you always plume yourself on showing attention to the ministers, I said, 'I'll come around for Mrs. Hinsdale and you about two to-morrow.' He looked at me very queer, and said he guessed I was laboring under a mistake, that you had not invited him. Gregg spoke up and

said his wife told him that the doctor's folks were to dine with the Purdys, and Reeves said no, they were to be at the Ames's. 'You mistake, gentlemen,' said the old man in his dignified way, 'no member of my congregation has asked me to break bread with him to-morrow.'

"I tell you I felt sneaking, though I don't profess to be pious, and Rosenshine said with a grin, 'My wife asked the doctor and his wife a fortnight ago to share our Jewish Thanksgiving dinner.' 'And I am very grateful for the hospitality of my Hebrew friends,' said your pastor."

Mrs. Janeway burst into a flood of tears. "It was on your account," she feebly recriminated, "you've said you were tired of having preachers under your nose every holiday, and I supposed Sister Ames or Sister Purdy had been notified. Oh, dear! what *will* outsiders think of us?"

"Don't try to lay it on me, Julia," retorted her husband. "I joke a little hard sometimes, but I'm not mean enough to begrudge having those old people at my table. If I had known in time I'd have ordered a dinner at the hotel and gone there with them. If it had been that dudish young professor, much attention you'd have paid to my likes or dislikes, but since you set out to build that fine church, money is all you think of. Confound the new church! it's been a curse to the community. Societies have no more right to go beyond their means than individuals, and since you women shouldered that debt two of you have died of overwork, one is broken down with nervous prostration, and the rest of you do things a heathen ought to be ashamed of. You've all mistreated that good old minister because he can't cut shins at a church fair to tickle a crowd. I tell you, Julia, there's a thousand dollars too much of my money in that building already. Not a cent more goes into it, and I'll never set foot in it again."

Mrs. Janeway was pallid with shame; heretofore, in all her married life, her husband had treated her with profound respect; and this dreadful scene in the presence of her children overwhelmed her.

"I wish we were only back in the old church; it is true that we haven't had any comfort in the new," she sobbed, "and if you won't help us any more, I don't see what we shall do."

Mr. Janeway was silent, rather vexed with himself as well as angry with his overtaxed wife, and neither spoke again. The astonished children sat quietly till bed-time, and retired with a sense of domestic calamity.

Mrs. Janeway tossed on her pillow, wounded and trying vainly to feel that she had not deserved her husband's severity. He had not made any overtures toward reconciliation, and she felt that he, too, was sleepless though silent. She listened to the clock from hour to hour, and sighed as she heard it strike twelve; then the sudden clanging of a bell made her start up, saying, "Edward, that's the Congregational bell." She sprang out of bed and pulled aside the curtain. A great blaze lighted up the village half a mile away.

"Oh, it's our church!" she cried in

alarm, and Mr. Janeway roused his farm hands, harnessed his team to a spring wagon into which his wife climbed in haste, and all hurried to the spot. There was no fire company, a scant supply of water, and the structure of pine and redwood burned so rapidly that nothing was saved. An hour later, a great crowd stood to watch the remains of the building. The members of the Ladies' Aid Society were huddled together weeping over the ruins, but suddenly Mrs. Janeway rose to the dignity of her office as president.

"Come with me," she said, and they followed her to the place where the Congregational pastor stood condoling with Dr. Hinsdale. "I've come in the name of our society and as an officer of the church to ask your forgiveness, doctor," she said; "we have shamefully neglected you; we have been so completely absorbed in the dreadful effort to clear off our obligations that we have forgotten that we had any souls, or that a minister had any other duties than to help us pay off these debts. The Lord has sent this judgment on us for our forgetfulness; and if you can only overlook our unkindness in the past, we shall try to make you amends and to lead a truer Christian life."

The doctor held out his hand while he said, brokenly, "I can make every allowance, my sisters. Let us begin our work anew; perhaps we may be able to rebuild this house."

"No, no," interposed Mr. Janeway, "it's been enough of a Jericho already. My wife calls this fire a judgment, but I say it's only the answer to her prayers. She has been asking the Lord for three years to help pay the church debt, and He has done it. The insurance will clear it off and leave a little surplus. You can buy back the old church—you've found out that it's plenty big enough for you—and paint it and paper it, and have a little time after this for charity and religion."

"That's what we'll do," joyfully cried Mrs. Gregg, "and if the Masons will let us have it to-day, we'll hold the first genuine Thanksgiving service we've had for four years."

The sisters shook hands with happy tears, and then Mrs. Janeway's strong, clear soprano rang out, "Praise God from whom all blessings flow," the whole assembly joining in, and the emancipated Ladies' Aid Society went gratefully home.—*Woman's Journal*.

DR. ABBOTT'S MISSTATEMENT.

BELTON, TEXAS, Nov. 20, 1896.
Editor *Woman's Column*:

I read to-night in Dr. Abbott's *Outlook*, Nov. 14, speaking of California:

It is a significant fact that a principal influence exerted against suffrage came from the women themselves, etc.

If this is true, the women who worked in that campaign ought to know it. (They all say the exact contrary. The saloons of San Francisco and Oakland defeated the amendment.) Please ventilate the subject in your gem of a paper. People are too willing to believe a lie, if it lies in the line of their prejudices.

Dr. Lyman Abbott is certainly queer in

his ideas. He praises women for going from house to house to carry political elections, yet scorns their having the ballot. My daughter says: "Thank God, we live in Texas." We are not yet in an effete civilization!

[MRS.] F. H. DANFORTH.

N. W. C. T. U. RESOLUTIONS.

Among the resolutions adopted at the 23d Annual Convention of the National W. C. T. U., at St. Louis, Nov. 13-18, were the following:

We believe in a single standard of purity for both sexes, and rejoice in the awakening of public opinion on this subject, leading to the organization of societies to prevent impurity, and which, we hope, will result in the enactment of laws more worthy of a Christian nation.

We believe in equal wages for equal work, irrespective of age, sex or previous condition.

As all American-born or naturalized women are citizens of the United States, and are already bearing the burdens and performing many of the duties of their citizenship, it is but common justice that they be accorded all its privileges, equally with men and for the same reasons.

Therefore, we believe that women should have the ballot, and we also believe that there should be an educational test for both sexes.

We declare ourselves unalterably opposed to lynching and all other lawless proceedings, affecting white or colored people, in our own or other countries.

Our thought in regard to arbitration cannot be better expressed than in the words adopted by the Arbitration Conference held at Washington in April last: "Religion, humanity and justice, as well as the material interests of civilized society, demand the immediate establishment, between the United States and Great Britain, of a permanent system of arbitration, and the earliest possible extension of such a system to embrace all civilized nations."

Resolved, That words are powerless to express our indignation regarding the horrors which have been visited upon the ancient Christian people of Armenia, by the brutal Turk. That we denounce the policy based on the principle of the balance of power, which has prevented the nations of Europe from rescuing this devoted race from the atrocities which still continue to be visited upon it.

That the Armenians have our profound sympathy, and that we will continue to aid in their rescue, so far as possible, by contributing to carry out such plans as may, after careful deliberation, be devised.

MRS. J. ELLEN FOSTER is soon coming East, and can accept invitations to address Women's Clubs, Ladies' Nights of Republican Clubs, &c., on "Women in Politics," "The Silver Movement in the West," etc. etc.

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

The National Farmers' Congress, recently held at Indianapolis, Ind., adopted a resolution recommending an amendment to the U. S. Constitution granting suffrage to women.

MISS BEATRIX HOYT and Miss BESSIE MOORE have won athletic honors in America this year. The former was lady champion of golf and the latter of tennis. Miss Hoyt won her prize at the Morristown, N. J., links, week before last, making eighteen holes in ninety-five strokes—a remarkably good score. She is a granddaughter of Salmon P. Chase, late Chief Justice of the United States, and is younger than any of her competitors, being only seventeen years of age.

BISHOP DOANE asserts, on the respectable authority of Victoria Woodhull, that "in England the subject (of woman suffrage) has been dropped." The first petition for woman suffrage presented to the British Parliament, in 1867, was signed by only 1,499 women. The petition of 1873 was signed by 11,000 women. The petition brought before the members of the present Parliament was signed by 257,000 women. This does not look exactly as if interest in the subject were dropping off.—*Woman's Journal*.

MRS. HELEN CAMPBELL has just ended a short course of lectures on Household Economics in New York, and has spoken before the Public Education League on "Present Needs of School Children," and before the Nineteenth Century Club, as to "American Domesticity." She gives five lectures in Philadelphia, and will return to Boston Dec. 2, for various club engagements, and to take her place as chairman of the section of Household Economics for the National Council of Women. She will be open to other club or general engagements during her month in Boston, and her address will be care of the *Woman's Journal*.

MISS ELLEN KEY, a Swedish lady, has attracted much attention in her native land by her efforts to ameliorate the condition of workingmen. Jointly with Dr. Anton Nyström, she founded the Workingmen's Institute of Sweden, which now owns a handsome building in Stockholm and branch establishments in all the provincial towns. It has courses of lectures by the most distinguished literary and scientific authorities of the country, on historical, philosophical, scientific and literary subjects, adapted to the comprehension of laboring men, who attend in large numbers. Swedish literature is the topic treated by Miss Key, who, in addition to her philanthropic labors, has done literary work, publishing books, chiefly on sociological themes. One is a biography of Anne Charlotte Leffler, Duchess of Caianello, who is widely known through her sketch of the life of Sophie Kovalevsky. Miss Key is a sort of lay confessor of the working classes, who come in crowds every Sunday to her modest lodging to consult her on every possible question, from family tiffs to controversies about wages. She is a believer in Socialism for Sweden, but only as a transitional means to larger ends. She desires the enfranchisement of women.

A GOOD WORK FOR OUR LADIES.

It is with pardonable pride and satisfaction that the *Woman's Journal* recalls the fact that it was the instrumentality which rescued from oblivion the wonderful work of Anna Ella Carroll in planning the Tennessee campaign, and her other important work for the perpetuation of the Union. Also through its appeals, our benefactress received aid and comfort during the close of her long and invalid life.

The generous friends who then came to her relief did a work that could be done then only, and its doing must be remembered with lasting satisfaction.

During the past summer, the editor of *Godey's Magazine*, being greatly impressed by the biography of Miss Carroll as advertised in this paper, applied to its author to ascertain where the facts of the case could be seen at first hand, and having obtained some of the congressional documents, soon perceived that the evidence was, as Cassius M. Clay and many other leading statesmen had pronounced it, "impregnably." The editor then had an article prepared, consisting mainly of extracts from the biography. He applied to the author for permission to copy her portrait plates, and added to the whole some of the results of his own investigations.

This article appeared in the September number of *Godey's Magazine*, and attracted wide attention.

In the October number a sketch followed of Miss Carroll's remarkable political papers. Some of the readers of this stirring record then proposed an association to place a monument over Miss Carroll's grave, and take further methods to acknowledge our indebtedness to her.

It is, therefore, a good time to call attention to the fact that no acknowledgment could have given such delight to Anna Ella Carroll as an assurance that her devoted sister would be duly cared for in her turn.

This beloved sister, by her unremitting exertions, mainly supported Anna Ella during all the years that she was utterly disabled by paralysis. For about nine years Mary Henry Carroll did daily work at the Government Treasury Department at Washington, thus providing her sister with a quiet home, and such comforts as she was still able to enjoy. And of this little home Mary was the life and the joy, sitting down beside her sister's bedside daily, on returning from her work, bringing her papers and interesting news, reading to her, and surrounding her with the sunbeam of her bright presence and unfailing love; faithful and untiring to the end.

This brave sister is now advanced in life and herself in failing health. Her physicians say her life would be prolonged by complete change and freedom from pecuniary anxiety. Her lungs not being strong, she ought to go farther South and find a balmy atmosphere and easier surroundings. As it was in Anna Ella's case—the present time is the time for action on her behalf.

A moderate pension should be secured to her, and as there is no chance of its being done by a government indifferent to such

an acknowledgment, it can be done only by individual help. Where are the ladies who will exert themselves in this good work?

Any one applying to the *Journal* Office, 3 Park Street, Boston, can be placed in direct communication with Mary Henry Carroll, who should be our unceasing care as the first acknowledgment we can make to our benefactress, now passed beyond our aid.—*S. E. B. in Woman's Journal*.

THE ARMENIAN REFUGEES.

There has been such a demand for Armenians as farm help that all those at the temporary home at 16 Waltham Street who were able and willing to do that kind of work have now found places. There are some still left who are fitted for domestic work.

Mrs. L. M. N. Stevens, president of the Maine W. C. T. U., found homes speedily for all her refugees, and is receiving encouraging letters from the people to whom they went. One friend writes to her: "Our Armenian arrived safely. He seems very bright. If he is a representative man, there will be no trouble about finding homes and work."

From Bangor they write: "We were glad to see our Armenians. They are fine-appearing men. The Y. M. C. A. Superintendent and others are greatly interested in them. We will take another, if you have any trouble about placing them."

From Rockland they wrote: "Our four Armenians arrived last night. We are greatly pleased with their appearance. No trouble about finding plenty of work for men like them." This was followed by a telegram saying: "We have employment for three more Armenians. Send them Monday."

The officers of the Massachusetts W. C. T. U. also have pleasant letters from a number of the places to which their men were sent.

NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The public are cordially invited to be present at the meetings of the National Council of Women of the United States, to be held in the Young Men's Christian Association Hall, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston, Mass. Morning meetings, 9.30 A. M., December 3 and 4; evening meeting, 7.45 P. M., December 4.

At the first meeting, the work of the National organizations composing the Council will be presented by the presidents and delegates.

The second meeting will be given to the consideration of Local Councils, and of the work of the Standing Committees on Domestic Science, Divorce Reform, Improved Dress, Patriotic Instruction, and Equal Pay for Equal Work.

The third session will be devoted to the General Departments of the Council, including the Home, Foreign Relations, Religion, Social Economics, Moral Reform, Art, Literature, etc.

Among the speakers expected are Frances E. Willard, May Wright Sewall, ex-presidents of the Council; Susan B. Anthony, Clara Barton, Rachel Foster Avery, J. Ellen Foster, Helen H. Gardener, Kate Brownlee Sherwood, Helen Campbell, and others.

MARY LOWE DICKINSON, President.
LOUISE BARNUM ROBBINS, Cor. Sec.

The Woman's Column.

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ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

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BLIND TO PROGRESS.

Bishop Doane mentions several defeats of woman suffrage measures. He might have mentioned several more, if he had been better posted on his subject. But it is hardly fair for him to quote defeats which have since been turned into victories. Thus, he records with pride that "New York, in its Constitutional Convention, denied suffrage to women by a vote of two to one"; but he omits to mention that the New York Legislature, at its next session after the Constitutional Convention, voted in favor of a woman suffrage amendment by a vote of 80 to 31 in the Assembly and 20 to 5 in the Senate. Since Bishop Doane's article is entitled "Some Later Aspects of Woman Suffrage," this later aspect of the question in New York ought not to have escaped his notice.

Bishop Doane seeks to give the impression that the equal suffrage movement is making little or no progress. On that point let the "hard facts" speak for themselves:

Sixty years ago women could not vote anywhere. In 1845 Kentucky gave school suffrage to widows. It 1861, Kansas gave it to all women. In 1869 England gave municipal suffrage to single women and widows, and Wyoming gave full suffrage to all women. School suffrage was granted in 1875 by Michigan and Minnesota, in 1876 by Colorado, in 1878 by New Hampshire and Oregon, in 1879 by Massachusetts, in 1880 by New York and Vermont. In 1881 municipal suffrage was extended to the single women and widows of Scotland. Nebraska gave school suffrage in 1883, and Wisconsin in 1885. In 1886 school suffrage was given in Washington, and municipal suffrage to single women and widows in New Brunswick and Ontario. In 1887 municipal suffrage was extended to all women in Kansas, and school suffrage in North and South Dakota, Montana, Arizona and New Jersey. In 1891, school suffrage was granted in Illinois. In 1892, municipal suffrage was extended to single women and widows in the Province of Quebec. In 1893, school suffrage was granted in Connecticut, and full suffrage in Colorado and New Zealand. In 1894, school suffrage was granted in Ohio, a limited municipal suffrage in Iowa, and parish and district suffrage in England to women both married and single. In 1895, full suffrage was granted in Australia to

women both married and single. In 1896, full suffrage has been granted in Utah, and also in Idaho, if two-thirds of the votes cast on the question are enough to carry an amendment in that State, a point which the Idaho courts will decide.

If Bishop Doane really regards the outlook for the friends of equal rights as "discouraging," he must have eyes fitter for a bat than for a bishop. But probably it is only a case of "None so blind as those who will not see."

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

HIGHER EDUCATION FOR WOMEN.

Mrs. Christine Ladd Franklin writes in the *Century*:

Mr. Romanes has lately given utterance to the theory that women of unusual mental powers are deserving of heartfelt pity; that they are destined to be very unhappy themselves, and to be exceedingly obnoxious to all those of either sex who may have the misfortune to know them. As a matter of fact, we do not find that those women who have actually been distinguished for their mental powers have done anything to confirm this theory.

But this theory of Mr. Romanes is one which does not need confirmation by facts. It is one of those theories which the strong intuitive powers of his sex can perceive to be true at a glance, and to which the dicta of experience are absolutely immaterial. The slower-going reasoning powers of women, not seeing this hypothesis borne out by the facts, cannot help asking by what theoretical arguments it is supported; but on this point Mr. Romanes does not offer any assistance. He fails to give us any reason why clear and straightforward habits of thinking, which are admitted to be an element of agreeableness in a man, should be of an opposite character in women. I admit that there is something rather attractive about the mental powers of children. I admit that frivolity and inconstancy have a certain charm in a fair young girl; she is so very charming that everything about her is seen in an enchanted light. But is it to be supposed that if a good, clear understanding were added to her other attractions, she would be any less the mistress of all hearts than she is now? I do not believe that intelligence is a blemish in a woman any more than I believe that gentleness and virtue are blemishes in men.

It is not to be supposed that a good intellect will always insure a woman's being lovable; but at the same time, it should not be forgotten that there are disagreeable women even among the very weakest-minded. It is true that a small amount of cleverness, a degree of learning which does not rise above pedantry, may make a person of either sex unadapted to lending charm to human intercourse; but that large mental powers, generously cultivated by the best attainable means, have not the effect of making both men and women more valuable for friendship, and more charming for love, is a proposition so nonsensical that it would not seem possible for any fair-minded person to hold it.

Neither can it be supposed that the possession of a feeble intellect, or of one which has been allowed to grow up wholly in a state of nature, is an absolutely cer-

tain guaranty of a well-ordered house and of well-trained children. There was once a race, the name of which has not been preserved in history, whose women had very soft and flabby muscles. A lover of reform proposed to introduce bodily exercises among them, in order to develop in them a greater degree of strength. "No," said some; "that would unfit her for her duties as wife and mother. It is only her weakness that causes her to love her children. Make her strong, and she will insist upon digging the cabbages and milking the cows, and all our children will die of neglect in early infancy." So the change was not introduced, and the surrounding nations, being equally favorably situated in other respects, and having stronger women, gradually gained upon this short-sighted race, until it was crowded out of existence. There can be no doubt that that nation which first adds the well-trained mental powers of its women to the sum total of its intelligence will add vastly to its power for dealing with all those difficult questions which are pressing for solution.

THE IDAHO VOTE.

From Idaho we have received the following special despatch giving the exact status of the Woman Suffrage Amendment:

No decision by Supreme Court as yet on the Woman Suffrage Amendment. The question will doubtless be submitted to the court this week, and the decision had before Christmas. The total vote of the State was for woman suffrage, 12,126; against woman suffrage, 6,282.

THE NEXT FORTNIGHTLY.

The next Fortnightly of the Massachusetts W. S. A. will be held in the Woman Suffrage Parlors, No. 3 Park Street, on Tuesday, Dec. 8, at 2.30 P. M. Mrs. Ellen F. Adams, of Cambridge, will read a paper on "The Use of Wine in the Family." Mrs. Adams is a very attractive speaker, and makes her paper very interesting. There will be opportunity for discussion at the close. Miss M. F. Willis will give a recitation, "Flags at Half-Mast."

Tea, cocoa, and light refreshments will be served as usual. Members of the Association will be admitted on presentation of their membership tickets. All others are required to pay an admission fee of fifteen cents.

MARY A. LIVERMORE,
President.

Remember that next Tuesday is election day in Boston.

MRS. EDNAH DOW CHENEY became president of the New England Hospital for Women and Children in 1887, after having been its faithful secretary for twenty-five years. Mrs. Cheney was born and educated in Boston, and her interests have long centred in great humanitarian movements.

HOW COLORADO WOMEN VOTE.

As a number of wild rumors (all anonymous) are in circulation about election day in Denver, the graphic account given by Mrs. Clara B. Colby is of especial interest. Mrs. Colby spent the day in Denver for the express purpose of seeing how the women of Colorado voted, and she speaks as an eye-witness. The following is abridged from her report in the *Woman's Tribune*:

An old school friend in Denver kindly put her carriage and herself at my disposal for the day.

Even as we left the station at the early hour of 7.15 A. M., we passed a polling-place where already quite a line was formed of men and women quietly waiting their turn to enter. I learned from various sources afterwards that a large vote of working people was cast before the day's labor began. My friend's laundress was one who thus discharged her duty as a citizen, without tardiness at her accustomed vocation.

After breakfast the house was in eager commotion. Besides *paterfamilias*, there were five ladies in the family of voting age. Two of these were teachers who voted on the way to their schools, and a little later I accompanied the others to the polls. There was no possibility of the place being crowded at any time during the day, the polling-places being so numerous. This one served for the residents of four blocks, one street on each side. As people vote in the precinct in which they live, the polling-places in the business part of the town are even less thronged.

By special courtesy, I was allowed to enter this presumably mysterious and awful place. I had many times voted for school directors where my friends and neighbors were casting their full ballots, and had put my one ballot in the box where they put two, without any contamination; but have we not always heard that if women could vote they would be everlasting degraded? As they now vote for school officers in half the States of the Union without that result, it can only come, if at all, when they vote the full State and National ticket. So here at last I was right in the midst of the muddy pool of politics, within touch of men who, being at that moment engaged in exercising the highest public function of a citizen, were popularly supposed to have temporarily abrogated all the virtues of husbands, fathers and friends, and to be lying in wait to destroy the virtues and womanly graces of the hapless females that they might encounter. What actually happened was this: Each applicant at the gate of the enclosure was asked by the inspector name and address, and if these corresponded to those in the registration book he held in his hand, the persons were allowed to enter, but only as many at a time as there were little booths where they could enter and mark their ballots alone and unobserved.

The large Australian ballot contained ten national tickets and eleven local tickets. There were the names of thirty-three women on the combined tickets, running for almost every office in the gift of the people, presidential electors, lieutenant-governor, State treasurer, senators, representatives, etc.

It was easy enough to vote a straight ticket, for all one had to do was to write X in the blank beside the party emblem, which was a cottage, a portrait, a rooster, or some other device. With this as a guide, even one who could not read could be instructed how to vote for his party without assistance, and thus the Australian ballot is deprived of its educational qualification feature. But it was quite another thing to scratch the ticket, as my friend did, for she had to mark the name

of every officer for whom she wished to vote. The light was not good, and the voter is allowed but ten minutes, and in her desire to vote for every one she wanted and not to vote for one too many, she became quite nervous. For instance, she was entitled to vote for thirteen representatives, but had she put the X by fourteen names, the whole ticket would have been invalidated. There was an amendment, too, for which she did not forget to vote, as so many of our male friends, alas! do forget when a suffrage amendment is on the ticket. And that reminds me of a funny incident of the election.

Paterfamilias, aforesaid, was exceedingly anxious that this amendment should be carried. He had a financial interest in it, for it was to enable the city of Denver to pay some long-standing debts, of which a sum of over \$3,000 was owing to him. He had duly and earnestly impressed upon his wife, his sisters, his daughter and cousin, his man-servant and his maid-servants the importance of voting for this amendment, and then he forgot to vote for it himself. If he had scratched his ticket and gone laboriously over that ballot as his wife did, there would have been some excuse for him, but he voted a straight ticket, and yet forgot the amendment entirely. Surely it is thus that suffrage amendments are lost, because even the most interested voter is liable to be so taken up with business or with the general interests of his party that at the critical moment the amendment is forgotten.

A committee woman was present to procure anything needed by the officials, to look up lady voters, and to accompany any woman to the polls who might wish for her escort.

The voting of our party over, we hurried back, and then an opportunity was provided for the domestics to take their turn. My friend has always personally managed every detail for the comfort of her large household, and felt she had enough to do without taking part in politics. Now, however, she votes, because she considers it her duty, and she does it with the same conscientious zeal that characterizes all her actions, and with her seemed to enjoy it.

After the wheels of household affairs were set going for the day, we went to various polling-places; not to all, for there were over a hundred in the city, but certainly to more than half that number. At almost all there were women to be seen inside, and going and coming. In one a neighbor held a baby while its mother voted. There was occasionally a woman judge or inspector. At an appointed time my friend gave up her carriage to the use of a sick lady who was determined to get up from her bed to go to the polls, and, helped by three of her friends, she made the effort without being injured. Other instances of women prizing their vote came to my notice afterward. On the train leaving Denver after the election, I heard women talking about having delayed their departure in order to vote. One said her husband was then employed in Minnesota. He had sent her a ticket to join him which would compel her to leave Denver Monday night before election. But she went to the agent and told him he must telegraph and get the time extended, for she would forfeit her ticket rather than lose her chance to vote. In District D, one of the most aristocratic of Capitol Hill, 571 women registered and 570 voted, and in the proportion of two women to one man. I met a great many women during the day and evening, and I only found one who had not voted; and she deeply regretted her failure to register and consequent ineligibility.

I saw no disorder or disturbance of any kind, although we were careful to drive through the worst parts of the city. The polling-places in these parts were as quiet

and respectable looking as any other. The city was much quieter than on ordinary business days, as many of the firms closed part of the day, and their employees went to their suburban homes to vote. Country traffic and the railroad travel were very light. Everybody stayed in his own place to vote, and Denver, the bustling metropolis of the Rockies, wore almost a Sunday aspect. It would require the magic of Aladdin's lamp to conjure up anything disagreeable or injurious as accompanying or arising from the voting of women in Colorado, and the testimony of those who have been able to compare elections before and since proves that much of the present good order is the result of their voting, and of the good regulations which have been made in view of their presence at the polls. So much, at least, there has been of direct gain to the community. Then there has been an immense gain to women themselves. Their leading women have ceased to be preëminently society women, and have become conscious of their citizenship, with all its obligations. The Woman's Club numbers over 600, and its conduct is systematic, parliamentary, considerate and dignified. The members are becoming strong and self-poised. They look on life with a broader outlook.

The philanthropic department of the club has been taking up the Pingree Potato Patch idea, and last year the committee received \$100 from the city charities for this work. They spent \$40 for seed and \$18 for tools, secured the use of a hundred half-acre pieces in and near the city, and set to work as many families, which had all previously been objects of charity. The land was irrigated free of charge, and this insured its productivity. The net results this year have been \$2,000 worth of market produce. Not only is this an immense saving to the city, but it redeems a hundred families from pauperism, and withal establishes sympathetic relations between those who help and those who are helped.

The legal department of the club spent the whole of last season in studying three bills which they wished presented to the Legislature, and the manner in which they made themselves masters of the provisions of the bills and of their possible outcome led the Chamber of Commerce to request them to take up a proposed new city charter for consideration. Not only this, but a charter prepared in the University of Denver for the students has been sent to the club for study.

Surely a condition which stimulates women to take an interest in all matters pertaining to good government, and which wins for them the respectful attention of the best men as valued coadjutors, must be for the benefit of any community.

LECTURE BY PROF. HYATT.

Prof. Alpheus Hyatt, curator of the Boston Society of Natural History, will give a lecture to women only, upon "Woman Suffrage from a Purely Biological Point of View," in the hall of the Boston Society of Natural History, on Dec. 12, at 2.30 P.M. The proceeds are to be used for the investigation of evolution. It is hoped that the lecture may be followed by a discussion. Tickets are 50 cents, and may be obtained from Miss I. L. Johnson, 467 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, or Mrs. Ella F. Boyd, 313 Hyde Park Avenue, Hyde Park; also at the Library of the Boston Society of Natural History, and at the *Woman's Journal* Office.

The conclusions drawn by the lecturer are understood to be against equal suffrage; but, as we believe that everything

which stimulates thought on the subject makes converts to our side, we are glad to advertise Professor Hyatt's lecture without charge, and we hope he will have a large audience.

A. S. B.

IN MEMORIAM.

JOHN-B. CAMPBELL, a faithful friend, and for many years an active worker for woman suffrage, has passed away. He was formerly widely known to the suffragists of Massachusetts, Maine, Iowa and Colorado, in connection with the labors of his wife, Margaret W. Campbell, for whose meetings he made arrangements, going in advance to secure halls, newspaper notices and local cooperation. There was something knightly and chivalrous in his appreciation of the woman who was his ideal of feminine nobility, and this affection served all through his life as an anchor to an impulsive and restless activity. In pursuit of business or of health he often left his home, but always returned to it as to a haven of peace and safety.

Mr. Campbell died in Joliet, Ill., Nov. 27, at the residence of his son, George, after a painful illness of several years. His wife was with him to the end. He was born Sept. 15, 1822, in Waldo County, Maine. He and Margaret were married March 22, 1847. An ardent Republican in the early days of that party, he has been a Prohibitionist for the past twenty years. By profession and temperament an artist, he would have achieved eminence as a portrait painter if he had given himself solely to his profession.

I first became acquainted with Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in Springfield, Mass., more than twenty-five years ago, when Dr. and Mrs. Church were leading suffragists of that vicinity. Very early Lucy Stone recognized in Margaret a depth of conviction and an unselfish sincerity akin to her own. Mrs. Campbell became a speaker at our numerous suffrage meetings, State and national, and later went with her husband to her native State of Maine as an organizer of the suffrage work in that State for the American W. S. A. So great was the respect and interest they awakened there that it is possible woman suffrage might then have been secured, if the Society had been able to keep them permanently in the field.

The removal of son and daughter to the West drew the parents thither. In 1876 Mr. and Mrs. Campbell canvassed Colorado and tried to have woman suffrage included in the new constitution of the Centennial State. They so far succeeded as to secure a provision that women might be at any time enfranchised by act of legislature ratified by the voters. It was under this provision that the women of Colorado were enfranchised in 1893.

In 1877 Lucy Stone and myself joined Mr. and Mrs. Campbell in Denver, and made a campaign in Colorado. Everywhere we went those pioneers had been before us. No mountain was so steep, no wilderness so frightful, no mining-camp so rough, no height so bleak and inaccessible that they had not penetrated the solitudes and gathered the people to hear the demand for woman's equality. The women of the Rocky Mountains will

be forever indebted to those brave souls for two entire years of apostolic labor, given without fee or reward. Generous, honest, unselfish, genial, brave and enterprising, this man had a long struggle with disease, to which he at last succumbed.

"After life's fitful fever he sleeps well."

To the faithful wife whose long strain of care and anxiety is at an end, the suffragists of America will tender sympathy and condolence.

H. B. B.

CALIFORNIA.

SAN FRANCISCO, Nov. 20, 1896.

Editor Woman's Column:

I am sorry not to send you the full returns in time for this week's *Journal*; but they are very slow in coming in. There are still ten counties to hear from. I think the totals will be in early next week. As far as known, over 103,000 men voted for the amendment, while 130,000 voted against it. It is curious that the majority against comes almost entirely from San Francisco and Alameda County.

E. C. SARGENT.

NOTICE TO MASSACHUSETTS LEAGUES.

Every Woman Suffrage League in Massachusetts should remember that the Executive Committee have decided that all League reports of last year's local work should be forwarded to the office of the State Society, No. 3 Park Street, Boston, as soon as possible, in order that they may be condensed and printed in the December issues of our paper. They will afterwards be printed on a separate sheet for distribution at the annual meeting, Jan. 11. Leagues that neglect to do so cannot have their reports included.



GLOVES For Christmas.

MISS M. F. FISK,
44 Temple Place,

has a very attractive assortment of Gloves for Christmas, and would be very pleased if you would examine them.

There is no more acceptable present than gloves.

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Address, Leaflet Department,
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THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

MRS. CHARLOTTE PERKINS STETSON has returned from Europe, and is now ready to fill lecture engagements. Her address is 20 W. 32d Street, New York City.

"OCTAVE THANET," whose real name is Miss Alice French, lately lost her winter residence and valuable library at Elmwood, Ark., by fire. The loss is \$12,000. The family narrowly escaped.

MISS RENA CHALLENER, of Manistee, Mich., is said to be the only forewoman of a press-room in America. She belongs to Typographical Union No. 29, and is a member of the Woman's Club of Michigan.

DR. MARY PUTNAM JACOBI lately read before the League for Political Education in New York an able paper entitled "From Massachusetts to Turkey." It has been printed for private circulation, price five cents.

MISS HELEN MORRIS LEWIS received five votes for Congressman in the ninth district of North Carolina. These were the first votes ever cast in North Carolina for a woman. The congressional vote of North Carolina was officially canvassed on Nov. 27.

MRS. H. J. TUCKER of Hartford, Conn., has just had a literary charade party at her house, to raise funds for the Equal Rights Club. Those who failed to guess the characters acted out were required to put "a penny in the slot." Other clubs might do likewise.

The Alabama Senate has passed a bill admitting women to practise law. Representative Timberlake's ridiculous bill, proposing to make it unlawful for Alabama women to wear bloomer bicycle costumes, divided skirts, shirt waists, or anything else which might be held to resemble male attire, was defeated almost unanimously.

The *Woman's Journal* this week devotes large space to a report of the memorial meeting held for one of the noblest, purest and wisest among the pioneers of the equal rights movement, Mary Grew. Other articles are "Women's Rights in Ancient Egypt," by Marie N. Buckman, secretary Egypt Exploration Fund; Across the Scottish Border; Testimonial to Mary G. Hay; Last Days of California Campaign, by Harriet May Mills; New York State Annual Meeting, Suffrage Lecture at Bryn Mawr, College Notes, etc.

The 14th Annual Bazaar of the Home for Aged Couples will open in Horticultural Hall, Boston, on Monday evening, Dec. 7, and continue one week, closing Saturday with a New England Thanksgiving supper. Dinner will be served daily from 12 to 3 and refreshments can be ordered at all hours. This Home, which was incorporated and opened in 1884, provides for a family of more than seventy members. It affords a comfortable, restful home for husband and wife to whom adversity has come, and enables them to pass their declining years together. It is worthy of a generous patronage. Admission to the bazaar, twenty-five cents; season ticket, one dollar. Free admission to café. Tickets can be obtained of and communications addressed to the president, Elizabeth Abbott Carleton, M. D., 30 Union Park, Boston, Mass.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

Most of our Armenian refugees have now found work. We are at present looking for situations for a few individuals of superior qualifications, who are fitted for a higher class of work.

An Armenian merchant, a college graduate, who speaks and writes English, French, German, and several Oriental languages, would be glad of any situation where his education and knowledge of languages might be useful. This man was well off, but lost everything in the massacres. He bears an excellent character, and has a wife and child. Address, for the present, G. K., Care Mrs. Harriet A. Dickinson, Harvard, Mass.

A young Armenian who speaks French and English, and has a good recommendation from the missionaries, wants a place where he can do enough work mornings and evenings to pay for his board, and attend school during the day. He has successfully passed the examinations for admission to the Polytechnic Institute at Worcester, but is unable to study there because he has found no opening in Worcester to work for his board. He would be glad to do this either in Boston or in any country town where there is a good academy. Address M., Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

Another Armenian wishes to find work as a nurse. He has a certificate from the City Hospital on Blackwell's Island, New York, and recommendations from a number of private patients whom he has nursed. He speaks English well, and has a very pleasant, kindly manner. If unable to get nursing, he is ready to do any other kind of work. Address A., Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

Our efforts to get work for the Armenians have brought us into communication with persons of other nationalities. One writes:

I am an Englishman, seven years in this country, and as such am badly handicapped; for there seems to be, for no fault of mine, a strong feeling against everything English among a certain class, who will not patronize me. I keep a custom shoe shop, and do first-class work at prices the lowest consistent with good stock and getting a living, but I am surrounded by Jews, Italians, Swedes, etc., who can live cheaper, use inferior stock, and work for prices I cannot compete with; and I am very anxious to get away from it. I have tried and tried; have advertised in vain. I have none of that quality vulgarly called "gall," and no friends of influence to speak a word for me. It seems so hard to me, knowing as I do that I should fill any position I might get, with the utmost faithfulness and zeal. I am not looking for big money, simply a fair living. I would jump at a night watchman's job, or janitor, or anything where faith and trust would be appreciated. I am forty-five, have been a bandsman in the English army, have a wife and three sons, two of whom have been out of work for some time until recently.

This man saved two persons from drowning last summer, and has a testimonial in recognition of his courage and presence of mind in putting out a dangerous fire single-handed. Address V. D., Box 3638, Boston, Mass.

I wish each of our readers would constitute himself or herself a committee of

one to inquire among friends and neighbors for situations for these deserving cases. There are plenty of places where the services of each would be welcome and valuable, if the need and the supply could only be brought together. A. S. B.

NATIONAL W. C. T. U. NOTES.

A novel feature of one evening during the great National W. C. T. U. Convention at St. Louis was a department parade, led by the National Superintendents, and intended to illustrate to the eye the work done by the forty different departments of the organization. The participants in the parade were nearly all young women or children in costume. The St. Louis *Globe-Democrat* says:

When the department of franchise, represented by a boy holding a ballot-box and a beautiful girl bearing a banner inscribed, "Equal Rights for All," was reached, it was several minutes before the applause ceased, the majority of the women present seeming to be woman suffragists, as well as sturdy temperance workers.

Miss Marie C. Brehm, of Casey, Ill., was re-elected National Superintendent of Franchise.

The equal suffrage plank adopted by the Convention has already been published in these columns. But the many allusions to the ballot by different speakers and the warmth with which they were received, showed the feeling of the great assembly.

Mrs. Katherine Lente Stevenson, national corresponding secretary, reported 1,175 new unions organized. The national treasurer, Mrs. Helen M. Barker, gave the total receipts at \$26,706, and a gain in paying membership of nearly twelve hundred. The forty superintendents and score of organizers spoke encouragingly of their year's efforts. Sixteen million children under scientific temperance instruction; ten thousand enrolled in Bands of Mercy; thousands more in Loyal Temperance Legions and Anti-Cigarette Leagues; physical education adopted by the National Board of Education; millions of pages of temperance literature distributed; tracts given to 640,000 minors; victories for Sabbath observance; fifty new unions of colored people; raising of the age of protection in Ohio, Louisiana and North Carolina; striking advances in the suppression of impure literature; progress in railroad work and in the beautiful mission of the flowers; great activity and demand for the services of the sixty State and national evangelists; all these are among the telling points gleaned from the reports which contributed to the happiness of the assembly.

The Grangers of New York have generally favored woman suffrage, and are probably as yet the largest body of supporters of this reform in that State.—*American Cultivator*.

HOUSEKEEPER.—A Maine woman of 48, thoroughly skilled in all branches of housekeeping, and who has been matron at the House of Correction in Cambridge and at the jail in Lowell, wishes a position as housekeeper. References, Judge White of Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Rev. Mary Traffern Whitney, 381 Dorchester St., So. Boston, and the department officers of the Woman's Relief Corps. Address Mrs. A. M. C., 141 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

The Woman's Column.

VOL. IX.

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EQUAL SUFFRAGE IN COLORADO.

Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury, of Denver, was called upon for a report of equal suffrage in Colorado, at a recent meeting of Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. She said, in part:

One of the good results of woman suffrage has been to bring out a larger vote of men. Thousands of men have gone to the primaries for the first time when they took their wives. It has also stimulated men to a closer study of public affairs. Many men had been so absorbed in business that they did not even know who their alderman was. When we began to "ask our husbands at home" and they couldn't tell us, it was very embarrassing for the dear fellows.

These inquiries developed some surprising facts. We found that the most beautiful ward in the city was represented by a man whose business was running several "dives" down town. A woman who had been a prominent "remonstrant" before suffrage was granted, found that the committeeman from her ward was such a man. She said it was a shame that so respectable a ward, containing half a dozen churches, should be represented by so unsuitable a committeeman; and she began to ask her neighbors to go to the primaries and try to prevent his renomination. He sent word to her, in substance, that he owned that ward and meant to be re-elected as often as he pleased. She sent a courteous answer to the effect that she supposed she had a right to see what she could do. The result of her efforts and the women's votes was that he was snowed under.

There is no use in trying to get around it; it was because the women could vote that they got the State Home for Dependent Children, and the law raising the age of protection for girls to 18, and the law giving mothers equal guardianship of their children with the fathers. The W. C. T. U. has secured more laws for the protection of women and children than any other organization. Such is the law forbidding the sale of liquor or cigarettes to minors under a certain age. We are now bending our efforts to enforce the laws we have rather than to get more. The ballot is a great help to us in securing better enforcement. Even the women who were opposed to the ballot now feel that it has given them a power they could not afford to do without.

Men and women work together. After a few years of equal suffrage, I believe there will be no more women's organizations, because it is easier for men and women to work side by side.

There are almost twice as many men as women in Colorado, yet the women cast about 52 per cent. of the entire vote.

In answer to questions, Mrs. Stansbury said she thought about half of the McKin-

ley vote in Colorado was cast by the women.

Both the matter and manner of Mrs. Stansbury's address delighted the ladies present, and after the meeting they crowded up to her with requests to come and speak before their various local societies.

DOMESTIC HELP.

Several Armenian young men who can speak English would be glad to get places to do housework. In strength, intelligence and good manners, they are superior to the average of domestic help. Who will give them a trial? Apply at this office.

ANOTHER COLORADO VIEW.

Mrs. Mabel Lee, of Denver, writes to the *Woman's Journal*:

There will be three lady members in the next Legislature—Mrs. Olive C. Butler, Mrs. Evangeline C. Heartz, and Mrs. Martha Conine.

Mrs. Conine is an enthusiastic club woman, representing the best element of the State. At the time of her nomination she had never attended a convention or primary. In fact she presents the anomaly of a legislator selected for special fitness for the position. In a recent interview, Mrs. Conine replied to the questions:

1. How do representative women of Colorado regard the suffrage?
2. How do representative men of Colorado regard the suffrage?
3. How do the "demi-monde" of Colorado regard the suffrage?
4. How do the "gang politicians" and "ward heelers" regard the suffrage?

Mrs. Conine said:

1. "The representative women, meaning by this those women who have been active in church, philanthropic, educational and club work, are almost a unit in favor of suffrage, and while they know that mistakes have been made, they are not discouraged, knowing that by these we learn. Knowing their own ignorance and inexperience, they are taking special study to inform themselves, and, through his wife, the average man has learned more of the principles of government and the conditions of his environment than he ever knew before.

2. "Representative men—the average men of business—regard the experiment with favor; they realize that they have not given the time and attention to these matters that they should receive, and regard it as a favorable sign that their wives and other women are willing to give up some society privileges and kindred matters to study them. They have been somewhat surprised at the interest women have manifested, at their ability to grasp the questions of the hour, and are uniformly willing to give their aid in every possible way.

3. "The 'demi-monde' of their own volition would have taken no part in the new order. At our first election they made an appeal to the Woman's Republican Club to be protected from those who wished to use their votes, but the organization had no power to protect them. At the next election they appealed to the W. C. T. U. with the same result, and so, at the last election, they voted as the 'gang' dictated.

It would seem that nothing can be done until the 'gang' is shorn of some of its strength.

4. "The 'ward heelers' most emphatically do not like it. They have felt our power, and while they were forced last fall to change their ticket and put on better men, they have not yet been outwitted, nor will they be. The way to silence them is by the education of respectable citizens, and this work is progressing."

Next Tuesday is the day of the municipal election in Boston. Let every registered woman do her share to help elect a good school committee.

The fair held in this city last week in aid of the New England Hospital for Women and Children was a pronounced success in every respect. The gross receipts were about \$10,000.

MRS. LAURA ORMISTON CHANT, who this year has been unsuccessful in preventing certain music halls in London from obtaining licenses, has recently written a number of songs which she will endeavor to have sung on the music hall stages, feeling that a better class of songs will do frequenters of these places good.

MISS FRANCES E. WILLARD urges all humane people this year to make the bulk of their Christmas presents to the Armenians, and to remember particularly the 100,000 Armenian orphans now in danger of starving. Rev. F. D. Greene points out that five cents—the price of a car fare or of a poor cigar—will keep an Armenian child alive for a week. Contributions should be sent to Brown Bros. & Co., 59 Wall Street, New York City.

MRS. PHOEBE HEARST, of California, has given \$200,000 to found a mining school in connection with the State University at Berkeley, as a memorial to her husband. She gives largely to the free kindergartens, supports several college settlements, and contributed a thousand dollars to the recent campaign for the woman suffrage amendment. She has also given \$200,000 to establish a fine gymnasium for girls at the State University. She said to Miss Anthony, "I am doing all this to help make girls fit to vote."

MRS. L. M. STANSBURY, of Colorado, recently on the staff of the *Rocky Mountain News* of Denver, is making a short stay in Boston, and is open to engagements to address Woman Suffrage Leagues or Woman's Clubs on "The Practical Results of Woman Suffrage in Colorado," or on "Three Years of Woman Suffrage in Colorado—Questions Answered." Mrs. Stansbury is a charming woman and a pleasing speaker, thoroughly familiar with her subject, and every Woman's Club in New England would do well to secure her for an afternoon or evening. Address care of WOMAN'S COLUMN.

THE NATIONAL COUNCIL OF WOMEN.

The executive meeting of the National Council of Women of the United States was held in Boston on Dec. 2, 3 and 4.

Mrs. May Wright Sewall, vice-president-at-large of the International Council of Women, and secretary of Foreign Relations for the National Council of Women of the United States, spoke on the "Expansion of the Council Idea." After recapitulating the circumstances which led to the calling of the first International Council at Washington in 1888, she said of its promoters:

When, as the result of their labors, they saw convened in Washington, under the name of the International Council, delegates or individual representatives from seven foreign countries, together with representatives of some fifty-three national organizations in our own country, it seemed to them impossible to let such an unprecedented assembly be dissolved with no bond which should re-convene them at regular intervals.

Without attempting new definitions, I will say that within the Council idea is the resolution to hold fast all that is good in past effort, to conserve and concentrate dissipating and diverging energies. Within the Council idea is a conviction that the doctrine of correlation of forces is no less true and dominant in the realm of ideas than in the realm of matter. Within the Council idea is this further conviction, that the correlation of forces has, in the solidarity of human interests, its spiritual parallel.

Both the International Council of Women of the World and the National Council of the Women of the United States date their constitutions from March, 1888. The growth of the National Council at home has been an important factor in the expansion of the Council idea abroad, and in the preservation and upbuilding of the International Council of Women.

The meeting held in 1888, under the guise of an anniversary fête of a single organization, was most fortunate in its foreign guests. Of all who came, none saw into the very heart of the Council idea with clearer vision than did Madame Bogelot, of Paris, and the first step in the expansion of the Council idea abroad resulted from the sympathetic and enthusiastic report given by her to the leaders of various advanced movements for women in France, on her return. Moved by the success of the international meeting held in Washington in '88, leading French women, under the inspiration of Madame Bogelot, and the practical guidance of Madame de Morsier, convened in August, 1889, an International Congress of Women. In this Congress were represented scores of charitable institutions, philanthropic associations, and groups of reformers along the lines of education, industry and legal and social improvement.

It is the glory of this International Congress of 1889 that it marks the first occasion in modern annals that a Congress of women has been held under the auspices of the government of a great nation. The expenses of the International Congress held in Paris were defrayed by the French Government, according to a special bill introduced into the Chamber of Deputies, passed there, and confirmed by vote of the French Senate. By the same bill M. Jules Simon was authorized to preside over this Congress. Practically, M. Simon was merely the honorary president, as the honor of presiding was enjoyed in turn by the representatives of different movements, who, under the tactful direction of Madame de Morsier (secretary), maintained as a unity what might otherwise have become detached fragments of a

great organization. It was my privilege to represent the National Council of Women of the United States, and by unanimous vote the Congress, including twenty-eight distinct nationalities, gave its adhesion to the Council idea, passed a resolution endorsing the constitution of the International Council adopted at Washington, and pledged itself to foster the growth of National Councils in the various countries represented within itself.

The preparations which followed quickly for the celebration of the discovery of this continent by the Columbian Exposition, really transferred the energies of the National Council of our own country temporarily to other countries. The year '93, in which the Exposition was to be held, coincided with the termination of the quinquennial interval for the meeting of the International Council, and had been set as the time when the International Council should hold its first formal session. It may be remembered by some of you that the World's Congress of Representative Women was held in Chicago in May of 1893. This Congress was held under the auspices of the National Council of Women of the United States. To it all nationally organized bodies of women, at home and abroad, were invited to send delegates. To it also many women of distinction were invited as individuals, to pronounce discourses, read papers and join in its discussions. This Congress, held as it was under the auspices of the World's Congress Auxiliary, which in its turn had the direct patronage and the authority of the U. S. Government, emulated in some small degree the prestige of government patronage enjoyed by the International Congress held in Paris in '89. Among the meetings held within the World's Congress of Representative Women was the first quinquennial session of the International Council. Distinguished women from foreign countries were invited to be present, and to avail themselves to the fullest degree of this opportunity to learn the significance of the Council idea, whether in its national or international application. Some thirty-eight countries were represented in the informal sessions of the International, and the Council idea was given great impetus by this first quinquennial session and by the World's Congress of Representative Women, of which it formed a part.

Before 1893, in many countries, tentative steps had been taken towards the formation of National Councils, and since that time *bona fide* Councils have been organized as follows: The National Council of Canada, 1893; National Council of France, 1894; National Council of Germany, 1894; National Council of Great Britain and Ireland, 1895; National Council of Sweden, 1896; National Council of New Zealand, 1896; National Council of Australia, 1896.

Besides these formal National Councils, national organizations, equivalent to National Councils in purpose, and striving to work into the name and form of National Councils, exist in Finland, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Belgium and Italy.

Moreover, women have accepted the position of vice-presidents of the International Council, with the authority to attempt the organization of National Councils, as follows: Bohemia, Madame Josefa Humpel Zeman; Greece, Madame Callirhoe Parren; Japan, Madame Kajima Yazima; Syria, Madame Hannah K. Korany; Spain, the Duchess of Veragua.

The International Council, through its officers, is moving on behalf of National Councils in Africa, Austria, China, Corea, India, Norway, Roumania, South America and the Sandwich Islands.

It will be seen that, as the Council idea originated in an informal International Congress, so it has expanded, both at home and abroad, through the interven-

tion of similar Congresses. Following the initiative of France, taken as above indicated in 1889, wherever Expositions are held it has come to be, so to speak, the fashion to hold, in connection with Expositions, International Congresses. Thus, International Congresses have been held in France, Germany, Switzerland, and one is now being prepared for Belgium in 1897.

Perhaps the Congress of Women held in Berlin during the last week of September of the current year, is the best illustration that can be given of the expansion of the Council idea. In this Congress fourteen foreign countries were represented; among them France. The movement with which the French delegate is particularly identified is that of international peace. The Congress held in Berlin was not held under the auspices of the German National Council, but it resulted in augmenting the German National Council to the extent of bringing into the latter ten organizations of women that had hitherto held aloof. The National Council of Women, as it is now constituted in Germany, consists of sixty-three organizations of women, national, according to our own phrase, "either in scope or value." It is curious to observe that the National Council of Women in Germany is the first of the National Councils to affiliate itself formally with the International Council. The reports of the recent Congress in Berlin are a fine commentary on the great German poet's statement that

"Das Ewig Weibliche führt uns hinan."

The Rathhaus of Berlin was given by the civic authorities for this great meeting. Thus the municipality stood sponsor for the Congress.

The above skeleton outline of the expansion of the Council idea indicates, indeed, a marvellous development of energy, sympathy and tact; but, unless these qualities were to be applied to practical ends, the Council might be denounced as barren. What, then, are the practical ends which the Council idea seeks to realize? For what purpose are the women of all countries gathering themselves into a group of groups, tunnelling mountains and bridging seas with their sympathies, and joining hands through the International Council? To the end that, keyed to the same note, they may all unite their different voices in one harmonious appeal to the united manhood of their respective nations, and to the united manhood of the world. All the organized efforts of women now being made the world over, numerous and divers as they are and seem, fall naturally under a few sub-divisions.

First, In industry the double demand is equal opportunity for work, and equal pay for equal work.

Second, In education the demand is equal opportunities for the higher as well as for the lower education, for the professional and technical as well as for the general and the literary.

Third, In moral and social reform, the demand is the highest possible standard of personal purity for women, and an equal standard of personal purity for men; the widest personal liberty of thought for men, and equally unrestrained liberty of thought for women.

Fourth, In civic relations, equal responsibility in making the laws, as well as equal amenability to the laws.

And, after all is said and done, all efforts to promote the interests of the race through education, through industrial activity, through religious tolerance, through civil liberty and political responsibility, are to the end that our children may be reared in homes where the atmosphere is charged with love, with purity, with peace, and that they may, leaving their homes, go into an outside world in which the atmosphere is no less pure, the rela-

tionship no less peaceful, the ministrations no less loving than in the home itself.

WOMEN AS GOOD CITIZENS.

One of the leading papers at the recent annual congress of the Woman's Council of Minneapolis, Minn., was read by Dr. Cora Smith Eaton, on "Women as Good Citizens." Dr. Smith said, in part:

Many women are good citizens. But some women are very selfish citizens. Let us consider what constitutes allegiance, or unselfish citizenship. Allegiance is loyalty, alertness to defend the State from danger, to seek its highest good, to further its progress and to increase its prosperity. In times of war women do their part, the hardest part. They stay at home to take up the work the men have left. They go themselves as nurses. They give the dearest beloved to fight and die for the country's honor. Sweet Lucy Stone said: "A woman risks her life every time a soldier is born." It must be said they do a full equivalent for fighting, and some even fight, as the Cuban women are doing to-day.

In times of peace, good citizenship secures the interests of our country in two ways: First, by legislation; second, by executive action. In other words: First, good laws must be made; second, they must be carried into effect. In Wyoming, where women vote, men of questionable character cannot be elected. Men who are loyal to the party and have other qualifications which satisfy the men in their constituency, fail of election because the women demand good habits and good character from the leaders of their boys. One woman quietly puts on her sunbonnet and talks over the fence with her neighbor, who wears her sunbonnet over to the next fence and confers with the next woman's sunbonnet. There is no fuss, no mass-meeting; but when the returns are in, the man of doubtful character finds himself one of "the unelected," and all because of the sterling sunbonnet brigade. In Wyoming, you see, the women have gotten at the root of the matter.

The ballot-box is the battle-ground where in times of peace all government issues are decided. Here the women warriors can fight shoulder to shoulder with the men, with ballots instead of with bullets, defeating the enemy and making victorious the friend, and all as easily and as demurely as they would go to the post-office to post a letter which accepts one invitation or rejects another.

My plea is the responsibility of citizenship, the duty of suffrage. It is not alone that by our ballots we women can do good work. More than that. It is our duty to do this work. To shirk a duty is cowardly. It is unwomanly. Some one says: "It is unwomanly to vote." Let us consider the matter, for we do not want to be unwomanly. Is it unwomanly to care who shall look after our children's education? No. Then let us vote on school questions, and let us serve as school officers. Is it unwomanly to want our city beautiful with parks, our streets clean and free from the contagion of piles of refuse? Is it unwomanly to be good housekeepers, and to want our city garbage properly disposed of, our city sewage system a sanitary one? Is it unwomanly to want the fallen women cared for in the jails and lock-ups by matrons instead of men? No, no; all these cares are ours as women. Then let us ask for municipal suffrage.

Is it unwomanly to desire women physicians in charge of insane women in our State institutions? Is it unwomanly to demand a matron for women in our State Penitentiary? Is it wrong to see that our

youth are kept from temptation by a law forbidding the sale of intoxicants and tobacco to minors? Is it unwomanly to want our daughters protected from brutal villains by laws raising the age of consent to eighteen, and punishing the crime of rape by the severest penalty instead of a nominal one? Is it unwomanly to demand trial by a jury of our peers? In suits involving questions of marriage, divorce, assaults, and all cases involving women and women's interests, should we leave the decision to a jury of men alone? No; at least half the jury should be women. All these duties are ours as mothers. Then let us ask and obtain State suffrage, and let us use it for all these womanly ways of being good citizens.

Suffrage Leaflets.

The following Equal Rights Leaflets are for sale at cost at this office.

Cheques and money orders sent for Leaflets should be made payable to "Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association."

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The Elective Franchise, by leading Suffragists.

Henry Ward Beecher on Woman Suffrage
Woman Suffrage Man's Right, by Henry Ward Beecher.

How to Win Woman Suffrage, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Twelve Reasons Why Women Want to Vote, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Straight Lines or Oblique Lines? by T. W. Higginson.

Woman Suffrage and Municipal Reform, by Henry B. Blackwell.

Value of the Workingwoman to the State, by Harriette A. Keyser.

Legislative Advice.

DOUBLE LEAFLETS.

No Distinction of Sex in the Right to Vote, by the Hon. John D. Long.

Mrs. Livermore on Equal Rights.

Plain Words on a Forbidden Subject, by Eliza Sproat Turner.

How Women Voted in Colorado, by Hon. Jas. S. Clarkson.

Freedom for Women, by Wendell Phillips.
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Women and the State, by Geo. F. Hoar.
Women's Coöperation Essential to Pure Politics, by Geo. F. Hoar.

Dr. Gregg on Equal Rights.
Mrs. Wallace on Equal Suffrage.
Dr. Jacobi on Woman Suffrage.

Why Women Should Have the Ballot, by Katherine Conyngton.
Suggestions of a Line of Study.

Suggestions for Franchise Superintendents.

Hon. William Dudley Foulke on Equal Rights.

The Military Argument, by Alice Stone Blackwell.

Jesus Christ the Emancipator of Women, by Rev. C. C. Harrah.

Presidential Suffrage, by Hon. Edwin C. Pierce.

A True Story, by Mrs. Carrie Lane Chapman.

A Solution of the Southern Question, by Henry B. Blackwell.

A Humble Advocate, by Will Allen Dromgoole.

Will the Home Suffer? by Mabel E. Adams.

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Let none of our W. C. T. U. readers be disturbed because, in another column, Matzoon is described as a "fermented" beverage. The fermentation is not alcoholic. The article is, in plain English, a choice and highly nutritious preparation of sour milk.

Persons wishing rattan baskets to hang on the Christmas tree, to hold a quarter, a half or a whole pound of candy—prices twenty, thirty and fifty cents—may order them from Mabel Hay Barrows, 51 Sawyer Ave., Dorchester, Mass. The proceeds are to be used for Booker Washington's work in Alabama.

The Woman's Journal publishes this week the fullest report of the proceedings of the National Council of Women in Boston given by any paper. It also contains reports of the annual meetings of the Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Kansas and Delaware Woman Suffrage Associations, and a South Carolina letter by Mrs. Virginia D. Young.

DR. WILLIAM H. DEVINE, nominated by the Democrats for the Boston School Board, is in favor of giving women teachers equal pay for equal work, and also believes that women should be eligible as principals of grammar and high schools for girls. Very likely other candidates share these liberal views, but Dr. Devine is the only one whose friends have brought the fact to our attention.

MISS WINTER, the English governess who has for so many years had charge of Wilhelmina, the young Queen of Holland, has now returned to her home in England, pensioned for life with \$2,500 per annum, her salary having been \$4,000 a year. She has also been loaded with presents by both the Queen and her mother. They really have much for which to be grateful to her, the education of a youthful sovereign being at all times a difficult and responsible piece of work.

A commemorative service of the life and work of Mrs. Mary B. Claflin, wife of ex-Gov. William Claflin, will be held at the First Methodist Episcopal Church, on Temple Street, Sunday evening, Dec. 13, at 7.30. Dean W. E. Huntington, of Boston University, will preside, and an address will be given by Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer. Rev. C. L. Goodell, Mrs. Claflin's pastor, will also speak briefly. A cordial invitation to be present is extended to all Mrs. Claflin's friends and associates in educational and philanthropic work.

MRS. CATHARINE WAUGH McCULLOCH, attorney at law, of Chicago, wrote a bright paper for a parlor-meeting of the Rockford W. S. A., in which she said: "If the old common law under which we live in Illinois had not changed for the better during the past twenty-five years, life would be unbearable for even the most servile suffrage remonstrant. We women workers owe our present opportunities to work at fair wages in varied callings to those pioneers who asked first and always for the ballot, which includes it all. All honor to our benefactors, Susan B. Anthony, Elizabeth Cady Stanton and our gentle, persevering, undaunted, devoted, heroic and immortal Lucy Stone!"

220 DENVER'S "BAD WOMEN."

Mrs. Howard S. Stansbury, of Denver, said at a recent meeting in Boston:

An article giving a sensational account of the voting of bad women in Denver was lately published simultaneously in the San Francisco Examiner and the New York Journal. It was signed "Annie Laurie," in the Examiner, and "Winifred Black" in the Journal. When the lady who wrote it, who seems to have been twins, came to Denver, it was known that she came to write up woman suffrage. Mrs. Mary C. Bradford, who is highly respected in Denver, and who has travelled a good deal in Colorado, had collected valuable statistics as to the women's vote. Mrs. Bradford offered to give her these statistics, but she declined them. The president of the Denver Women's Club, a very able woman from Massachusetts, called upon her, but "Annie Laurie" would not see her. She also refused to see the president of the Women's Civic Federation of Denver. On election day she spent most of her time in the worst district of the city, and chose as her guide through it "Bat" Masterson, a notorious gambler, whose gambling house, with others, had been closed through the women's votes. It is this individual who figures in her article as the sensitive, tender-hearted, "broad-shouldered" man who hated to see good women degrade themselves by voting. [This is the same "Bat" Masterson who, some months ago, in a published interview in the Boston Post, declared that woman suffrage had ruined Colorado by shutting up the gambling houses.—Ed. W. C.] Judging from "Annie Laurie's" article, I should say she saw more of the seamy side of our city than the average respectable woman voter of Denver would see in her whole life, if she voted at every election. It was learned afterwards that she had come to Colorado under newspaper instructions for the express purpose of writing down woman suffrage. If she were to return to Colorado, she would hardly be received in good society.

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The Woman's Column.

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HURRAH FOR IDAHO!

The Supreme Court of Idaho has decided that the woman suffrage amendment is carried. Any other decision would have been clearly unjust, since the vote in favor of the women was nearly two to one. The Political Equality Clubs can now take out the stars which they had prepared to sew upon the suffrage flags for California, and sew them on for Idaho. We have our fourth star, after all.

WOMEN AND TAXATION.

Bishop Doane quotes Mrs. W. W. Crannell's attempt to prove that taxation without representation is not tyranny. As Hon. George F. Hoar said, years ago: "We have driven our leading opponents from one position to another, until there is not a thoughtful opponent of woman suffrage now to be found who is not obliged to deny the doctrine laid down in the Declaration of Independence."

Mrs. Crannell asserts that "the women who pay taxes do not want the ballot." Mrs. Hannah J. Bailey, president of the Maine Woman Suffrage Association, is the heaviest tax-payer among the women of Maine. Mrs. Elizabeth B. Chace and Mrs. Armenia S. White, for many years presidents of the Rhode Island and New Hampshire Woman Suffrage Associations, are almost, if not quite, the largest tax-payers among the women of their respective States. Mrs. Hearst and Mrs. Stanford, who have probably done more good with their large fortunes than any other women in California, were contributors to the funds of the suffrage campaign. Everybody who has worked in the suffrage movement knows that there are many women tax-payers among the rank and file; and there were certainly more tax-payers among the 300,000 women who petitioned the last New York Constitutional Convention for woman suffrage than among the 15,000 who petitioned against it. A large number of tax-paying women undeniably do desire suffrage, and the number is growing.

Mrs. Crannell asserts that "there is no discrimination against women in taxation." Persons who are in a position to know say that there often is discrimination; that it is not uncommon for the property of a non-voter to be assessed

higher than adjoining property of equal value belonging to some one with a political "pull." I know of at least one widow who was converted to suffrage by this injustice.

But this is a minor point. The main ground of complaint is not unequal taxation, but taxation without representation; not that women are made to pay more in proportion than men, but that they have no voice as to how the tax-money shall be spent. The usual answer is that in whatever way the tax-money may be expended, the women share the benefits. But this does not meet the point. Let us illustrate it by the case of a Woman's Club. All the members have to pay the same entrance fee and the same annual assessments. Suppose only half the members were allowed to vote on the expenditure of the money? Suppose (to take a concrete case) it were proposed to subscribe for some periodical for the use of the club, and part of the members wanted the *North American Review*, while others preferred the *Police Gazette*. If the disfranchised half protested against their not being allowed to vote on the question, it would be no answer for the other half to say to them: "You pay no larger assessments than the rest of us; there is no discrimination against you in taxation; and whatever periodical it is finally decided to subscribe for, you will have the reading of it as well as we." The others would answer: "Yes, but since we help to pay for it, we have a right to a voice as to what it shall be."

Mrs. Crannell says: "Taxation is the price the citizens pay for the protection of their property, their life, their liberty." True, and it is right that women should help to pay for this protection. But, since they do help to pay for it, they are entitled to a voice as to what sort of protection it shall be, and who shall administer it. If the police, whose duty it is to protect the city from disreputable resorts, take blackmail from them instead, and let them keep open; if the authorities whose duty it is to protect the city from cholera by keeping the streets clean leave them filthy; if the government spends money freely for things women do not approve, such as aldermanic junketings and great quantities of champagne at inauguration balls, and refuses to appropriate money for things women do approve, such as police matrons and adequate school accommodations for the children; then it will not be easy to convince the thoughtful woman tax-payer that she and other women are not wronged.

The women of New York State pay taxes upon five hundred million dollars' worth of property. It will take more than Mrs. Crannell's ingenuity to prove that they ought not to have a vote on the expenditure of that money.

Alice Stone Blackwell.

A PRESENT TO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., offers to make a free gift of the *Woman's Journal* for a year to any Woman's Club that has club-rooms where the paper can be kept on file. A number of Women's Clubs have already taken advantage of this generous offer. Let other clubs do the same.

Several Armenian young men are still available for house work. Apply at this office.

State Superintendent of Public Instruction Stanley, of Topeka, Kan., learns that at the recent election twenty counties of Kansas elected women county superintendents of schools.

Woman suffragists never had so much cause for a merry Christmas as they have this year. The granting of full suffrage to the women of two States within one year is unprecedented in the history of the equal rights movement.

Notice the article in another column on the Equal Suffrage Calendar. The calendar is exceptionally pretty and tasteful. Every one who has seen it praises it. All suffragists ought to buy it for themselves, and also to send copies to their friends.

MRS. LAURA M. JOHNS, in the *Woman's Journal* gives an interesting account of the Idaho campaign, in which she took part, and explains the grounds on which the suffrage amendment was attacked and defended in the courts. Other articles are Women Law Students, Working Girls' Clubs, A Russian Pioneer, Work for the Peace and Arbitration Societies, Threatened Regulation Revival in England, by Anna Rice Powell; Vacant Land for the Unemployed, by Bolton Hall; a report of the recent annual meeting of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs, and an account of Prof. Hyatt's Lecture on "Woman Suffrage from a Biological Standpoint."

MRS. RACHEL FOSTER AVERY, while attending the recent executive meeting of the Woman's National Council in Boston, was described by some of the papers as a woman worth three and a half million dollars. A few years ago, Mrs. Avery had abundant means, and gave liberally to the suffrage cause. A few years hence, she is likely to have abundant means again, and will then no doubt contribute with her usual generosity. But we have the best authority for saying that, through certain business complications, Mrs. Avery is at present the reverse of rich. The newspaper report about her millions, by which many women would have been flattered, has been a cause of sorrow to her, as it has brought her many applications to which she is quite unable to respond.

FROM MASSACHUSETTS TO TURKEY.

Dr. Mary Putnam-Jacobi, of New York, lately read a noteworthy paper before the League for Political Education, entitled "From Massachusetts to Turkey." She said, in part:

He who, reversing the course of empire, traverses the civilized world from West to East, can hardly remain convinced that the social position and capacities of women are invariable functions of an immutable nature. On the contrary, he will find himself proceeding along a sliding scale of feminine circumstances whose degrees approximate pretty closely to geographical degrees of latitude and longitude, and seem, moreover, to depend upon little else than these. Thus, near to the Pacific coast in Wyoming, he will note that women enjoy at least a nominal equality with men. They have the same political rights, are invited to the same responsibilities, and in all official positions, as public school teaching, which they occupy, are paid the same salaries. In the eastern section of the West, women have lost, or have not attained, political equality and the right of suffrage. Yet they share largely in the public life of municipalities. They hold positions on public boards. They divided the direction of the World's Fair. They are admitted on equal terms to State universities. The latter privilege persists even to the western end of the State of New York, but has become considerably modified at its eastern extremity. At Cornell University is coëducation—at Columbia, a feminine annex. This again changes in crossing the State line into Massachusetts, where Harvard, stiffened by the East winds, contests every inch of the road, and is horror-stricken at concessions which Columbia has long ago yielded with generous grace. Correlatively, though women throng the avenues of industrial life, their salaries are inferior. Though their relative numbers are so great, the fact seems to inspire them less with courage than with timidity—fear, perhaps, of diminished chances. Women in herds are more apt to behave like cows than like buffaloes.

Crossing the ocean till we strike the meridian of Greenwich at our own latitude, the sudden drop from even Massachusetts to Spain is startling. But even in France the change is sufficiently marked. Of political rights, not even a question, and even ordinary civil rights are greatly abridged in the land of the Salic law. A woman cannot be a legal witness to the birth of her own children. In business, legal restrictions, based on the inferiority of her sex, hamper her at every turn, and the proposition to entrust her with public school teaching was, at least within a few years, rejected as chimerical in the extreme.

It is at this meridian, or even a little to the West of it, in the Iberian peninsula, that restraints on personal liberty first appear, and girls, or even all unmarried women of almost any age, are forbidden to walk the streets alone. Eastward of the Rhine, this kind of disability diminishes, and the dominant sex shows a generous willingness to accord the right to labor to women, in all pursuits which are not too lucrative or too honorable. From these, women are forcibly excluded, on the ground that, owing to the fundamental inferiority of their capacities, permission to engage in difficult or intellectual work could only entail cruel disappointments, from which women must be preserved by the solicitude of a paternal State.

In Italy also women are still children. In Greece the Oriental influence begins to be distinctly felt. Men are employed as cooks because, during the period of Turkish rule, women could not be allowed to appear in the market-place, and the cus-

tom still holds. In Athens, pallid girls remain secluded in their houses till sunset; when they are promenaded by their governesses. Outside of Athens the women never appear on the streets, but work industriously in the fields, bare-legged, but with Oriental veils drawn over mouth and chin. The seclusion which was the habit of antique Athens persists; and if Sparta to-day revives her own opposite traditions, it is by opening silk mills, where the machinery is operated by a crank turned by the arm of a woman. The recent realization of theoretic right to education, from the primary school to the university, threatens ultimate changes in the social position of the Greek women, but these changes are yet to come. And for women all change ceases on the western shore of the Aegean Sea. Eastward, in Turkey, the antique ideal prevails as perfectly as if Europe were a thousand miles away.

No house so poor that its windows are not covered with close-meshed jalousies, through which alone the women of the harem may peep down into the street. Harem, whether it contains one wife or all the four permitted by the Prophet. The practical prevalence of monogamy, based upon either economic or sentimental motives; the liberal permission to married women to promenade the streets when properly veiled; the diffused instruction in French which pervades the wealthier classes, have not altered the essence of the situation. On the surface exist many grades of distinction, curiously symbolized by the varieties of veiling; the transparent gauze, which coquettishly reveals more than it conceals; the nun-like band drawn over hair and chin, but leaving the face bare; the thicker veil, with spaces for the eyes; finally the heavy black that effectively hides all personality which might have escaped the formless mantle. All these permitted variations seem to mark so many shades of orthodoxy. The innovating party of the Young Turkey proposes monogamy, female education, and complete unveiling, as the correlative of political reforms, but the latter, of course, pass far above the heads of the women, and the mass of the twenty-six million souls of the Turkish Empire remains strictly orthodox. The conservative instinct for the *bien-séances*, which in New York and Massachusetts expends itself in protests against woman suffrage, in Constantinople finds scope in the question of the veil and the fez, or mantle. In both cases the women themselves constitute the bulk of the conservative forces, and so rejoice in their own limitations that they could not fairly be considered as oppressed.

"For liberty," said John Locke, "consists in the ability to act in accordance with one's own judgment." From time to time, however, the traveller detects behind the jalousies the face of some young girl, whose brilliant eyes and vivid gestures suggest a strain of paternal inheritance from a Pasha of force and ability, which, in the daughter, has not become completely submerged by the maternal passivity. There is a young creature straining at the leash, panting in the gilded cage, eating out her heart with the eternal ennui of the Oriental harem—no less a prison when it is most luxuriously a palace.

On Friday the Sultan goes in state to say his prayers at the Mosque. Three thousand soldiers, trained by the military science of Germany, are drawn up along the street and square. Earth from Mecca is scattered over the ground upon which the horses of the Sultan must tread. About half an hour before he appears, four carriages emerge from the gates of the palace grounds, drive down the street, enter the enclosure around the Mosque, and pause on one side of the driveway, where they remain waiting, each guarded by a gigantic black eunuch. The carriages are nearly closed, but sufficient opening is left to

enable the spectator to distinguish a mass of delicate silks, a foam of lovely colors breaking upon the open windows. If only there were nothing behind or within the silks! But there are. There are the dozen or more wives of the Sultan, who are thus paraded, with decorous reserve, among his splendid troops and his train of led horses—paraded as his possessions, but forbidden as a blasphemy to enter the Mosque or to share his devotions, compelled, until the Sultan shall have himself entered the house of God and prayed and returned again, to wait in the sun, in their stifling carriages, under the incredible insolence of the eunuch guard! These poor queens of the royal Turkish household are the concentrated expression of the mildest fate of women when abandoned—as is no longer possible in any part of the European world—to a régime of absolute masculine supremacy!

If my imaginary traveller should have left Wyoming on the Tuesday of a Presidential election, and reached Constantinople on a Friday, in time to witness this famous ceremony of the Sultan's weekly visit to the Mosque, might he not be pardoned for doubting whether the female half of the crowds he saw really belonged to the same animal species? Between the Western rancher and the Turkish grenadier many resemblances would be detected beneath all the differentiation. But between the Western woman and the Oriental wife, what shade of affinity?

On this account, formulæ based upon a presumed uniformity of character among women, uniformity that should reappear in the most different conditions of time or place, may justly be questioned. Nevertheless, events occasionally occur which do seem to indicate that although women be not everywhere and at all times like each other, they must always be very different from men. Such an occurrence is the referendum held last November in Massachusetts on the question of woman suffrage.

Dr. Putnam-Jacobi recapitulates the large number of women who did not take enough interest in the question to vote upon it, and continues:

Must we admit, because such a large number of women have shown themselves to be indifferent to political questions, that therefore the political sphere is something profoundly alien to the nature of women, and that the effort to force them into it is a morbid craze, doomed to speedy extinction and failure?

Yes, if we also hold that the cheerful submission of many millions of Russian peasants to the autocracy of their "Little Father," the Czar, ought to paralyze all efforts to change a gigantic despotism, and force an immense population out of a passivity that seems to suit them.

It is always difficult for any class of people to learn to conceive or desire a larger range of thought or action when they have once become thoroughly adjusted to smaller frameworks. The desire to know more, to be more, to act more energetically and on a larger scale, is an expression of vitality beyond the average of the class. It must be the expression of the minority—of the agitating handful. To all protests of the acquiescent majority who may declare, "Let us alone, we are well enough off as we are, we will not stir," the minority is compelled to reply, "But you must!"

This is what the sharp edge of the axe says to the broad back; what the thin edge of the wedge says to the large base; what the navigator who rounds the Cape of Good Hope says to the merchant fleets that are constrained to follow and escape from the safe limits of the Mediterranean.

The W. C. T. U. of Stoughton, Mass., held a mass-meeting for the relief of the Armenian sufferers last Sunday evening.

ARE YOU GOING TO DES MOINES?

Massachusetts suffragists who have any idea of attending the National American Suffrage Convention at Des Moines, the last week in January, are requested to send their names to this office. The delegates from this State are to be elected at the annual meeting of the Massachusetts W. S. A., on Jan. 11 and 12, and if those who could go will let the fact be known beforehand, it will greatly facilitate nominations. It will also be a help to Miss Mary G. Hay in getting reduced railroad rates.

A. S. B.

WOMEN OFFICIALS IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By the kindness of Mr. S. C. Wrightington, Superintendent In-door Poor, State House, Boston, we give the following interesting information:

1. On the Board of Lunacy and Charity (an unpaid commission of nine appointed by the Governor), two are women. Their appointment is not mandatory, but voluntary on the part of Governor.

2. In case of lunatic asylums, the boards of trustees have the appointment of physicians, but there is a law making the appointment of a woman as assistant physician mandatory in each institution.

3. The trustees of all hospitals and almshouses having women as inmates, are appointed by the Governor. The law requires that two of the seven shall be women. This is mandatory.

4. On State Reform Schools (Lyman School for boys and State Industrial School for girls), which are under the control of one and the same board of trustees, the total number of trustees is seven; two are women; they are appointed by the Governor. The appointment of women is mandatory.

5. On the Board of Education two women are serving as members—Mrs. Alice Freeman Palmer and Mrs. Kate Gannett Wells. Their appointment is voluntary on the part of the Governor—the law says "persons."

6. On the Board of Factory Inspectors, out of twelve two are women. Their appointment is by the Governor. The law is mandatory.

7 and 8. Library Trustees and Overseers of the Poor are in some cases women. Their election, as such, is optional with the voters of every town and city.

9. On School Committees more than 100 women are serving in various towns and cities of the Commonwealth. Their election is not mandatory, but voluntary on the part of the voters. In Cambridge, by usage, each ward elects one woman.

10. In the choice of school committees women may be voters.

11. On the Board of Prison Commissioners, "there shall be five members, two of whom shall be women." They are appointed by the Governor. This is mandatory.

12. On Board of Almshouse and Workhouse, of seven members, five are men and two are women, appointed by Governor; appointment of the women is mandatory.

13. Appointments (in 1887) of police matrons are mandatory. They are appointed by the Board of Police in Boston, and elsewhere by mayors of cities. The law says: "In every city of the Commonwealth of over 30,000 inhabitants the Mayor shall select one or more stations for confinement of women, and appoint one or two police matrons at each."

Miss Belle Kearney, of Mississippi, who has been quite sick in St. Louis since the National W. C. T. U. Convention, is rapidly recovering.

Houghton, Mifflin & Co.'s Holiday Books.

The American Revolution.

By JOHN FISKE. *Illustrated Edition.* Containing 22 superb Photogravures of portraits and painting, 15 Colored Maps and Plates, and 280 Text Cuts and Maps. 2 vols., Svo, \$8.00.

These volumes are profusely illustrated with superb portraits, maps, plans of battles, pictures of historic buildings and scenes, medals, facsimiles, etc.

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HOUSEKEEPER. — A Maine woman of 48, thoroughly skilled in all branches of housekeeping, and who has been matron at the House of Correction in Cambridge and at the jail in Lowell wishes a position as housekeeper. References, Judge White of Newton Lower Falls, Mass., Rev. Mary Traffern Whitney, 381 Dorchester St., So Boston, and the department officers of the Woman's Relief Corps. Address Mrs. A. M. C., 141 Cross St., Somerville, Mass.

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Dr. Abbott here gathers the fruit of years of thought and observation on the social order and disorders of the age, and endeavors to apply Christ's teaching on social questions to present conditions.

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By NORA PERRY. With illustrations. Square 12mo, tastefully bound, 75 cents.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

The Legal Status

—OF—

Married Women

IN MASSACHUSETTS.

By GEORGE A. O. ERNST.

Published by the Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association. Price in paper, 30 cents; in cloth, 50 cents. Copies may be had at the office of the WOMAN'S JOURNAL, 3 Park St., Boston, or will be mailed to any address upon receipt of price

THE WOMAN'S COLUMN.

NON-TAX-PAYING WOMEN.

Mrs. Crannell says that there are more women who do not pay taxes than women who do, and that "the granting of suffrage to these women would more than duplicate the evils from which the tax-payer now suffers." It is a thoroughly snobbish view to regard non-tax-paying women as a dangerous class. The average woman who owns no property is in that condition because she has chosen to devote her life to a business eminently useful to the State, but not pecuniarily profitable to herself—the business of making a home and rearing a family. These non-tax-paying mothers of families are, as a class, peaceable, law-abiding, well-behaved women. On all questions that appeal to women as women, as well as on general questions of morality and good order, their views are substantially the same as those of tax-paying women. There is not a particle of evidence from any of the States where women vote that the votes of the non-tax-paying women have inflicted injury upon the community.

But what Mrs. Crannell and her friends really object to is not the voting of non-tax-paying women, but the voting of any women. A bill was recently introduced in the Vermont Legislature to extend municipal suffrage to tax-paying women only. The "antis" outside Vermont flooded the Legislature with literature to defeat the bill, just as diligently as if it had proposed to extend suffrage to all women. So says the president of the Vermont W. S. A., herself a tax-payer.—*Woman's Journal*.

BEAUTIFUL WOMAN SUFFRAGE CALENDARS.

To the Friends of Woman Suffrage Everywhere:
It is a popular fad this year to give calendars for Christmas and New Year's gifts. The stores are full of them. They range in price from 25 cents to \$10. No house ever had too many calendars, and the fad for once is in line with usefulness. The National American Organization Committee has a calendar, prettier than any other calendar of similar price. It is much more artistic than that of last year, and cannot fail to please the most fastidious. It consists of six cards printed on both sides, so that each month has the face of a whole card. They are hung by a yellow cord, so that each month may be turned as it passes by and the next one comes to view. They are printed in brown, on deep cream cardboard. The upper part of each card contains an oval portrait of a pioneer suffragist, set in a framework of conventional sunflowers. These portraits are twelve in number, and men and women alternate through the year.

January carries our honored president and leader, Susan B. Anthony; February, America's grandest reformer, Wendell Phillips; March, the sweet Quaker preacher, Lucretia Mott; April, America's favorite poet and staunch suffragist, John Greenleaf Whittier; May, blessed Lucy Stone; June, the only man who has devoted his life to woman suffrage, Henry B. Blackwell; July, the author of America's Battle Hymn, Julia Ward Howe;

August, our greatest philosopher, Ralph Waldo Emerson; September, a woman whose name can never be erased from the records of our century, Harriet Beecher Stowe; October, the reformer, patriot and leader, Wm. Lloyd Garrison; November, the indomitable Elizabeth Cady Stanton; December, the finished orator, writer and statesman, George William Curtis. Was ever a movement favored with a grander coterie of leaders?

Suffragists, we ask you to be in the fashion and send calendars to your friends this year. Give a portion of the profit of your Christmas buying to the suffrage cause. Our committee have performed a truly great work this year. We may justly claim the result in Idaho as the fruit of our labors, for the money which carried on their campaign was furnished by our committee. We are now in need of money to meet our obligations and close our accounts for the year.

The calendars will be faithfully mailed in safety envelopes to any address you wish; and, if desired, we will insert your card, so that they may be mailed to your friends direct from our office. They will be sent postpaid for 25 cents. If you believe in suffrage, help the work which will bring suffrage.

Send in your orders to Carrie Chapman-Catt, 106 World Building, New York.

CARRIE CHAPMAN-CATT.

A BRAVE GIRL.

Miss Mona Burrows, a young teacher in the Home for Feeble-Minded Children, Vineland, N. J., rescued a boy of fourteen from the flames when the Home was destroyed by fire a few days ago. She had helped to guide the children out of the blazing Home, and, discovering that the boy had been forgotten in his room, she dashed into the building, ascended to his room, and, by main force and against his will, carried him into the open air. In performing this heroic feat, Miss Burrows was seriously injured, and is now under the care of a physician. The Newark *Advertiser* says: "Heroism of men is recognized and rewarded by the National, State and municipal Governments. The Federal Government gives medals to life-savers, and has a host of pensioners on its rolls. The State has voted medals and pensions for heroic acts or injuries received in the performance of duty. Municipalities have their methods of rewarding heroism in men. The State of New Jersey has the opportunity now to honor heroism in women."

LUCY STONE'S PORTRAIT.

In response to a very general expression of desire for a large portrait of Lucy Stone for framing and preservation, a likeness, enlarged from her latest photograph taken in 1892, has been prepared by the heliotype process. This excellent portrait will be sent (1) for one dollar in cash; or (2) as a premium for three new subscribers to the *WOMAN'S COLUMN*; or (3) to any old subscriber who pays up arrearages, renews her own subscription, and sends two new subscribers.

MASSACHUSETTS ANNUAL MEETING.

The Massachusetts Woman Suffrage Association will hold its Twenty-Sixth Annual Meeting on Monday afternoon and evening, Jan. 11, 1897, at 2.30 and 7.30 P. M., in Association Hall, corner of Boylston and Berkeley Streets, Boston. The business meeting will be held next day in Park Street Church Parlor, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2.30 o'clock.

Among the speakers expected are Mrs. J. Ellen Foster, Dr. Lorimer and Mrs. Carrie Chapman Catt.

Auxiliary Leagues are requested to prepare their annual reports of work and forward the same to Henry B. Blackwell, corresponding secretary, on or before Jan. 1, 1897. They will be printed for distribution at the business meeting.

The Leagues will also please remember that they are to be represented at the annual meeting this year by delegates, whom they are to elect, and provide with credentials. Each League is entitled to one delegate at large, and one more for each 25 members. Each League should also nominate one member to represent it on the State Board of Directors for the coming year.

MARY A. LIVERMORE, Pres.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL, Cor. Sec

MRS. LUCINDA H. STONE, a pioneer worker in Michigan along suffrage, educational, journalistic and club lines, is spending the winter in Washington, D. C., the honored guest of a former pupil, Mrs. Blount, who is prominent in club and intellectual life in that city. In a letter to the Charlotte (Mich.) *Tribune*, Mrs. Stone writes interestingly of distinguished persons she has recently met, and says: "There was Mrs. Warren, wife of Senator Warren of Wyoming, with whom I had a very interesting conversation on the Wyoming subject, woman suffrage, in which she is an enthusiastic believer. She is a fine-looking woman and very interesting; a serious, earnest woman, who talks because she has something to say; believes in woman suffrage because she believes in women—that they are the mother-heart of the nation, and just as necessary to it as the individual heart is to the individual person."



GLOVES For Christmas.

MISS M. F. FISK,

44 Temple Place,

has a very attractive assortment of Gloves for Christmas, and would be very pleased if you would examine them.

There is no more acceptable present than gloves.

The Woman's Column.

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Post Office, Jan. 18, 1888.

COLORADO SPEAKS FOR HERSELF.

Because false rumors are circulating in other States concerning the results of equal suffrage in Colorado, the friends of the cause desire to present a truthful and unprejudiced statement of facts. The signatures of men and women who have official recognition are appended to this statement, in order that the office may give weight when names are unknown. The signatures include prominent society women, as well as those distinguished in intellectual and philanthropic work. The list might be indefinitely prolonged, were more than a representative number possible.

We, citizens of the State of Colorado, desire, as lovers of truth and justice, to give our testimony to the value of equal suffrage.

We believe that the greatest good of the home, the State and the nation is advanced through the operation of equal suffrage. The evils predicted have not come to pass. The benefits claimed for it have been secured, or are in process of development. A very large proportion of Colorado women have conscientiously accepted their responsibility as citizens. In 1894, more than half the total vote for Governor was cast by women. Between 85 and 90 per cent. of the women of the State voted at that time. The exact vote of the last election has not yet been estimated, but there is reason to believe that the proportional vote of women was as large as in previous years.

The vote of good women, like that of good men, is involved in the evils resulting from the abuse of our present political system; but the vote of women is noticeably more conscientious than that of men, and will be an important factor in bringing about a better order.

Signed:

Albert W. McIntire, Governor of Colo.
John Evans, ex-Governor.
John L. Routt, ex-Governor.
Alva Adams, Governor-elect.

H. M. Teller, U. S. Senator.

Edw'd O. Wolcott, "

John F. Schafroth, Member of Congress.

John C. Bell, Member of Congress.

N. P. Hill, ex-Senator.

Charles D. Hayt, Chief Justice Supreme Court.

Luther M. Goddard, Associate Justice Supreme Court.

John Campbell, Associate Justice Supreme Court.

Gilbert B. Reed, First Judge of State Court of Appeals.

Charles I. Thompson, Judge of State Court of Appeals.

Julius B. Bissell, Judge of State Court of Appeals.

Owen E. LeFever, Judge Dis. Court.

C. P. Butler, " " "

P. L. Palmer, " " "

Geo. W. Allen, " " "

E. H. Webb, Sheriff, Arapahoe County.

T. S. McMurray, Mayor of Denver.

A. B. McGaffey, Sec. of State.

H. E. Mulnix, State Treasurer.

C. C. Parks, State Auditor.

Mrs. A. J. Peavey, State Supt. of Public Instruction.

Lucy E. R. Scott, Asst. State Supt. of Public Instruction.

B. L. Carr, Attorney-General.

James H. Baker, Pres. University of Colorado.

Wm. F. Slocum, Pres. Colorado College.

James B. Gregg, D.D.

James H. Ecob, D.D.

Susan Riley Ashley, Chairman of Correspondence, General Federation of Women's Clubs, Colo.

Mrs. Nath. P. Hill, Vice-Regent for Colo. of Mt. Vernon Association.

Carrie S. Benjamin, Pres. of Denver Sec. of Jewish Women's Council.

Eliza F. Routt, Member of State Board of Agriculture.

Katherine A. G. Patterson, Pres. State Suffrage Association of Colorado.

Sarah S. Platt, Pres. Woman's Club, Denver.

Martha A. B. Conine, Pres. North Side Club, and Representative-elect Leg. of Colo.

Minerva C. Welch, Sec. Denver Fortnightly Club.

Susan M. Hayward, Pres. Clio Club.

Katherine Sumner, Pres. Monday Club.

Isabel Hill, Pres. Tuesday Musical Club.

Carrie O. Kistler, Pres. Four O'clock Club.

Mary B. Morris, Pres. Reviewers' Club.

Mary E. Humphrey, Pres. Pi Pi Kappa Club.

Sue M. Hall, Pres. Civic Federation.

Alice Polk Hill, Pres. Round Table Club.

Nettie E. Casper, Pres. 22d Ave. Club.

Ione T. Hanna, Chairman Educational Department of Woman's Club and ex-member of School Board.

Mary Barker Bates, M.D., of Board of Education, District No. 1.

A PRESENT TO WOMEN'S CLUBS.

Mrs. Cornelia C. Hussey, of East Orange, N. J., offers to make a free gift of the *Woman's Journal* for a year to any Woman's Club that has club-rooms where the paper can be kept on file. A number of Women's Clubs have already taken advantage of this generous offer. Let other clubs do the same.

A Happy New Year to all our readers!

During the last year 190 patents have been granted to women. Among these are a scrubbing machine, a baby-jumper, a bed for invalids, an improved hook and eye, and an adjustable bracket for a curtain.

The most substantial memorial of the Victorian jubilee will be the Victoria Hospital for Children, which is to be built in London to commemorate the sixtieth year of the Queen's reign. It is the only hospital in London that bears her name.

It is said that the highest-paid choir singers in the world are two American ladies, Miss Clementina De Vere, at the Paxton Church in New York, who receives \$4,500 a year, and Miss Dutton, at a Baptist church in the same city, who receives \$3,000.

MRS. MARY C. ROBBINS, in her article on Park-making as a National Art, in the January *Atlantic*, suggests the possibility of a system of parks from New York to San Francisco. This suggestion, startling at first, becomes more and more possible as time goes on and the growth of park-making in our cities continues.

MRS. ALICE GORDON GULICK has for years done excellent work in her school for girls, at San Sebastian, Spain. But she has conducted the school at great disadvantage through want of books. She and her fellow teachers greatly need a library suitable for the higher education of women, and any gifts of money or volumes for that purpose would be appreciated. Mrs. Gulick's address at present is Castile, N. Y.

MISS VICTORINE THOMAS ARTZ, the Chicago woman who gave \$10,000 to the Boston Public Library for the purpose of forming a Longfellow memorial collection, never made her home in this city, nor even visited here. Chicago knows scarcely more of Miss Artz, although she has dwelt there all her life. She is a hermit of her own wish, seemingly has no intimate friends, and scarcely a dozen persons, including servants, have ever seen her face in the Metropolitan Hotel, where she has lived for three years.—*Boston Transcript*.

MRS. HOWARD S. STANSBURY, of Denver, Colo., is spending a few weeks in Massachusetts. She is probably more familiar than most Colorado women with the working of woman suffrage in that State, having been for a number of years on the staff of the *Rocky Mountain News*, the leading daily paper of Denver. Mrs. Stansbury delighted her auditors at the recent Fortnightly Meeting in this city with her simple, unaffected, straightforward narrative of affairs in the Centennial State. Many of the ladies present expressed a wish that she would address their Leagues. In order to do so, Mrs. Stansbury will make engagements for a few weeks to come. Address this office.

THE TRUTH ABOUT COLORADO.

The position of censuris is always difficult and painful, yet in such a position the newly enfranchised citizens of Colorado found themselves when newspaper reporters from the East and West visited Denver for the express purpose of noting, on the third of November, the conduct and treatment of women at the polls, and their attitude toward the question of equal suffrage.

One of these reporters, Mrs. Winifred Black, a pronounced anti-suffragist, telegraphed the result of her investigations to the New York *Journal*, in which paper they were published over her own name. The same article was repeated in the San Francisco *Examiner* over the pseudonym of "Annie Laurie."

In reporting facts coming under her direct observation, Mrs. Black is compelled to become an unwilling witness in favor of equal suffrage, and gives testimony to the good order and decorum which everywhere prevails. She says:

I went from polling place to polling place in the lower part of the city. I did not see one person under the influence of liquor. Every saloon in the town seemed closed. The polling places were invariably clean, and in perfectly approachable buildings. There were no crowds, and absolutely no disorder of any kind. The men and women stood in line together, waiting for their turn to vote. The women were treated with absolute courtesy in every way. I saw not the slightest sign of that contempt which is said by opponents of suffrage to come with too much familiarity. Neither did I see the little self-consciousness which marks the ordinary woman in the ordinary crowd. The women seemed serious and straightforward.

The astonishment of strangers at the order and respectability of a Denver election has been noted in other visitors. One of these, after careful observation, remarked, "Why, is this all? I can't see anything out of the way. Where is the mob?" Election day is more quiet than Sunday, and so decorous as to be positively uninteresting to those who want to make out a good story.

Mrs. Black questioned the voters as to the "disruption of the home" through equal suffrage, and ascertained that the majority of women vote as their husbands do, which is natural enough, but that, when difference of political opinion does exist, it causes no unhappiness. As one of her interlocutors naïvely remarked, "If they are going to quarrel, they don't wait for a political excuse."

The favorable testimony of an enemy is of more value than that of a friend.

"I thank thee, Jew, for teaching me that word!"

In matters of fact, Mrs. Black is honest. In matters of opinion, she is misleading, because she gives to the public only the side of the question which coincides with her own views. Any person can go to any place and hear anything on any question of the day. There are in Colorado just as ardent McKinleyites as in Boston; and vice versa, just as ardent free-coinage men in Boston as in Colorado. One may hear in Denver expressions both favorable and unfavorable to the workings of equal suffrage in the same day, according to the

individual opinion of the speaker. If one chooses to cull out the unfavorable ones, and ignore the favorable, one may make a good case against suffrage. This is exactly what Mrs. Black did. She announced openly that she was opposed to equal suffrage, and desired confirmations of this opinion. The names of prominent and highly respected men and women were given Mrs. Black, whom she might have interviewed with profit. There is abundant evidence that she carefully avoided those who had the reputation of being friendly to the cause, and refused to accept the proofs offered that equal suffrage is not only right in theory but successful in practice.

Deductions are not fair on the part of observers who look only for evidence to support personal opinions. As a matter of fact, no stranger can come into Colorado and, by a few days' visit in one city, become competent to write understandingly of the workings of equal suffrage. No stranger can understand the complex local situation, or the history of the movement. Colorado has her own problems to solve in local government, like the rest of the country, and problems take time.

Certainly no one has a right to demand that they all should have been settled in the three short years since women obtained the ballot. Neither can it be expected that there should be unanimity of opinion as to the expediency of woman's enfranchisement. Traditions and prejudices which have accumulated through centuries of practice are not overcome in three years of the most successful innovation. Accordingly, one may meet in Colorado intelligent and high-minded women who accept the duties of citizenship with reluctance, and retrospectively rejoice in the days of irresponsibility. Yet the prevailing sentiment of women is in the interest of liberty. Those who object are in the minority, and it now requires in Colorado almost as great courage to oppose suffrage as is still required in the East to espouse it.

The experience of Colorado demonstrates that women are less partisan than men, and more scrupulous as to the character of candidates. Since the success of the equal suffrage referendum, nominating conventions, primaries, and all slate-making caucuses find it more and more necessary to select, with reference to the women's vote, candidates of unobjectionable life and character. Every election makes the women's vote more independent, and women are rapidly extricating themselves from party affiliations.

The exact vote of the last election has not been declared, but there is reason to believe that the women's proportional vote was as great as in previous years. From the report of the editor of the *Woman's Tribune*, who was in Denver at the election of Nov. 3 for the purpose of gathering statistics, we learn that "in District D, one of the most aristocratic of Capitol Hill, 571 women registered and 570 voted, and in the proportion of two women to one man."

Other evidences of Mrs. Black's unfairness are the section of the city to which her observations were chiefly confined, and the character of the man whom she accepted as her escort on election day. Nothing but ignorance would justify a self-respecting woman in allowing her name to be associated with this person in an investigation of any nature, and only

the exigencies of an occupation can excuse the investigation. Yet Mrs. Black gives much weight to this chaperon—a pugilist who boasts of having killed several victims, a man well known in the sporting and half-world.

The class of women whom Mrs. Black most carefully observed on the 3d of November represent, in any city of the United States, but an infinitesimal proportion of its population, and the vote of that class in Denver is confined practically to three precincts out of 120.

The question is often asked if the franchise brings respectable women into contact with these sisters of darkness. Distinctly and emphatically, no. We have in Colorado the Australian ballot system. Respectable women vote in their own respectable precincts, and meet at the booths their own respectable neighbors and friends, who are as courteous on that day as on every other day.

In the precincts of vice, a district so small that its vote is a factor of no importance, Mrs. Black spent half of election day, devoting the other half to the remainder of the city. In order to publish a fair statement of the situation, she should have drawn from the residence portions a typical representation of Denver.

There is no moral test for the ballot in any State or country. If we could draw the line of social purity, it should cleave man suffrage as well as woman suffrage. The objection urged against the enfranchisement of women on the score of the Magdalene is really one that obtains against a representative government. If the people are to be represented, it is evident that all classes must appear in that representation.

Justice, not expediency, is the ground for equal political privileges. Justice is the only ground on which women should claim the ballot, the only ground on which the State should grant it. We are no more concerned about the expediency of justice than we are about the expediency of the law of gravitation. Yet we have proved in Colorado that justice is expedient. The principle of co-operation between man and woman is the ideal in human society, and freedom for every individual is the requisite of a higher social development.

KATHERINE A. G. PATTERSON,
HELEN G. ECOB.
Denver, Colo.

THE CASE OF MISS HUTCHINS.

Miss Hutchins is the highly esteemed assistant principal of the Bowditch School. She has been a teacher therein for fifteen years. The master of the school having died, Miss Hutchins very naturally wished to be appointed its principal. Her pupils, and the teachers in the Bowditch School, and the graduates who have been under her supervision for many years, were practically unanimous in asking for her appointment. Had she been a man, there would have been no opposition. As one of the school committee, to whose casting vote Miss Hutchins owes her defeat, has frankly said: "She possesses every qualification for the position of principal of the Bowditch School except that she is a woman. I shall vote against her." And he did. Had that man voted for Miss Hutchins last Tuesday evening, when the vote was a tie in the committee, she would have been elected. So, whatever may be alleged to the contrary, it cannot be denied that Miss Hutchins owes her defeat to the fact that she is a woman.

In the case of Miss Estelle Hall, of Somerville, who was recently defeated by some 40 votes in a poll of 1,500, her opponent was nominated because Miss Hall was a woman. But in that case, as in this, the opposition took the form of unfounded aspersions on the qualifications of the woman candidate.

All honor to the noble woman and brave men who stood by Miss Hutchins last Tuesday night! Let the women voters of Boston remember them at the next election and secure their return, if possible. In her advocacy of Miss Hutchins's election, Mrs. Fanny B. Ames has rendered the cause of women good service, which deserves emphatic recognition.

The friends of fair play for women will profit by this object-lesson. It is not sufficient to have women on the school board. It is not sufficient to have eleven thousand women voting for school committee in Boston. Here, as elsewhere in Massachusetts, the highly paid positions in the schools are unjustly monopolized by men. Women who aspire to fill such positions are made the victims of detraction. The average pay of the female school teachers of this Commonwealth is only one-third the average pay of the male school teachers. Contrast this shameful fact with the condition of women teachers in the States where women have equal suffrage, and where they fill acceptably the highest educational positions. "Equal Opportunities and Equal Pay for Equal Work," demanded by the National Republican platform of 1896, are denied by the Boston School Committee. They are accomplished facts in Wyoming, Colorado, Utah, and Idaho.

HENRY B. BLACKWELL.

MARYLAND NOTES.

The little band of Baltimore women who recently attracted such wide attention by their request to be registered as voters and their subsequent appeal to the courts, have not given up the fight.

Mrs. Christina Hitt, of 923 North Gay Street, lately gave her views to a reporter of the *Baltimore American*. She said, in part:

Our aim in carrying the question to the courts is to call public attention to this reform.

This is not a personal matter with us, nor do we wish to assume an antagonistic attitude. We do not think we are better or wiser than men, but we wish simply to be put on equal terms with them in political rights. It is only equality, not privilege or superiority we demand. It is a mistake to think that only a few women wish this political equality; a large number would welcome it. And we have found also a great many men in sympathy with us; in fact, we have been surprised at the amount of encouragement we have received since our movement became public.

It is politics that meddles with women, rather than women who meddle with politics. We are forced by facts to realize that practical politics comes right into our homes, and spreads its blight over our hearths. For practical politics means bad government, and bad government means higher taxes and less public benefit. And it is women who are first, as the housekeepers and providers, to feel the expense and disadvantages entailed by bad government. And while women pay the

highest price, it is the interests of women that politics most ignores.

Women also feel and appreciate the evils resulting from the prevalence of political methods in the school system. They see the dangers to their children in the matter of education, one of the highest importance to careful and intelligent mothers. We see, too, the grave necessity for the appointment of women on the boards of municipal and State departments, such as those of prisons and charities, which include women, as well as men, in their subjects. Men may be willing, anxious and ready to deal fairly and kindly by women whom crime or misfortune may chance to bring under their charge—we admit that freely—but "only a woman knows a woman's needs," and in all institutions where women are received or confined, feminine power should be represented in the government.

If women were given equal suffrage, I think they would devote their influence mainly to matters directly affecting home life, but which politicians too often ignore. They would vote for better schools and educational systems, for the best possible sanitary conditions, and for matters relating to their own better moral protection, which it is hard to induce the average legislator to legislate upon. We dislike publicity, and the notoriety recently thrust upon us by our action in demanding registration is anything but pleasant, but we realize that it is necessary to call attention to our movement, its real motives and its honest claims. We are willing to submit our case, if we can do so plainly and frankly, to the judgment of the people at large, and we are willing to abide by the decision of the American sense of fair play.

ARMENIANS AS HELP.

Although the temporary home at 16 Waltham Street has been closed, nearly all of the 123 Armenian refugees whom it had sheltered having now found work, more refugees keep arriving, singly or in small groups. Any one who may wish for an Armenian young man to do housework can always hear of one by applying at this office. There are several at present who want such positions. Of one, his pastor writes:

"He is the most faithful and earnest Christian in my congregation."

He is 28 years old, and speaks some English.

A lady in Jamaica Plain who took another young Armenian to do housework was obliged to part with him, owing to circumstances for which he was not responsible. She writes:

"I found him clean in his personal habits, and a great help in housework. His dishes were washed cleaner than the majority of servant girls would wash them. When he once understood what I wished him to do, I did not have to show him a second time how to perform the task. My husband said he was quite unaccustomed to find in America a person who was so observant, and tried to anticipate every wish. As far as I had any dealings with him, I found him truthful, willing and obedient. Please be sure to have him understand that I send him back through no fault of his own."

Another man acted as colporteur for a year for the Bible House in Constantinople, and has a good recommendation from it for honesty and fidelity. He looks about forty years of age, speaks some English, has a very pleasant and kind expression of face, and is anxious to earn some money to support his wife and

little girl in Turkey. He would be valuable in any position where faithfulness was more important than muscular strength. He is a shoemaker by trade, but is willing to do anything.

Another young man, who has been several years in this country and speaks excellent English, would be glad of a place to do housework in or near Boston. There are several others who speak no English, and who, of course, would have to work for less wages on that account.

One young man who is looking for a place as clerk or salesman, or almost anything else that is respectable, speaks English, French, Italian, Greek, Armenian and Turkish, and is as bright and keen as a lancet. He was a bank clerk, but had to flee for his life when the massacres broke out.

An Armenian law student from Paris would like a place to do housework, and would also give French lesson to the family. A disinterested Parisian of my acquaintance has talked with him, and says he "speaks French beautifully."

People often write us, asking, "What sort of people are the Armenians?" We append two opinions on this point, from good authorities.

Dr. Grace N. Kimball, whose admirable work at Van has made her famous, writes, after fourteen years' experience among the Armenians in their own country:

You ask my opinion of the Armenians as immigrants. I have no mental reservation in saying that they are a very desirable class of people. They are honest. It would surprise me very much to hear anything to the contrary, though there might be exceptions. They are patient, docile, and ready to work, and work hard. As a class, they will be found respectful and polite, much more so than the native-born American servant. They are versatile and adaptable to a degree. Without any prejudice in their favor, I candidly regard them as among the very best of all our immigrants, for all purposes. Their chief fault will be found to be a desire to get along in the world rapidly, and when they see a chance to better themselves they will surely do it!

Dr. James L. Barton, of the American Board of Foreign Missions, ex-president of Euphrates College at Harpoort, in Turkey, writes:

I know the Armenians to be, by inheritance, religious, industrious and faithful. They are the Anglo-Saxons of Eastern Turkey. They are not inferior in mental ability to any race on earth. I say this after eight years' connection with Euphrates College, which has continually from 550 to 625 Armenians upon its list of students, and after superintending schools which have 4,000 more of them.

These are the opinions of experts, and should rationally carry more weight than the comparatively superficial judgments of a few persons who have never had much to do with any large number of Armenians. ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

The Yellow Ribbon Speaker

Equal Rights Readings and Recitations, in Prose and Verse, compiled by REV. ANNA H. SHAW, ALICE STONE BLACKWELL, and LUCY E. ANTHONY. For sale at WOMAN'S JOURNAL Office, 3 Park St., Boston, Mass. Price, postpaid, 50 cents.

BISHOP DOANE AND MRS. CRANNELL.

Mrs. W. W. Crannell, of Albany, N. Y., has sent to the papers an article in answer to the present writer's criticism of Bishop Doane. Mrs. Crannell, in coming to the defence of Bishop Doane's anti-suffrage statistics, shows more chivalry than knowledge of arithmetic. According to the official returns, the vote on the so-called referendum in Massachusetts stood—nays 187,837, yeas 109,204. When Bishop Doane says, "In Massachusetts ninety-five per cent of the population of the State declined it (woman suffrage) by a popular vote," it is clear that his statement conveys an incorrect idea of the facts.

Mrs. Crannell calmly assumes that everybody who did not vote either way is to be counted as voting in the negative—an assumption unwarrantable under any circumstances, and especially so in this case, in view of the strenuous efforts put forth by the Man Suffrage Association to bring every opponent to the polls. But, even if we assume that everybody who did not vote either way voted in the negative, it would not give Bishop Doane his ninety-five per cent. Let any one take Mrs. Crannell's statistics, and work out the problem in arithmetic for himself; it is a simple one. There is no wriggling out of the fact that the bishop has allowed his dislike of woman suffrage to betray him into an untenable assertion.

In her published pamphlet, quoted in the *North American Review*, Mrs. Crannell gives the number of women registering to vote for school committee in Massachusetts in 1891 as "only 3,000," when there were 6,008 in Boston alone. She says it was a misprint. I am, of course, bound to accept her statement. But if the long series of inaccuracies in her pamphlet are all of them to be set down as typographical errors, she must have had the very worst proof-reader in the United States.

Undoubtedly, the school vote of women is small. There is a great deal of human nature in women, and their vote varies like that of men. At a presidential election, the vote of men is large; at an ordinary State election, much smaller; at a municipal election, smaller still; and at a school election, wherever school elections are held separately, only a fraction of the men ever turn out to vote. Where women have only school suffrage, their vote is small; where they have municipal suffrage, it is much larger; and where they have full suffrage, they vote as generally as the men.

Mrs. Crannell, in her pamphlet, points to the small school vote of women, and asks contemptuously, "Does any one suppose that women would do better if they had full suffrage?" It is not a question of supposition, but of fact. In 1861, the women of Kansas were given school suffrage. Their vote was small. In 1857, they were given municipal suffrage. Their vote at once became very much larger, and has increased at succeeding elections. In 1876, the women of Colorado were given school suffrage. Their vote was small. In 1893, they were given full suffrage; and the *Denver News* says that at every election since, they have cast fully forty per cent of the entire vote. Judge Kingman has collected statistics showing

that in Wyoming about nine-tenths of the women vote.

Mrs. Crannell says that in the silver States the women voted for free silver. The Eastern papers in general have made a great deal of this as an argument against equal suffrage. But in every State where the women voted for free silver, the men voted for free silver also, and generally in larger proportion than the women. Therefore, if the result of the election in the silver States is an argument against suffrage for women, it must, by the same reasoning, be a still stronger argument against suffrage for men. But the last thing that either Bishop Doane or Mrs. Crannell can ever be induced to admit is that sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

ALICE STONE BLACKWELL.

MRS. SARAH B. COOPER.

The sad death of Mrs. Sarah Bristol Cooper and her daughter points two morals. The first is that persons in whose family there is a taint of insanity ought not to marry. The second is that those who have any such danger hanging over them ought not to overwork. If Harriet Cooper had not been worn down by overwork, the hereditary taint might never have developed.

Mrs. Cooper was an officer in nineteen charitable societies, and her daughter was her secretary and main stay. It was good work, all of it—work for the poor, for religion, for woman suffrage, above all, for little children—but there was too much of it. And so two useful lives were prematurely cut short, and all the flags of San Francisco went to half mast, and a great city was thrown into mourning.—*Woman's Journal*.

MISS ANTHONY'S BIOGRAPHER.

MRS. IDA A. HARPER is to write the biography of Miss Susan B. Anthony, under Miss Anthony's supervision. Mrs. Harper is well qualified for the work. She is of New England parentage, but has spent most of her life in Indiana. For years she was managing editor of the *Terre Haute Daily News*, besides doing all the paper's political writing. Later she was on the staff of the *Indianapolis News*, doing a full share of the editorial work and making a specialty of paragraphing, her paragraphs being widely copied in all parts of the country. For eleven years she conducted a department in the *Terre Haute Saturday Evening Mail*, and for twelve years was connected with the *Farmers' Magazine*, the most widely circulated labor magazine in the country at that time. During this time Mrs. Harper travelled, corresponding with the *Chicago Times* and *Inter-Ocean*, *Detroit Free Press*, *Cleveland Leader*, *Indianapolis Journal*, *Toledo Blade*, *Western Christian Advocate*, *New York Christian Union*, and *Chicago Advance*. Mrs. Harper was selected by the World's Fair Committee to write one of the monographs for Indiana, and read several papers before the World's Fair Congresses, receiving a diploma of "honorable mention" from the board of managers. She was State Secretary of the Indiana Suffrage Association. Mrs. Harper

went to California in 1893, to place her daughter in Stanford University. The young lady graduated last May, and has now gone East to study music and art. Mrs. Harper rendered admirable service as chairman of press work during the campaign for the suffrage amendment in California. Mrs. Harper will go to Rochester, N. Y., about Feb. 1, to undertake the biography. All Miss Anthony's correspondence and family papers will be placed at her service. The work is expected to occupy at least a year.

COL. HIGGINSON'S BIRTHDAY.

Col. T. W. Higginson this week passed his seventy-third birthday. It is a gratification to his friends to know that he is so far recovered from the long and serious illness that afflicted him on his last birthday anniversary, and for many months afterwards, as to be able to follow his usual pursuits. The Boston *Transcript* says: "His tall figure and kindly face were much missed from the streets of Cambridge during his long confinement to his home in Buckingham Street in that city, and it is a pleasure to be able to see him once more walking about the neighborhood of Harvard Square, apparently as vigorous as ever."

The Woman's Journal.

A Weekly Newspaper, published every Saturday in BOSTON, devoted to the interests of woman—to her educational, industrial, legal and political equality, and especially to her right of suffrage.

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"It is an armory of weapons to all who are battling for the rights of humanity."—Mary A. Livermore.

"It is an exceedingly bright paper, and what is far better, a just one. I could not do without it."—"Josiah Allen's Wife" (Marietta Holly).

"THE WOMAN'S JOURNAL has long been my outlook upon the great and widening world of woman's work, worth and victory. It has no peer in this noble office and ministry. Its style is pure and its spirit exalted."—Frances E. Willard.

"It is the most reliable and extensive source of information regarding what women are doing, what they can do, and what they should do. It is the oldest of the women's papers now in existence, and has built up for itself a solid and unblemished reputation."—Julia Ward Howe.